

Sixth Series, No. 49

Thursday, May 3, 1979
Vaisakha 13, 1901 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Rs:4.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 3, 1979/Vaisakha 13,
1901 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*969. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI K. S. VEERABHA-
DRAPPA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAM-
ENTARY AFFAIRS AND LA-
BOUR be pleased to state the names
of the personnel of the Committee
on Child Labour and the time by
which it will submit its report to
the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND LA-
BOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VAR-
MA): A list of members of the
Committee on Child Labour is plac-
ed on the Table of the House. The
Committee has been requested to
submit its report within a period of
six months.

List

*Members of the Committee on Child
Labour*

1. Shri M. S. Gurupad- Chairman
swamy
2. Shri S. W. Dhabr, M P
3. Smt. Kamala Bahuguna,
M.P.
4. Smt. Margaret Alva,
M. P.

974 LS-1.

5. Shri Musaffr Singh,
Deputy Director,
National Institute of
Public Corporation and
Child Development,
New Delhi.

6. Miss M. Khandekar,
Tata Institute of Social
Sciences, Bombay.

7. Dr. Ram K. Vepa,
Development Commis-
sioner, Small Scale
Industries, Ministry of
Industry, New Delhi.

8 Shri V. S. Bhashyam,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Law, Jus-
tice and Company
Affairs, (Legislative De-
partment), New Delhi.

9. Shri M. M. Rajendran,
Joint Secretary,
Department of Social
Welfare, Ministry of
Education and Social
Welfare, New Delhi.

10. Shri G. D. Bailur,
Joint Secretary,
Department of Rural
Development, Ministry
of Agriculture and Iri-
gation, New Delhi.

11. Shri M. V. S. Rao,
I adviser Employment,
Planning Commission,
New Delhi.

12. Shri K. Srinivasan,
Labour Commissioner,
Government of Kerala,
Trivandrum.

13. Shri P. V. Bhatt,
Secretary,
Labour Social Welfare
and Tribal Department,
Government of Gujarat,
Gandhinagar.

14. Shri Saran Prasad,
Special Secretary (La-
bour), Government of
Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow

15. Shri Madhav Sinha,
Labour Commissioner,
Government of Bihar,
Patna.

Members

16. Shri V. P. Sawaney, Member-Secretary,
Director-General (LW) tary.
Ministry of Labour,
New Delhi

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: The Government of India is going to observe International Year of the Child with its symbol—sun and slate. The sun probably signifies health and the slate signifies education. The exploitation of the children in India is very great. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the number of child labour in this country which is engaged in different industries—agriculture, plantation, etc? Is it a fact that the exploitation of the children is still going on on a large scale in this country and what steps Government is going to take to check the condition of the child workers and whether in view of the urgency. . .

MR. SPEAKER: This is a chain of questions.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: In view of this International Year, Government proposes to .

MR. SPEAKER: It is not an international year for questions

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: I would like to know the steps that the Government is going to take this year. What interim measures are going to be taken to stop this unjust, improper and inhuman exploitation of the child labour?

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: It is well-known that this is the international year of the child. There are many problems relating to the child or children. Some of them relate to the area of responsibility of this Ministry and some to that of other Ministries. The main question that the hon. Member raised was about the number of children who are employed. 10.7 m. children in this country are employed in some form of work or the other.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: The population of this country is sufficiently high and therefore there must be some proportion between different sections of the population and different age groups. This is not unknown to the hon. member. If I had stated that it would have been derived as nothing that could be described as a piece of profound wisdom.

10.7 million children work in this country, of them 7.9 million are boys 2.5 million are girls. 78 per cent of the children employed are in the rural areas in vocations or occupations connected with cultivation or crafts.

82 per cent are engaged in forestry, fishing and plantation. Approximately 6 per cent are engaged in household employment and other similar occupations in urban areas. The rest are employed in trade, commerce and other occupations in urban and semi-urban areas

As far as the measures that are going to be taken in this year are concerned, the fact that this Committee has been appointed shows that the Government is concerned to see that this year a thorough scrutiny is conducted of the adequacy of the legislation that we have to protect children and the efficacy of implementation of the legislation that we have, and of the need to find out ways to improve the efficacy and coverage of the legislation.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Government constitute similar committees in the States also to prevent such exploitation? How many raids have been conducted for the last one year to find out whether the Child Labour Act is being implemented properly? How many cases have been instituted against the offenders?

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA. I am afraid, the second part of the question is different from the main question, and I would require no-

tice to give an answer about the number of raids conducted because the main question relates to the committee as such.

As far as the first part of the question is concerned, I must say that the hon. Member will find from the existing legislation that the State Governments are empowered, and they are the concerned authorities, to include whatever occupations they would like to include in the schedule of the Act.

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH: Will the hon. Minister consider the suggestion that the Committee which has been formed does not include any representative from societies and associations concerned with the child labour and that they should be included in that? Will the Minister also consider the suggestion that there are a large number of children who are handicapped and that their problem should be considered by this Committee?

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: I am afraid the hon. Member is not right when he says that the institutions and organisations related to the field of child labour are not associated with this Committee. His information is incorrect. The composition of the Committee is such that there are representatives of the State Governments, and there are representatives of organisations which are interested in the field of child labour.

Therefore, though the Committee is a compact, committee, care has been taken to ensure representation of all those who can contribute in the work of the committee.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is the International Year of the Child. Therefore, I would like to know: apart from appointing the committee on child labour there are so many other things which should be done by bringing legislations and

making ad hoc arrangements of financial assistance for providing cloth, education and stopping exploitation so far as children are concerned. Is there any other programme or legislation to improve the situation in the field of providing employment, stopping exploitation by the society, their improvement and progress?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We are not dealing with the grown-up children now.

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure you will be patient enough to concede that since this is an International Year of the Child, those who are interested in spoilt children, those who are grown up children and those who never grow up can all ask questions. Therefore you should not shut out any Supplementary, I beg to submit.

Sir, as my hon. friend, Mr. Lakkappa, said, there is need for a comprehensive programme to attend to the problems of children in various areas during this year. As far as the Labour Ministry is concerned, its primary responsibility is to see that there is no exploitation of child labour, that children are not employed in hazardous occupations and that there are regulations to govern conditions of work to ensure safety, to ensure protection etc., for those who are compelled to work in occupations where it is not possible immediately to prevent the employment of child labour. But there are other areas like the field of education, health etc. where too programmes have to be undertaken, and the hon. Member, I am sure, is aware of the fact that such programmes have been outlined. There is a National Committee which has been set up with the Prime Minister himself, if I remember correctly, as the Chairman for the work of this year and programmes have been outlined to ensure that children have

the benefit of education, programmes to remove the hardships and handicaps which today are responsible for children not going to school or dropping out of school, like the provision of free uniforms, free education, free text-books etc. Therefore, the effort of the Government is to ensure that there is a comprehensive all-round programme this year to attend to the problems of children and to ensure that children receive the attention that they are entitled to receive in a society like ours.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the experience in the matter of constituting committees for making the reports is such that invariably the time is extended, may I know whether, in view of the fact that this is the International Year of the Child, the Government will ensure that this report will be received by them within the prescribed time limit of six months? And may I also know whether he will give us the broad terms of reference of this Committee, and finally whether he is not aware of the fact that although the Committee is compact and well-constituted by having the representatives of the Centre as well as of the States, nonetheless the official representation is loaded and voluntary bodies are proportionately under-represented? May I know whether Government, therefore, will appoint additional members to ensure that this deficiency is met?

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: Sir, the terms of reference of the Committee are:

(i) Examine, existing laws, their adequacy and implementation and suggest corrective action to be taken to improve implementation and to remedy defects;

(ii) Examine the dimensions of child labour, the occupations in which children are employed etc. and suggest new areas where laws abolishing regulating the employment of children can be introduced.

(iii) Suggest welfare measures, training and other facilities which would be introduced to benefit children in employment.

It is true, Sir, that sometimes committees take more time than is anticipated. This happens to Parliamentary committees as well as other committees. The effort of the Government and the Members and Chairman of the Committee will be to see that the Committee submits its report within the time limit prescribed.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: What about the officials being more than the non-officials?

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: Sir, it is always possible to feel that more people should be represented on a committee. One has to have a balance between the desire to have a wide representation to ensure the representation of everybody who is interested, and the need to see that the committee is a compact committee.

Dum-Dum Junction as Terminus Station

*973. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dum-Dum Junction is terminus Station for the trains which are coming from the North Bengal, Assam, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh towards Calcutta and has to provide facilities for the long distance passengers;

(b) whether Sealdah and Howrah Stations are declared saturated and cannot accommodate any more trains; and

(c) if so, the details of facilities proposed to be provided at Dum-Dum Junction?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE). (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of the large number of Mail/Express, Passenger and Suburban trains terminating at and originating from both Howrah and Sealdah stations, the existing reception and maintenance facilities are heavily strained. However, arrangements have been made for one additional platform at Sealdah station and certain works to augment the rake maintenance facilities at Tikiapara and Jheel Siding for trains terminating/originating at Howrah are being planned.

(c) Dum-Dum will be the northern terminal of the Dum Dum-Tollygunge Metro Railway. Inter-change facilities will be provided between the suburban platforms and the Metro platforms at Dum Dum.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Sir, you know that Calcutta is the main nerve centre of Eastern part of India. Moreover, North Bengal is in West Bengal and so North Bengal people are to come to Calcutta very often. But there are only three pairs of trains from Assam and North Bengal, of which one is Sealdah bound and the rest two are Howrah bound. Whenever we ask for more trains, the Minister has replied that Sealdah and Howrah stations are in saturated points to accommodate more trains. Moreover the trains of North Bengal and Assam are not getting the proper importance in the entrance of Sealdah and Howrah Stations too

Under the above circumstances, I would like to know from the hon. Minister:

(a) Whether the Government is ready to consider the proposal for re-modelling of Sealdah and Howrah Stations just to give more facilities to North Bengal and Assam passengers by introducing more trains;

(b) When another new platform in Sealdah will be ready to receive trains

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as these two stations are concerned, the original question was, whether we propose to have Dum Dum as additional terminal station. It is true that so far as Sealdah and Howrah are concerned, as the hon. member has rightly pointed out, the number of originating trains and the trains that terminate at these stations are increasing. Therefore, we are trying to have some sidings and we are trying to have remodelling with some more platforms. But more than that, since Dum Dum is going to be a terminal for the metro when it is completed we are proposing to have an additional terminal at Padmapukur, which will help to release additional capacity at Howrah as well as Sealdah and thus, I think, we will be able to solve the problem.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Regarding part (a) of my question, I have to say that you have amended the question although I have not agreed to that. I refer to your letter dated 25th April 1979 in this connection. I am sorry for it.

Metro Rail will be commissioned by 1984. I would like to know from the Minister as to when the inter-change facilities will be provided at Dum Dum Junction to Metro Rail passengers and suburban train passengers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Though I have replied to this question a number of times, I would reply again.

In 1984-85, the first phase will be completed. The second phase also, we have been permitted by the Planning Commission and only one year more will be required and after that Dum Dum will become a terminal for the Metro. I am happy to make another announcement that as far as Sealdah platform is concerned, it is almost nearing completion and that will also relieve some of the congestion.

Proposal of Andhra Pradesh for a Four Lane Bridge Across River Krishna

*574. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal have been sent by the Andhra Pradesh State Government to Union Government to sanction the construction of a four lane bridge across river Krishna at Vijayawada; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The traffic data required for examining the proposal of State Government have been received recently. This should enable consideration of the width of Carriageway to be provided. Investment decision will be taken subject to financial constraints and other priorities.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I have not been able to hear him

MR. SPEAKER: He has read only the written answer, which is given to you.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: But that is being very much delayed. I would like to know, by what time he can do it.

SHRI CHAND RAM: The latest proposal we had received from Andhra Government was on 27th March 1979. The proposal is under consideration. The estimated cost is more than Rs. 8 crores and it will naturally take some time.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: There are no technical difficulties and therefore why not you get it done as soon as possible?

SHRI CHAND RAM: As I have said in my reply, it is a question of finding the resources for construction. I recognise the need for the construction of a new additional bridge, but that will require some financial resources.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, there is a proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh to form a coastal road....

MR. SPEAKER: How does it come here?

SHRI P. VANKATASUBBAIAH: The bridge will form an integral part of the proposed road from Bhubaneswar to Vijaywada and to Hyderabad. Whether this bridge, where there is the greatest congestion, as the hon. Minister has pointed out, will form part of that entire comprehensive proposal that has been drawn up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh or whether it is being dealt with separately?

SHRI CHAND RAM: Sir, I require a notice for this.

जीवन की सम्भावित अवधि

†

*975. श्री राम बिलास पासवान :

श्री एस० आर० रेड्डी :

बया स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत में इस समय जीवन की सम्भावित अवधि कितनी है ,

(ख) वर्ष 1950 से विभिन्न योजना अवधियों के दौरान जीवन की सम्भावित अवधि में क्या-क्या परिवर्तन हुए हैं , और

(ग) क्या सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों और उन पर खर्च की गई राशि के परिणामस्वरूप जीवन की सम्भावित अवधि में और वृद्धि होगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) (क) जनसंख्या प्रोजेक्शंस समिती विशेष पत्र समिति ने अनुमान लगाया है कि 1976-81 के पांच वर्षों में जन्म के समय जीवन की सम्भावित अवधि पुरुषों के लिए 52.6 वर्ष और महिलाओं के लिए 52.6 वर्ष आती गई थी ।

(ख) भारत में जीवन की सम्भावित अवधि का अनुमान पांच-पांच वर्ष के लिए लगाया जाता है न कि हर वर्ष के लिए । जनगणना के अनुसार जन्म के समय जीवन की सम्भावित अवधियाँ के जो अनुमान लगाए गए थे वे इस प्रकार हैं

	1941-	1951-	1961-	
	51	61	71	
वर्षक का मध्य वर्ष	1	4	6	1956 1966
पुरुष	32	5	41	9 46 4
महिला	31.7	40	6	44 7

(ग) जी हाँ । सरकार द्वारा चलाए गये प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम, संचारी रोग नियंत्रण, टीका लगाने आदि जैसे विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों के कारण जीवन की सम्भावित अवधि में वृद्धि होगी ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान बिस्व के चार पांच प्रमुख मुल्कों की एंवेरेज उम्र के आकड़ों की ओर बिलाना चाहता हूँ । 1972 की गणना के मुताबिक इसरायल की एंवेरेज उम्र 70 से 72 वर्ष, जापान की 70 से 75 वर्ष, चीन की 50 वर्ष, श्रीलंका की 64 से 66 वर्ष, इटली की 73 वर्ष, यू० के० की 75 वर्ष और रूस की 74 वर्ष है । हमें खुशी है कि भारत सरकार के आकड़ों के मुताबिक जहाँ 1941-51 की अवधि में हमारे देश की एंवेरेज उम्र 32.5 वर्ष की, वहाँ 1961-71 में यह बढ़कर 46.4 वर्ष हो गई है । लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो आकड़े दिये हैं, वे किस आय-वर्ग के लोगों के आकड़े हैं । गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोग तो बीस पच्चीस वर्ष की उम्र में ही मर जाते हैं और तीस साल के आते आते मर जाते हैं । क्या ये सब लोगों के मिले-जुले आकड़े हैं, यदि हाँ, तो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की औसत उम्र क्या है ? बाल वर्ष की बहुत बच्चा की जाती है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में बच्चों की औसत उम्र क्या है । उम्र का सम्बन्ध गरीबी से होता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों के जीवन की अवधि को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रही है, या कर रही है ।

श्री रवि राय मैं माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न के अंतिम हिस्से को पहले लेता हूँ । माननीय सदस्य ने हमारे देश की तुलना डेवेलपिंग कंट्रीज के साथ की है । अगर हम बंगलादेश, अफगानिस्तान और ईजिप्ट जैसे डेवेलपिंग कंट्रीज के आकड़े लें तो बंगलादेश में जीवन की सम्भावित अवधि 35.8 वर्ष है, जबकि हमारे 51, 52 वर्ष हैं ।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की ओर से जन-स्वास्थ्य मस्ती-परपज वर्कर्स गांवों के गरीब तबकों के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की जाँच के लिए काम कर रहे हैं । हम लोग दारिद्र्य की सीमा-रेखा के नीचे के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की देख-भाल पर ज्यादा जोर दे रहे हैं ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता था कि मंत्री महोदय किसी ठोस योजना के संबंध में बतलाते कि गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे के लोगों के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है क्योंकि कितनी भी सुविधाएँ प्राप्त उपलब्ध हैं आते डाक्टर की हो या और कोई हो, वह उन्हीं के लिए हैं जो बड़े लोग हैं, लेकिन और

श्री मनीराम बागडी और का क्या मतलब है, पहला वाला ही तो । ये डा० मोहिया के सिध्द हैं, डा० मोहिया बतलाते थे कि बच्चों की औसत उम्र होने के कारण ऐसा हुआ है..... (व्यवधान)....

श्री राम बिलास पासवान मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो लाइफ एक्सपेक्टेन्स में जीवन-आयु रखी गई है वह 1941 से 51 के बीच में जो लाइफ एक्सपेक्टेन्स थी उससे आधार पर रखी गई है और उसी के आधार पर प्रीमियम तय किया गया है, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि 1941-51 के बीच में जहाँ यह 30-35 थी वहाँ अब यह बढ़ कर 46 हो गई है और यह कहते हैं कि प्रति व्यक्ति अब जोखिम कम हो गया है ता. अब जो प्रीमियम है उसमें अन्तर पड़ना चाहिए, तो मैं मंत्रीजी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई बातचीत की है कि जो जीवन-आयु में अन्तर पड़ा है उसका वेगते हुए वह प्रीमियम जो निर्धारित कर रहे हैं उसमें अन्तर लावे ।

MR SPEAKER He is informing the Finance Minister He cannot do anything

श्री रवि राम अध्यक्ष महोदय इस सब में कोई बातचीत फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने साथ नहीं हुआ है।

SHRI B P MANDAL I want to know whether it is a fact that this life expectancy in the urban areas is much higher than that in the rural areas because of the fact that in urban areas there are so many medical facilities while in the rural areas, in the remote corner, say, about 10 miles away, there is not a single hospital. Please give us the figures of the Government in the rural areas what is the life expectancy and in the urban areas what is the life expectancy separately. Whether it is not a fact that the life expectancy in the rural areas is much less than that in the urban areas and if so, what steps Government are going to take to reform this matter?

SHRI RABI RAY I have already replied to the question put to by Mr Paswan I have already enumerated the steps

MR SPEAKER He wants to know whether the life expectancy in the urban areas is higher than that in the rural areas

SHRI RABI RAY I have already enumerated steps to help the rural masses in the primary health centres

Life expectancy can increase, so far as people in the rural areas are concerned, and for that, we have taken steps to have a community health workers scheme a multipurpose workers scheme a dal training scheme and re-orientation of the medical education so far as rural areas are concerned. Secondly I can tell that 5405 primary health centres were established and we are yet to establish 1113 blocks we have already established 5405 health centres which will take special care of the health of the rural masses

SHRI B P MANDAL I want your protection. My question has not been answered

MR SPEAKER I don't think you need anybody's protection. What you wanted to know was whether life expectancy of the urban people is more than that of the rural people

SHRI RABI RAY I said that Mr Mandal knows that. This is the average—neither of the rural sector nor of the urban sector—India as a whole

SHRI VINODUBAI B SHETII It is mentioned in the reply that life expectancy for the female is less by one year than male. Is this divine discrepancy or the man-made discrepancy? Have you found out what is the main reason? Have you also found out what is the life expectancy for politicians

SHRI RABI RAY अध्यक्ष महोदय इसकी जांच करनी पड़ेगी ।

We have to have a special survey for that

डा० सुशीला नायर यह सही बात है कि लाइफ एक्सपेक्टेन्सी भी एक बहुत बड़ा फैक्टर इन्फ्लोयेंस पालिसी का है । मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जब 1962 और 64 के बीच लाइफ एक्सपेक्टेन्सी मर्दानों की 52 और स्त्रियों की करीब 51 इस देश में हो गई थी जब 46 का आँकड़ा दिया गया है । तो क्या लाइफ एक्सपेक्टेन्सी इन वर्षों में कम हो गई है, और अगर कम हो गई है तो उसका क्या कारण है ? क्या इन्फेन्ट मॉर्टलिटी बढ़ी है या कोई और कारण है, यह मैं जानना चाहती

श्री रवि राय . इन्फंट मार्टेलिटी के बारे में इतना ही कहता हूँ कि इन्फंट मार्टेलिटी कई स्टेट्स में ज्यादा है—सुशीला जी भी इस बात की जानती हैं—भारत चूक यह वर्ष अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सिद्ध वर्ष है इसलिए हम इस बात पर ज्यादा जोर दे रहे हैं कि किस तरह से इन्फंट मार्टेलिटी को कम किया जाए ।

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 976.

Shri R. Kolanthalvelu is not present.
Q. No. 977.

SHRI VASANT SATHI: Do you have cognisance of this that Dr. Sushila Nayar is keeping quite? (Interruptions) Life expectancy has come down from 61 to 46. He has not even replied to that and you are keeping quite about it.

भागलपुर और दिल्ली के बीच नई रेल गाड़ी चलाना

* 977. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार यात्रियों की बड़ी हुई संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए भागलपुर और दिल्ली के बीच नई रेलगाड़ी चलाने का है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार कम से कम विक्रम शिला गाड़ी को प्रतिदिन चलाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कब से और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री० मधु दंडावते) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाली 167/168 विक्रमशिला एक्सप्रेस में इस समय जितना स्थान उपलब्ध है, उसका पूरा उपयोग भागलपुर से नहीं हो रहा है । इसलिए, इस गाड़ी की बारम्बारता बढ़ाने अथवा दिल्ली और भागलपुर के बीच कोई अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

डा० रामजी सिंह : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे कार्यक्षेत्र मंत्री जी की हमारे उम्मीद ऐसी प्रमेय बन गई है कि जब भी भागलपुर क्षेत्र के विषय में सवाल पूछा जाता है तो सिर्फ इतना ही कहते हैं कि यह नहीं होगा । एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा था :

Demand for additional trains has been received but there is no proposal to introduce additional trains. Every feasible effort is being made to improve the running of the existing trains.

और जब मैंने रेल्वे स्टेशन का समय पूछा तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया—इस सेक्शन के बारे में—कि केवल 37 परसेंट गाड़ियां समय पर आती हैं जबकि दूसरी जगह 87 परसेंट समय पर गाड़ियां आती हैं । मैं आपने केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह क्षेत्र बड़ा पिछड़ा हुआ है, आपने सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस चलाई है लेकिन सर्वोदय अत्योदय से शुरू होता है । क्या मैं मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र में जहाँ कोई गाड़ी नहीं है, तिन-सुखिया में केवल 8 सीटें आपने दी हैं, 13 अपरसेजर से भी बह रही हैं और विक्रमशिला को सप्ताह में केवल दो दिन ही रखा है तो हमारी केवल इतनी मांग है क्या मनाह में सातों दिन इस गाड़ी को चलाने का आश्वासन आप देंगे ? यदि आप यह आश्वासन देंगे तो मैं दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न पूछकर आपको उत्तर देने का कष्ट नहीं दूंगा ।

श्री० मधु दंडावते श्रीमान्, माननीय सदस्य की सिकायत यह है कि हर वकन जा सवाल पूछते हैं उसका वही जवाब दिया जाता है, अगर मनाह वही रहता है तो जवाब भी वही रहेगा और इस समय भी वही जवाब दे रहा हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: The mistake is mine that I allow the question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I cannot cast aspersion on the Chair.

मान्यवर, मैं माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान इस जानकारी की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली भागलपुर मार्ग पर सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाली विक्रमशिला एक्सप्रेस है, दिल्ली मुजफ्फरपुर मार्ग पर सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाली जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस है, दिल्ली-पटना मुकामा के रास्ते पर बार गाड़ियां हैं और अन्य दो विनों में हावड़ा-न्यू देहली ए०सी० एक्सप्रेस पटना से होकर चलती इस तरह से 6 दिन का इन्तजाम है । माघ ही साथ माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान इस जानकारी की तरफ की मैं विमाना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक अक्षुपैसी का सवाल है, भागलपुर स्टेशन के सिलसिले में, 167 दिल्ली जाने वाली गाड़ी में भागलपुर में अक्षुपैसी 37 परसेंट है और 918 में 22 परसेंट है । जब तक यह हासिल है और अगर उसमें कोई गलती नहीं है तब तक कोई नयी गाड़ी शुरू करने का सवाल नहीं है । लेकिन धारो बसकर जैसे कि आबादी बढ़ती है, वहाँ भी अगर यात्रियों की संख्या बढ़ती तो हम विचार करते हैं ।

डा० रामजी सिंह : मुझे संतोष है कि मंत्री जी विचार करते हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने जो फीस दे दी है वह उस लाइन को छोड़कर दी है। क्वाल-बहुरा लाइन जो है, मंत्री जी को भी जानकारी है कि 15-10-1860 में यह लाइन बनी थी। उसके बाद 30 गुना भारी बढ़ गई है और मैं तो आपसे केवल एक छोटी सी बिनती कर रहा हूँ कि यह जो दो दिन है, इसको सब बिना कं लिए कर दीजिए। आपने कहा है कि जनसंख्या बढ़ेगी, वो हम सोचेंगे लेकिन वहाँ तो 110 वर्षों में 30 गुना भारी बढ़ गई है।

प्र० मधु बंडवले : माननीय सदस्य को कुछ गलतफहमी हुई है। मैंने देश की जनसंख्या का जिक्र नहीं किया है, मैंने तो यात्रियों की जनसंख्या का जिक्र किया है और जो प्रांटे मैंने दिए हैं, वे जो टिकट लेने वाले हैं और डिब्बों से जो यात्री जाए हैं, उनकी तादाद मैंने रखी है। मैं उनको यह भावना देना चाहता हूँ कि यात्रियों की संख्या बढ़ने पर हम इस पर विचार कर सकते हैं लेकिन अभी तो ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है।

की चम्पदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार को छोड़कर बाँदा, राज्यों की राजधानियाँ दिल्ली से रोज (दुपार फास्ट) गाड़ियों द्वारा जोड़ी गई हैं। जब दिल्ली को दूसरे राज्यों की राजधानियों से जोड़ा गया है, तो फिर पटना को, जो बिहार की राजधानी है, रोज के लिए क्यों नहीं दिल्ली से सुपर फास्ट गाड़ी द्वारा जोड़ा जा रहा है ?

MR. SPEAKER: This Question does not arise.

की झार० एन० राकेश : मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इलाहाबाद की ओर आकृषित करना चाहता हूँ। इलाहाबाद जकमान एक बहुत बड़ा जकमान है और 14 एम० पीज वहाँ से आते हैं लेकिन तिनसुखिया मेल में इलाहाबाद के लिए कोई कोटा नहीं जो से क्यों नहीं दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: This Question does not arise.

Labour Productivity at Ports

*978. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether decline in labour productivity at the ports is a major factor in port congestion;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve labour productivity; and

(c) what is the relative increase in wages of port workers compared to relative changes in their productivity in the last 10 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The congestion at the Ports depends upon various factors such as navigational aids, number of berth, depth alongside berths, cargo handling equipment like cranes, fork-lifts, bulk handling facilities etc., weather conditions, nature of cargo, type of ships, clearance of cargo by shippers and also on labour productivity.

(b) Better incentives have been provided by revising the existing Piece-rate Schemes at Bombay, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Cochin, Mormugao and Kandla Ports. Discussions in Calcutta Port for this purpose are in progress. In addition, steps have been taken to provide additional cargo handling equipment in the ports and improve equipment maintenance and availability.

(c) The minimum wages inclusive of allowances but excluding piece rate earnings and overtime of Rs. 202.00 per mensem of port and dock workers at the major ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras as on 1-1-1970 increased to Rs. 476.80 as on 1-1-1979 at all major Ports with Port Trusts. The figures of change in the productivity during this period in various major Ports with Port Trusts are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The statement which has been laid on the Table is quite evasive and irrelevant and does not answer the question which I have asked. Firstly, he has not replied to the point—whether the productivity of labour has gone down at the ports which has resulted in congestion at

the important ports of the country. He knows that we are losing hundreds of crores of rupees due to port congestion in the shape of loss of import export business, surcharge, interest, insurance shift waiting charges, etc. I want him to reply to this question and then I will start my first supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: Please start that also.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The Minister says that the reason for congestion in the principal ports lies mostly in other areas namely on account of equipment and other things which he claims, have been reasonably updated and are being further improved. Whether the productivity will be raised so that we are able to off load and load a ship at a daily rate of 10,000 tonnes or more? Why we in India are lagging behind the international standard when he has claimed that revised incentive payments will result in higher productivity i.e. faster loading and off-loading? Could he explain that point?

SHRI CHAND RAM: There has been no systematic and scientific study of the change in the labour productivity at major ports during the last ten years. But I can say that there has been some decline in the productivity of labour at the various ports. I have given in my answer the causes of congestion. I have also given in my answer that we have been able to increase the wages of labour. We are giving incentive payments to see that the productivity is increased. But I am sorry to say that so far my general impression is that the labour productivity has not increased. But this handling of cargo depends upon many factors, modern equipment like modern crane etc. We have been lacking in that. Recently, the Cabinet set up a sub-committee of some Members of the Cabinet and that committee is seized of the matter. We have taken note of certain suggestions made by the Mehta Committee and if the suggestions are implemented, we hope to increase the productivity.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Sir, it is a well-known that turn round of ships in Indian ports is most miserable in the whole world. Now, we have got a unique record of being one of the most inefficient port-operators in the world. Now, the hon. Minister says that he has provided incentives, but the productivity has gone down. In other words, he is not having control over the so-called incentives which he has provided which can be related—in his own statement he says that—to piece rate. If that is so, has he got any control-machinery to see that the payments for incentives made are based on evaluation of some physical check on the quantities or tonnages that are handled in relation to the time factor which is very vital in the shipping industry? That is one. The second is that he himself says that the ports are now being put on a little better footing. Now, Sir, I am very much concerned because any one who is handling shipping or any one who is exporting or importing knows that our entire import-export trade is in serious difficulty because of mismanagement at the ports. I would like to know what are the radical steps which he is taking in view of his confession that he is unable to improve the productivity of labour. (Interruptions). I mean, what substantial steps he is taking so that he can see that our ports' productivity or turn round of the ships is improved substantially?

SHRI CHAND RAM: Sir, he has raised three questions and one question relates to the type of equipment that is needed at the port. I have already said that we are taking steps to see that all the equipment that is needed in the ports is provided. And secondly, he has said that in spite of the incentives having been given to the labour, we have not been able to increase the productivity. This decision has been taken only recently, 2-3 months back and as is given in the answer from Rs. 202 per mansum that was given as wage on 1st January 1969, it has increased to Rs. 476.88. Now our aim is to give more to the labour and this aim....

MR SPEAKER: It is a very complicated question requiring more details. I don't think as a Supplementary he can answer that.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Sir, I do agree, but it is a very vital subject.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure you have given him a lot of information. That is the whole point.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: But Sir, I am concerned that we are not so much hurt due to equipment. When he is paying incentive money, what is the basis of making these extra payments?

SHRI CHAND RAM: Since this decision has been taken, the labour productivity has improved a little, but we hope to increase it further and that is the only possible method by which port congestion can be relieved.

Loan Applications to the Shipping Development Fund Committee

*980 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has reverted to the practice of routing all loan applications to the Shipping Development Fund Committee through the various economic Ministries and Departments, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) It has always been the practice that the shipping companies apply for loans to the Shipping Development Fund Committee directly. Therefore, the question of reverting to the practice as indicated in the question does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I want to know the relative merits of the two systems viz., directly applying and

applying through the Economic Ministries. What is the difference? I would like to know whether the previous one was better or not. If that was better, may I know the reason why it is not there now?

SHRI CHAND RAM: There is a regularly constituted Shipping Development Committee in which all the Ministries concerned are represented. The Secretary of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport is the Chairman of this Committee. He receives the applications directly and processes them. Of course, on the Committee, the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Law and Company Affairs are represented. The decisions are taken by the Committee.

श्री राम गोपाल रेड्डी : एप्लीकेशन देने के बाद पैसा देने में कितना समय लगता है ? जब देर से पैसा मिलता है तो जा शिपिंग का काम है बिग घाटे में चलने लगता है । क्या आप कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करने वाले हैं ताकि उनको पैसा जल्दी मिल जाय करे ?

श्री चान्द राम : किसी एप्लीकेशन को मिलने के बाद ज्यादा देर तो नहीं लगनी चाहिये । तीन महीने के करीब अस में फैसला हो जाना है । चूकि पब्लिक मनी इनवल्व्ड होता है और पहले भी काफी पैसा इन कम्पनीज को पब्लिक फंड से दिया जा चुका है इस बाबत देखना पड़ना है कि धारा और ज्यादा पैसा सरकारी खजाने से दिया जाए या नहीं । लिमिटेड प्रोब्लम, कैश फ्लो प्रा० सैम, री वेडज कैंपेनिटी बर्ररह सब कुछ देखना पड़ता है । पब्लिक फंडज को किस तरह से दिया जाए, कितने अर्से के लिए दिया जाए, यह सब देखना होता है और इनमे देर लग जाती है ।

Indian Nurses in Iran

*987 SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian nurses working in Iran at present,

(b) the number of nurses out of them who are desirous of returning to India in view of the prevailing political situation in that country;

(c) the number of Indian nurses who have come back to India so far; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring back the Indian nurses from Iran and to provide them employment in different hospitals of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) According to the registration records of our Embassy in Tehran as in August, 1978, there were 239 nurses registered with that Embassy. During August, 1978, another batch of 34 had arrived there.

(b) and (c). Four Indian nurses have so far expressed their desire to return to India due to present situation. Their names have been sent by our Embassy to the Iranian Ministry of Health for their release. They are expected to be released soon.

(d) Proceeding abroad for jobs by nurses during the last two years has not resulted in heavy shortage of nursing personnel in the country. No specific steps are, therefore, being contemplated to bring back Indian nurses and absorb them in various hospitals in the country.

श्री एस० एस० सोलामी : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि लगभग 273 नर्स ईरान में काम कर रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये नर्स कितने वर्षों से वहाँ काम कर रही हैं और जो स्थिति ईरान में इस समय है उसमें क्या केवल बार नर्सों ने ही वापिस भारत आने का इरादा प्रकट किया है ?

श्री रवि राय : 1977 में 193 और 1978 में 887 और इस प्रकार से कुल 1080 नर्स ईरान में अभी हैं।

जहाँ तक हमारे प्रश्न का संबंध है हो सकता है उनको वहाँ सुविधाएँ ज्यादा मिलनी हो इस बाबतों के ध्यान न आती हों। यह जाहिर बात है।

श्री एस० एस० सोलामी : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 273 नर्सों को रोजीकृत किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस किस प्रदेश की कितनी कितनी नर्सें हैं और क्या यह सब नहीं है कि गरीबी के कारण, वैक्सिनेशन के कारण उनको ईरान ले जाया गया है ?

श्री रवि राय : राख्यबार नर्सों की संख्या जानने के लिए मुझे नोटिस चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: Qn. 988—Absent.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: rose.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to go in the order.

Extension of Cochin-Alleppey Line

*984, **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the newly inaugurated construction work of the Cochin-Alleppey Rail line after its completion can be fully utilised for the development of economy and traffic only if that line is further extended from Alleppey to Kayamkulam and connected with the main Trivandrum-Ernakulam line.

(b) if so, whether this matter has engaged the attention of Government and will Government take an early decision on this matter before the present construction of Alleppey line is over;

(c) whether any feasibility and techno-economic survey has been made so far about the extension of the railway from Alleppey to Kayamkulam, if so, details thereof; and

(d) when is the construction of Alleppey line likely to be over and what are the steps already taken to start the actual construction work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The present sanctioned line between Ernakulam and Alleppey is in itself a viable project, and will serve the needs of Alleppey and the adjoining areas and the backward areas it traverses.

(b) Railways have already kept in view that when the Ernakulam-Trivandrum route gets saturated, the Erna-

kulam-Alleppey line may be extended to Kayamkulam to serve as an alternative route, to meet the growing demands of traffic. The question of extension of the line to Kayamkulam would be taken up at the appropriate time.

(c) No, Sir. As stated above, this will be taken up at the appropriate time.

(d) The Final Location Survey and the construction would be taken up during the current year. Re. 1 crore has been provided for the current year for the construction of this line, which is likely to cost about Rs. 7 crores. The line is expected to be completed in 3-4 years, time subject to the availability of funds.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Sir, in the statement, the hon. Minister has said that the proposal to extend the Railway to Kayamkulam is not under consideration at present. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister since he is saying that the construction of Cochin-Alleppey railway line will take four to five years—this is according to his statement—whether it is not better that we make sufficiently advance decision so that after constructing the lines we will not lose time to connect these lines because you yourself have said that it may serve as an alternate line which may help the railway development in that part.

PROF. MARUTU DANDAVATE: I have not made a firm commitment in my reply regarding the extension. If you read between the lines you will very well see that I expressed myself in favour of that extension. The hon. MP's demand is for making a provision in advance. It should be appreciated that unless we make a provision for the finances in advance, we cannot make provisions for the extension in advance. That is the only reason why I have not given a positive reply.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: About the positive reply, the hon. Minister himself has said that between lines he is in favour of extending the line. So I do not want to put another question. I hope he will keep it in mind.

MR. SPEAKER: Today is the only day when I could give chance to everybody who wanted to put questions.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Shipping

*970, SHRI JANARDJANA: PO-OJARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that growth of Indian shipping in the country is not upto the mark;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Indian ships carry only 28 per cent of the country's trade; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to boost Indian shipping?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHANDRAM): (a) No, Sir. The total Indian shipping tonnage which stood at 192 lakhs GRT on the eve of independence has grown to 55.58 lakhs GRT as on 1st April, 1979.

(b) and (c). According to the last available figures, the Indian ships carried 38.76 per cent of the national trade in 1977-78. However, with a view to ensure a progressive growth in the share of carriage of our trade by Indian vessels, Government have, from time to time, reiterated that Government owned or controlled cargo should, as far as possible, be

shipped through Indian vessels. Through various media and forum like All India Shippers' Council and its regional Associations Government persuades and appeals to private Indian Shippers to patronise Indian vessels.

Modernisation of Manufacturing Units

*971 SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Ministry's programme for modernisation of manufacturing units under its control is based more on import of equipment rather than for indigenous equipment;

(b) if so, what is the import content along-with the amount in this programme as against Indian component;

(c) what are the reasons for having the programme based on high import content; and

(d) what steps are being taken to reduce the import content in the interest of indigenous availability?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Conversion to B. G. of Aurangabad-Manmad M. G. Line

*972. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aurangabad-Manmad metre gauge line is being developed into a broad gauge line and a sum of Rs. 80 crores has been sanctioned for the same;

(b) if so, whether work on this project has been started;

(c) what will be the expenses in dismantling the old line and arranging the new broad gauge line; and

(d) why has it been thought essential to have the change over with such huge expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Aurangabad-Manmad section is being converted into a broad gauge line, as the first phase of the conversion of the Manmad-Parbhani/Purli Vajinath project. The whole project has been approved at an approximate cost of Rs. 31 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The cost of the conversion of the line between Manmad and Aurangabad is expected to be approximately Rs. 18 crores.

(d) Conversion of this line has been accepted as a necessity to serve the backward Marathwada region of Maharashtra State which will provide a direct BG connection to other parts of Maharashtra and the rest of the country.

Increase in Allocation for Improving Roads in Tamil Nadu

*976. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposal from Tamil Nadu Government for increase in allocation for improving roads in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Centre has sanctioned only Rs. 30 crore; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-
CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF
SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT
(SHRI CHANDRAM): (a) and b).
No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Go Slow and Work-To-Rule on Rail-
ways from 1-4-1979**

*979. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway employees
have decided to go slow and work
to rule from 1st of April to press
their demand for bonus and other
facilities;

(b) if so, whether this decision has
affected the running of trains and
Railway have also suffered a great
loss;

(c) whether this has also delayed
the movement and release of wagons;
and

(d) if so, whether the Union Gov-
ernment have decided to utilise the
services of the Territorial Army for
the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a)
to (d). A statement is laid on the
Table of the House.

Statement

"Go slow" or "work to rule" agita-
tion or total stoppage of work has
not been started so far on a planned
basis on a large scale on any of the
Zonal Railways with a view to achieve
any demands.

2. The Working Committee of the
National Federation of Indian Rail-
waymen affiliated to INTUC at its
meeting held on 25th March, 1979,

had passed a resolution directing all
its affiliates to serve notice on 1-5-79
on their respective Zonal Railway
Administrations for total withdrawal
of labour from the midnight of 31st
May, 1979 on the issue of bonus and
other demands. However, by its re-
cent resolution adopted on 28-4-79
the N.F.I.R. has postponed its plans
for the strike.

3. The A.I.R.F. has not called for a
strike ballot—which is a preliminary
condition for a Union or a Federation
to decide whether a strike notice
should be served or not.

4 The All India Railway Employees'
Confederation has, as its main demand,
the 6-points charter put forward at
the time of May '74 strike, one of the
demands in that charter being Bonus.
In the resolution passed in February,
1979, this Confederation has stated
that if their demands are not conced-
ed to, direct action in the form of
"work-to-rule" will be launched from
8th May, 1979. However, a formal
notice has not been received so far.
Informal talks are being held to per-
suade the Confederation not to resort
to "work to rule" agitation.

5. Government wish to assure that
the doors for negotiations are always
open and that no effort will be spared
in arriving at negotiated settlement
of various issues.

6 There was a 'go slow' and 'work
to rule' movement organised by a
section of staff, mainly on the Eastern
and N F Railways, which partially
affected the train operations from
29-3-79 to 11/12-4-1979. On Central,
Northern and N. E. Railways also, the
movement was started, but it was
limited to certain sections and did
not have much effect on train opera-
tions. There is now no major dis-
location in train operations due to
these agitations.

7. Some Territorial Army Units of
Railways have been mobilised as a
stand-by arrangement and they will
be utilised if there are any cat call

strikes, or dislocations resulting in obstruction to wagons and other movements adversely affecting nation's economy.

Conversion of Railway line for Narmada Project

*981. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that with the launching of work on the Narmada Project speedy transportation of building materials at the dam site at Navagam which is only 10 km. away from Tankhala, a terminal on the Chhota Udepur-Pratapnagar and Chhuchhapura-Tankhala narrow gauge line, would be needed;

(b) whether it is a fact that while conversion of the railway tracks between Chhota Udepur-Paratapnagar and Chhuchhapura-Tankhala narrow gauge into broad gauge on the Western Railway might not be economically viable at present, it would prove useful once the Narmada Project was completed resulting in industrial development of this Adivasi region;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Government has also supported the demand for the said conversion project; and

(d) if so, reactions of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Gujarat State Government have recently asked for conversion of Vishwamitri-Chhota Udepur-Tankhala and Ankleshwar-Rajpipla NG lines into BG, in view of the fact that final decision regarding the construction of Navagam Dam has been taken.

(d) The proposal to survey these narrow gauge lines is under examination.

974 LS-2

New Railway Lines in M.P. and Rajasthan

*982. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM:

SHRI C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to put up new railway lines in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan for development of cement industry; and

(b) if so, what is the cost of the project and whether it forms part of the overall priorities consciously ordered so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Survey for a new broad gauge line from Kota to Chittorgarh via Bundi (Approx. 163 Kms.) which will be useful for moving the traffic to be generated by cement factories has been approved in the Budget for 1979-80 and the survey for the line is being undertaken.

(b) On a rough assessment, the proposed line will cost Rs. 30 crores. The inclusion of the proposed line in the construction programme will be considered after the examination of the report of Engineering-cum-Traffic survey, in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Employment of Trade Apprentices

*983. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for employment of trade apprentices, who have completed their course, and have not yet been given employment, has been drawn up; and

(b) if so, details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) Under the Apprentices Act 1961, Railways have to impart training to Apprentices but it is not obligatory for the Railways to offer them employment. Recently, a decision has been taken in consultation with Labour Unions to fill 25 per cent of the vacancies of skilled artisans from Apprentices who have completed the course. They are also considered along with outsiders for filling 50 per cent of the vacancies of Khala-sis in Railway Workshops.

बैंगनों का बुक किया जाता

*985 श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मन्त्रालय की प्रैरि के दूसरे सप्ताह में एक सम्प्रावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि कानपुर सखनऊ और बाराणसी के लिए बैंगन बुक किये जाने की सुविधा हावड़ा पर उपलब्ध है लेकिन फैजाबाद के लिए उक्त सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है

(ख) यदि हा तो उक्त भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं

(ग) क्या हम बाग को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि बमड़े की चप्पल और जूता बनाने का उद्योग फैजाबाद का बड़ा कुटीर उद्योग है और इससे हजारों लोगों को जीविका मिलती है। सरकार फैजाबाद के लिए हावड़ा में बैंगन बुक कराने की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए शीघ्र आदेश जारी करेगी जैसा कानपुर सखनऊ और बाराणसी के मामले में किया जाता है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्री (श्री० मधु बंडवले) (क) जी हा।

(ख) से (घ) हावड़ा से फैजाबाद के लिए सखन में कोई भेदभाव नहीं रखा जाता। लेकिन पूर्व रेलवे के रिपैरिंग सेड में काफी सामान जमा हो जाने के कारण, हावड़ा से फैजाबाद और अन्य स्टेशनों के लिए बमड़े तथा अन्य 'कुटकर' माल के सदान पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया। माल की बुकिंग पर यह प्रतिबन्ध मुगल-सराय-सखनऊ बंड के सभी स्टेशनों और बाराणसी तथा इलाहाबाद को छोड़कर मुगलसराय-कानपुर के सभी स्टेशनों के लिए लागू था। उक्त दोनों स्टेशनों को इसलिए छोड़ दिया गया था क्योंकि हावड़ा से इन दोनों स्टेशनों के लिए काफी मात्रा में ऐसा, 'कुटकर' मालाया होता है जबकि लिए जाने में रिपैरिंग की बिलकुल कोई आवश्यकता

नहीं होती। यह प्रतिबन्ध अब उठा लिया गया है और बमड़े के माल एवं अन्य सामान्य माल की बुकिंग अब बोल दी गयी है।

Child Specialists in Primary Centres

*986 Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any programme to employ expert qualified child specialists in each and every primary centre to boost up the family planning,

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor,

(c) is it a fact that due to inadequate machinery and provision for the care of child, people are hesitant to take up family planning, and

(d) what steps are being taken to improve the working of the family planning centres?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY) (a) to (d) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

Primary Health Centre Medical Officers are given intensive training in Maternal Child Health Care and Family Planning for a period of 8 weeks in selected district Headquarters hospitals to improve their skill and knowledge as well as to equip them better in providing child health services. Besides, Paediatric units have been established in 340 district headquarters hospitals to provide specialised services to children at the district headquarters town as well as to serve as referral centres for the Primary Health Centres. In view of this, it is not considered necessary to employ child specialists in Primary Health Centres.

The Primary Health Centres and other Family Welfare Centres are adequately staffed and equipped to render the best possible health services including child care to the people. As such, it is not true that the people are hesitant to take up Family Planning due to inadequate machinery and service facilities.

Instructions have been issued to all the functionaries working at the Primary Health Centres and other Family Welfare Centres to do their best to provide necessary guidance and services to the people requiring family welfare services. It is being ensured that all facilities for conduct of sterilisation operations/IUD insertions, supply of Conventional Contraceptives, etc. and vaccines and drugs for immunisation etc. of children/expectant and nursing mothers are available at the Family Welfare Centres. In order that the field staff remains in position, the ban on filling up of vacant posts imposed in view of financial constraints has been relaxed in respect of ANMs, LHVs and Medical Officers.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में वैगनों का समय-समय पर मरम्मत

*988. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रेल में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में वैगनों की सावधिक मरम्मत का कार्य काफी लम्बे समय से नहीं किया गया है;

(१) क्या यह भी सच है कि मरम्मत के अभाव में वैगन पटरी से उतर जाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिए उपचारात्मक उपाय कब तक करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
(क) और (ख). जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Wages for coke manufacturing workers

9401. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coke manufacturing workers come under the Coal Wage Board recommendations and if not, what other wage is prescribed for them;

(b) whether the workers in the private-owned Beehive Hard Coke manufacturing units in Dhanbad are very lowly paid and have to work there as bonded labour without any rules, safety and security of force; and

(c) whether Government propose to make a probe into this?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The Coal Wage Board's recommendations are applicable to all employees in the Coal Mining Industry who are workmen as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, including miners and other sirdars. Workmen in the departments and undertakings pertaining to by-product coke plants, beehive a country coke ovens/bhattas and manufacture of soft coke also come within the scope of the Coal Wage Board's recommendations.

(b) Wages in Hard Coke oven plants are between Rs. 3 to Rs. 3 per day for unskilled workers, Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per day for semi-skilled workers and Rs. 10 and above per day for skilled workers.

Nothing has come to the notice of Government to indicate that these workers are kept as bonded labour or that the conditions in which they work are unsafe.

(c) No, Sir.

Scarcity of Kerosene Oil in Assam

9402. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Supplies Minister of Assam has, recently alleged in the Assam Legislative Assembly that the present scarcity of Kerosene Oil in Assam was due to shortage of movement of wagons by the Railways;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Assam have ever asked the Railways to provide adequate number of wagons and ensure their movements and whether the movement of usual number of wagons have been given in the past; and

(c) if the usual movement of wagons have been stopped, the detailed reasons therefor and if additional wagons were called for by the State Government, action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes

(b) While no request has been received from the Government of Assam, Railways have supplied fully the wagons asked for by the Oil Industry for the movement of Kerosene. However, the Kerosene stocks have improved in April and wagon supplies have also been stepped up to match the requirements.

(c) Does not arise.

Number of lightning strikes

9403. SHRI VASANT SATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of lightning strikes Zone-wise reported for 1977-78 and 1978-79 up to the 31st March, 1979 and the loss of mandays reported; and

(b) the major/important lightning strikes, details thereof, the reasons therefor and the issues settled/under settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). There were no strikes as such during the periods in question, but there were stoppages of work by some categories of workers—all of which were minor in nature. The number of work stoppages and the number of mandays lost are given below:—

	During 1977-78	During 1978-79
No. of work stoppages	46	159
No. of mandays lost	1,579	Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

There was a major agitation, viz. a work-to-rule movement organised by a section of Traffic staff, mainly on the Eastern and N.E. Railways, which partially affected the train operations for varying periods from 20-3-79 to 12-4-79. On Central, Northern and N.E. Railways also, the movement was started, but it was limited to certain sections and did not have much effect on train operations. Talks were held with the representatives of staff on their grievances.

Central assistance for roads in Arunachal

9404. SHRI SIDRAMESHWARA SWAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the Central assistance towards the expenditure on construction of roads in Arunachal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): Expenditure aggre-

gating Rs. 89.09 crores on the construction of roads in Arunachal Pradesh and Rs. 11.44 crores on their maintenance was incurred by Border Roads Organisation between 1960 and February 1979. In addition a sum of Rs. 229.79 lakhs on the construction and Rs. 10.71 lakhs on the maintenance of certain approach roads to Tenga Hydel Project financed by the Ministry of Energy has also been spent.

News item captioned "Skeletons in BPT Cupboard"

9405. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated the 6th April, 1979 under the Caption "Skeletons in BPT Cupboard";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the various observations of serious nature made therein observation-wise; and

(c) details regarding facts of the matter and action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c) Two Trustees had resigned in March, 1979 from the Trusteeship of the Bombay Port, the term of which expired on 31-3-1979. Presumably, their resignation was to show their displeasure on the increase in the port charges on certain services, which were unremunerative. In this connection, it may be stated that the increase in Port charges was recommended by Mehta Committee, as one of the measures is to relieve congestion at the Port.

2. The cranes installed in Bombay Docks, though old, still remain under-utilised as the trade has not taken to modern cargo handling methods of

pre-linging and palletisation. A committee has been constituted to suggest methods of unitisation having regard to the nature and type of cargo to be handled.

3. M.V. 'Ocean Star' capsized and sank along side the berth at No. 13, Indira Dock on 6-12-1978. Action is being taken to remove the wreck of the vessel. However, it may be stated that the entire berth has not been immobilised on account of this accident.

4. A mechanical device for faster unloading of fertilizer has been installed by Department of Agriculture in 1977. It has not been possible to commission the facilities for want of a settlement with labour. A Committee of three Secretaries have been appointed to resolve the dispute.

5. There have been frequent strikes and stoppages in the recent past. In 1978, there were 28 strikes involving 36020 employees. In the first 3 months of 1979, there have been 14 stoppages so far. The number of man days lost in 1978 came to 2,98,000. Negotiations are being held from time to time to resolve the labour disputes which are mainly due to inter-Union rivalry.

6. The exports have not fallen as would be apparent from the following:—

	Exports (Tons)	
	1978	1979
January . . .	3,16,919	4,75,573
February . . .	3,38,010	3,57,779
March . . .	3,12,834	4,10,679

Special efforts were made in the month of March, 1979 to improve the exports by giving priority to export ships.

7. It is not true that the recent increase in port charges has caused unbearable burden on shipping.

8. The posts of the Chief Engineer and Dy. Conservator are lying vacant from 1-1-1979 and 1-3-1979 respectively. The post of Manager is not vacant. A Selection Committee has been appointed to make recommendations for selection of the candidates for the posts.

9. As a result of the various measures taken by the Government and the Bombay Port authorities, the waiting period for general cargo vessels has come down from 65 days to around one month. The number of ships waiting for berth has reduced from 58 days (on 17-3-1979) to 26 days (on 30-4-1979).

10. The man days lost from April, 1978 to March, 1979 were about 84,400 as a result of late report of half-an-hour by the shore labour. The Port has been working to over 90 per cent of its capacity and there is hardly any cushion left to absorb problems of labour bottlenecks of transportation system, bunching of ships, weather constraints, etc.

Contracts to Foreign Firms for Building Ports

9407. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of the foreign firms which have been awarded contracts during the last two years for building ports in the country; and

(b) the names of the sites where the work is, in progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). During the last two years there have been three cases of award of contracts for port works to firms that were either of foreign origin or were Indian firms which executed the work with foreign collaboration.

In New Mangalore Port a contract was awarded for rock dredging to an Indian firm having foreign collaboration with M/s. Ingenior F. Selmer, a Norwegian Firm and the work is in progress.

In the second case, the work was awarded to a Yugoslav Firm, M/s. Ivan Milutinovic-MIM for residual dredging work in Mormugao Port which has since been completed.

The third case relates to the laying of a Submarine Pipeline in the Bombay Harbour. The work was entrusted to O.N.G.C. who got it executed through M/s. Oceanic Contractors Inc., U.S.A. This work has been completed.

कराची के वाणिज्य दूतावास में भारत श्रान्त के लिए बीसा के लिए झोड़

9408. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत श्रान्त के लिये पासपोर्ट/बीमा प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक हजारे व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन कराची स्थित भारतीय वाणिज्य दूतावास में भारी संख्या में घा रहे हैं,

(ख) क्या भारतीय वाणिज्य दूतावास ने बड़े हुए काम को निपटाने के लिये प्रतिस्पर्धी समवायियों को देने का झुनूरोप विगा है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सत्येन्द्र कुण्डू) (क) और (ख) : जी हां।

(ग) सरकार इस समस्या की ओर से पूरी तरह अवगत है। भारत के कराची स्थित प्रधान को सलाहस में 20 प्रतिस्पर्धी क्लकों को प्रस्थायी तौर पर फौरन भेज दिया गया है और 8 अन्य क्लकों को स्थायी आधार पर वहा भेजा जा रहा है। उम्मीद की जाती है कि इससे समस्या पर काफी हद तक काबू पाया जा सकेगा और पाकिस्तान के प्रखबारों ने इसकी सराहना भी की है।

Disputes between workmen and Management of Central Coal Fields Ltd. Orissa

9409. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India, Ministry of Labour in their letter Nos. 124011(2)/77-D, IV(B) dated 23rd March, 1978 and 124012(2)/77-

D. IV(B) dated 1st March, 1978 have decided not to refer the matters under dispute for adjudication for settlement; and

(b) if so, what other alternative steps have yet been taken to settle the existing disputes between the workmen and the Management of Central Coalfields Limited (Orissa) or have allowed to create cumulative and damaging reactions in the labour?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, in these two particular cases.

(b) The 'appropriate Government' after examining a dispute on its merits, in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, earlier refers it for adjudication or declines adjudication informing the parties accordingly. After a decision declining adjudication has been conveyed to the parties to the dispute, it is for them to take steps, if any considered necessary, to settle it. No further action is required to be taken by the 'appropriate Government'.

(2) In one of the two disputes referred to in part (a) of the question, it has been reported that the workmen concerned have filed applications before the Labour Court Bhubaneswar under Section 33 (C) (2) of the I. D. Act, seeking relief. The case is pending with the Labour Court.

Medical Records on scientific basis

9410. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that maintenance of medical records on scientific basis in the country, especially in the rural world, needs a lot to improve upon;

(b) whether in this connection his attention has been drawn to a report in the 'Hindustan Times' of April 9, 1979 giving detailed views of experts in the matter; and

(c) if so, his reactions in the matter and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABIRAY): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The Government of India is aware of inadequate health statistics and convened a National Seminar on Health Information System from 5th to 7th February, 1979 at New Delhi to review the functional aspects of Health Information System at various levels. It was attended by representatives of the State Governments and various health agencies. Based on the recommendations made in the Seminar, Government are considering improvement in the functioning of Health Information System at national and State levels.

Sea-men engaged in Merchant Navy

9411 SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of the seaman engaged in Merchant Navy both in domestic as well as in foreign going vessel and also Indian seamen engaged in foreign ships;

(b) if so, what is the total number of Class I and Class II posts;

(c) total number in all the categories;

(d) what is their chance of promotion; and

(e) the facilities they are being provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Celebration of Anti-apartheid year

9412. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council for Cultural Relations had organised a national essay competition on 'Apartheid' in connection with the celebration of Anti-Apartheid Year;

(b) if so, the number of entries received in different languages, separately;

(c) the names of the judges; and

(d) the results of the essay competition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir. Based on the decision of the Indian National Committee for the Observance of International Anti-Apartheid Year (INC) to hold nation-wide essay competitions in different languages on the theme of Apartheid, the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, as the coordinating and implementing agency for the programme of the National Committee, organised essay competitions on this theme in connection with the commemoration of Anti-Apartheid Year.

(b) The total number of entries received in different languages is 380; the break-up being as follows:

English	300
Hindi	50
Urdu	6
Kannada	2
Telgu	2

Tamil	3
Malayalam	1
Marathi	2
Bengali	6
Oriya	1
Assamese	3
Punjabi	1

(c) The judges for the entries in the essay competition were:

(i) English Entries:

(i) Shri J. N. Dixit, Secretary, I.C.C.R. (Members, INC).

(ii) Prof. Anirudha Gupta, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, (Member, INC)

(iii) Shri Harisharan Chhabra, Shri J. N. Dixit, Secretary, I.C.C.R.

(ii) Hindi Entries:

Shri J. N. Dixit, Secretary, ICCR. (Member, INC)

(iii) Urdu Entries:

Miss Pakeeza Sultan, Executive Secretary, INC

(iv) Bengali Entries:

Dr S. S. Mukhopadhyaya, Regional Secretary, Sahitya Academy, Calcutta.

(v) Assamese Entries:

Shri K. N. Gogoi, National Library, Calcutta.

(vi) Oriya Entries

Shri A. Jena, National Library, Calcutta.

(vii) Punjabi Entries:

Shri Hari Sharan Chhabra, Editor,
Africa Dairy (Member, INC)

(viii) Marathi Entries:

Usha Mehta, Bombay University.

(ix) Kannada Entries:

Dr. M. S. Thiruappa, Bangalore
University.

(x) Malayalam Entries:

Shri K. Kannampilly, Hony. Regional Representative, I.C.C.R. Trivendrum.

Telugu and Tamil Entries:

Results awaited.

(d) Results are being finalised and will be announced by the end of May 1979.

Food and Civil Supplies Department Employees absorbed in Railways

9413. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Food and Civil Supplies Department employees in States, declared surplus were absorbed in Government Departments including Railways in 1954;

(b) if so, the number of such employees absorbed in Railways in 1954 and subsequent years;

(c) whether it is a fact that service benefits including grant of increments for the numbers of years' service rendered in the parent organisation have not been given to them by the Railways; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) The benefit of higher initial pay in the time scale of the pay of the post to which they had been appointed is admissible to the Ex-Food and Civil Supplies staff for services rendered by them on posts carrying equivalent or higher scales of pay in the State Governments. This benefit is not admissible to such of other employees as were working in lower scales of pay or were drawing fixed pay under the State Governments.

भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री द्वारा स्वचिकित्सक नियुक्ति से धन
दिया जाना

9414 श्री बलुर्जुन : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री द्वारा अपने कार्यकाल में स्वचिकित्सक स्वास्थ्य प्रदान की कितनी राशि किम किम राज्य में किन किन व्यक्तियों को दी गई और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कितनी राशि दी गई तथा उनका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राव) : यह महायत्ना अलग-अलग आवेदनपत्रों के आधार पर मंत्री के स्वचिकित्सक पर की जाती है और हमने इसका राज्यवार रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है। 1-4-77 से 30-6-78 तक जिन व्यक्तियों को महायत्ना दी गई थी उनकी एक समेकित सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT-4412/79]

पश्चिम रेलवे में हड़ताल

9415 श्री क्या राव शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में बांदीकुई स्टेशन पर रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा 19 मार्च, 1979 को हड़ताल किये जाने के क्या कारण थे; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निज मारायण) : (क) 19 मार्च, 1979 को बांदीकुई में रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा बाइ, पीडित कर्मचारियों को अनिवार्य जमा के असांख्यिक भुगतान की मांग को लेकर काम बन्द कर दिया था।

(ख) बिल मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों के अनुसार बाढ़ पीड़ित रेल कर्मचारियों को अनिवार्य जमा के समय से पूर्व भुगतान का अधिकार केवल ऐसे मामलों में दिया जा सकता है जहाँ राज्य सरकार ने उक्त क्षेत्रों को बाढ़-ग्रस्त घोषित किया है तथा इन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले अपने कर्मचारियों को ब्याज मुक्त अग्रिम राशि का भुगतान भी किया है। चूँकि राजस्थान सरकार ने अपने कर्मचारियों का ब्याज मुक्त बाढ़ अग्रिम दिये जाने का अधिकार नहीं दिया था तथा बिल मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी आदेशों के अनुसार केवल बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को सूचित किया गया था, अतः रेल प्रशासन राजस्थान में अपने कर्मचारियों को अनिवार्य जमा का भुगतान नहीं कर सका। फिर भी, प्रतिबन्धों में रियायत देने के लिए मामले को बिल मंत्रालय को मीमांसा है, तथा मंत्रालय से समायोजित आदेश प्राप्त होने के बाद ही रेल प्रशासन, राजस्थान में बाढ़ पीड़ित अपने कर्मचारियों का अनिवार्य जमा के भुगतान का प्रबन्ध कर सकता है।

Issuing of No Objection Certificates

9416. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for creating difficulties in the issuance of 'No objection Certificate' for going abroad in search of jobs when Government is not in a position to absorb technically trained doctors and engineers in the country;

(b) whether Government have seen the news item captioned 'a request to M.P.s.' published in the 'Mini News' dated the 18th March, 1979;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether malpractices in issuing such certificates have increased if so, the steps being taken by Government to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Normally, no objection certificates are not required in terms of the Emigration Act in force for experts to proceed abroad to take assignments there. However, whenever government is approached for issue of such no

objection certificates from our Government, the same are granted after the government has satisfied itself that the terms and conditions offered by foreign governments to our experts are reasonable and satisfactory and that they receive non-discriminatory and fair treatment from their foreign employers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No mal-practices have come to the notice of the Government in respect of issue of 'no objection' certificates. Such no objection certificates are granted expeditiously in consultation with Department of Personnel & A.R. The important policy cases are invariably considered at high levels.

श्री गंगानगर-पद्मपुर-रायसियानगर रेल लाइन

9417 श्री देवा राम चौहान क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान में श्रीगंगानगर से पद्मपुर रायसियानगर तक एक रेल लाइन बिछाने का है;

(ख) क्या श्रीगंगानगर से पद्मपुर शहर तक कोई रेल लाइन नहीं है,

(ग) क्या पद्मपुर में किसान टनों अनाज बेचने के लिए जाते हैं परन्तु रेल लाइन न होने के कारण उन्हें मसूँ दामों पर अपना अनाज बेचना पड़ता है और श्रीगंगानगर रायसियानगर रेलवे स्टेशन तक अपने अनाज को उन्हीं टुकों से ढोने के कारण काफी हानि उठानी पड़ती है;

(घ) क्या श्रीगंगानगर तथा पद्मपुर के बीच और पद्मपुर से रायसियानगर के बीच लगभग 300 गांव हैं;

(ङ) क्या श्रीगंगानगर जिले में हर मौसम पर सिंचाई सुविधा है और यहाँ से नारे राजस्थान में अनाज बेजा जाता है और यह जिला राज्य में सबसे अधिक राजस्व कमाने वाला जिला है; और

(च) क्या सरकार का विचार श्री गंगानगर से पद्मपुर-रायसियानगर तक एक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का है; यदि हाँ, तो कब तक?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) श्री संगानगर और पदमपुर सिटी के बीच कोई रेलवे साइन नहीं है।

(ग) से (ङ). रेलों को इन तथ्यों की कोई जानकारी नहीं है क्योंकि अभी इस क्षेत्र में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है।

(च) इस रेल लाइन की वित्तीय क्षमता या आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। इसके अलावा वित्तीय साधनों की अत्यधिक कठिनाई और पहले से किये गये बड़े-बड़े बायदों को देखते हुए, इस समय, इस लाइन के निर्माण के बारे में विचार करना संभव नहीं है।

Complaint cell in Railway Board

9418. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a complaint cell has been opened in the Railway Board to deal with the cases of corruption charges, inefficiency and other related matters against the railway employees;

(b) if so, the number of cases dealt with by the cell and disposed of during January and March, 1979; and

(c) the number still pending and the reasons for slow progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A complaint cell was set up in the Railway Board's office in 1964 for receiving public complaints other than those involving corruption and lack of integrity on the part of railway servants. The complaint cell is still functioning.

A grievances Counter has been opened since May 1977 near the reception office of Rail Bhavan for the purpose of receiving representations addressed to the Minister of Railways from members of the public and also railway staff.

(b) and (c). The complaint cell and Grievances Counter do not themselves deal with and dispose of the complaints and representations received by them. The complaints and representations are passed on to the dealing branches for necessary action. However, the number of complaints and representations received in the complaint cell and the Grievances Counter during January, 1979 and March 1979 is given below:

	Complaint Cell	Grievances Counter
January, 1979	4	188
March, 1979	28	256

Provision of overtime through Courts

9419. SHRI R. K. MHALGI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees on Central Railway who have been provided their overtime only through Courts during the period of last three years and the total amount involved; and

(b) the amount expended by the Railway Administration on the court cases for these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Proposal of lower shipping and port charges payable by Liner Vessels

9420. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to lower the Shipping and port charges payable by liner vessels, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it would be applicable at selected ports or all the ports in the country; and

(c) what would be the impact of the proposal on the development of various ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The question of lowering or revision of charges in other manner is a matter to be considered by the Port Trusts/authorities from time to time keeping in view the trends of traffic. The Government have received proposals for extending concessions in the matter of port dues and pilotage fees from the Port Trusts at Kandla and Mormugao. Kandla Port Trust have proposed to extend the rebate of 50 per cent in pilotage and berth hire to vessels loading/unloading cargo except liquid cargo, upto 3000 tonnes as against upto 1500 tonnes earlier provided. Mormugao Port Trust have proposed to extend similar concessions to vessels loading/unloading general cargo upto 5000 tonnes.

(c) Development of facilities at Ports is taken up with reference to the traffic requirements. The ports are service organisations and extension of concessions is considered keeping in view the economic costs of facilities as also from the point of view of generation of more traffic. Normally such concessions do not affect the further development of the ports.

Farukhabad Station Building

9421. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any passenger amenities like, retiring rooms, refreshment rooms, platform shelter, remodelling, of the age old station building of Farukhabad on the Northern Eastern Railway is in the planning;

(b) is it a fact that there is no refreshment room serving meals available for all the important trains between Lucknow to Kasganj, the facility available at Kanpur Central on Northern Railway not catering for the North Eastern Railway trains; and

(c) will he get a detailed study of this foreign currency earning trade Centre made out to remodel the age old station building to provide the amenities referred to in part (a) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) The Refreshment Room at Kanpur Central is catering to the needs of passengers travelling by North-Eastern Railway trains also and staff have separately been deputed for this purpose. Adequate catering and vending arrangements have also been provided on the platforms where North Eastern Railway trains are dealt with

It is correct that there are no Refreshment Rooms at any of the stations between Kasganj and Kanpur Central but catering/vending arrangements to cater to the needs of passengers have been provided at as many as 15 out of 26 stations on this Section. A proposal of a Refreshment Room at Farukhabad railway station was not found justified or commercially viable on account of likely poor patronage.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of Widows on compassionate grounds

9422. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of widows of the Railway employees who have applied for appointment on compassionate

ground in the Class IV cadre on the Western Railway and Northern Railway separately for each Railway; and

(b) steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Medical facilities to Railway employees

9423 SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) what is the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission vide para 21 of chapter 63 in regard to medical facilities to Railway employees;

(b) whether the same has been implemented;

(c) if so, a copy of the circular be furnished; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The recommendation contained in para 21 of chapter 63 of 3rd Pay Commission Report is as under:—

"The Railway Federations have forcefully brought to our notice the inadequacy of medical facilities along branch lines and at way-side stations and have asked for the facility of treatment by private doctors or at the nearest recognised hospitals, and subsequent reimbursement of medical expenses incurred. We feel that difficulties of railway employees at way-side stations in getting medical treatment are genuine and recommend that they should be allowed to avail of the facilities available at the nearest recognised hospitals without the prior approval of the Authorised Medical Attendant,

and to get reimbursement on the certificate of the medical officer in charge of the hospital. In addition, in the rural areas and at way-side stations and along branch lines where there may be no recognised hospitals at a reasonable distance (say 8 KMs) from the residence of a railway employee, a scheme of empanelment of private doctors may be introduced for consultation and treatment. Medical reimbursement may also be allowed in such cases but the period of treatment from such doctors for each disease may be limited to 3 days only. It should be possible for the Railway employees to contact a Railway medical officer with in this period."

(b) In terms of the existing rules governing medical attendance and treatment of railway employees, a railway servant is entitled to medical attendance and treatment free of charge —

(a) in such railway hospital at or near the place where he falls ill, as in the opinion of the authorised medical attendant, can provide the necessary and suitable facilities, or

(1) if there is no such hospital as is referred to in clause (a) in such Government hospital, at or near that place, as can, in the opinion of the authorised medical attendant, provide the necessary and suitable facilities; or

(c) if there is no such hospital as is referred to in clause (a) and (b), at a Government Hospital, Cantonment Hospital or a hospital maintained by a local authority and any other hospital with which arrangements have been made by the Government for the treatment of Government servants at or near that place as can, in the opinion of the authorised medical attendant, provide the necessary and suitable facilities.

Where a railway servant is entitled free of charge, to medical attendance and treatment in a hospital, any amount paid by him on account of such attendance and treatment shall, on production of a certificate in writing by the authorised medical attendant in this behalf, be reimbursed to him.

Where, in an emergency, a railway servant or his family go for treatment (including confinement) to a Government hospital without prior consultation with the authorised medical attendant, reimbursement of medical expenses to the extent otherwise admissible will be permissible if after a careful examination of the circumstances of the case, the competent medical authority accords an ex-post facto approval.

To meet the requirements of the railway servants employed on the Branch Lines and other way-side stations generally a separate 'Line Doctor' is posted in each of the hospitals at Divisional and Sub-Divisional level and also in some important health units. Line Doctors are provided solely to attend the railway servants employed on the Branch Lines and other way-side stations.

The above medical rules, by and large, cover the recommendations of Third Pay Commission, as contained in para 21 of Chapter 63 of their report, as such no further change was considered desirable.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) as explained in (b) above.

Complementary Passes to M.Ps.

9424. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

Whether any complementary passes were issued for air conditioned classes to Members of Parliament during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHR. SHEO NARAIN): No.

मकरोनिया करेली लाइन

9425. श्री नर्सदा प्रताप राय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में मकरोनिया स्टेशन से करेली स्टेशन तक नई रेल लाइन बिछाने के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है,

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या इस बारे में सर्वेक्षण कार्य चालू वर्ष के दौरान प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उसमें सर्वेक्षण कार्य के कब तक पूरे हो जाने का सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) मकरानिया से करेली तक नयी लाइन की लम्बाई लगभग 120 किलोमीटर होगी और इस पर मॉटे तौर पर 20 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आयेगी । नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय समाधानों की अत्यधिक कठिनाई है । इस समय जो धन उपलब्ध है वह मुश्किल से चालू योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है । इसलिए जिस रेलवे लाइन का सुझाव दिया गया है उसके प्रस्ताव पर विचार करना संभव नहीं है ।

पश्चिम रेलवे के स्टेशनों के लिए बैगनों का घाबटन

9426. श्री मोती साईं शारंग चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के द्वारा, मोरक और रामगंज मण्डी स्टेशनों के लिए एक वर्ष के लिए कितने रेल बैगनों का घाबटन किया गया और द्वारा स्टेशन के लिए, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि वहां से 'रक स्टोन' बाहर भेजा जाता है, कम बैगन घाबटित करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या 'रक स्टोन' द्वारा स्टेशन से लादा जाता है और क्या निम्न प्राय वाले लोग अधिकतम इसका इस्तेमाल करते हैं और रक स्टोन प्रोसेस करने वाले कारखाने भी निम्न प्राय वाले लोगों के स्वामित्व में हैं और इसका कारोबार भी वे लोग ही करते हैं परन्तु पर्याप्त संख्या में बैगन घाबटित न किये जाने के कारण उन

कठिनाई हो रही है और इसके मूल्य बढ़ गये हैं और क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि निम्न प्राय वाले लोगों को अधिक सुविधा देने की जनता सरकार की नीति है और मंत्रालय भी इन लोगों के पक्ष में है, इन लोगों के हित में दारा स्टेशन के लिए अधिक बैगन प्रावणित किये जायेंगे और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (शिव नारायण) :

(क) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान दारा, मोरक और रामगंज मंडी स्टेशनों पर पत्थर की दुलाई के लिए क्रमशः 324, 2183 और 6682 माल डिब्बों का आवंटन किया गया था। इस यातायात के लिए इन स्टेशनों का माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत इन स्टेशनों को प्रस्तुत की गयी मांगों के अनुपात में की जाती है। दारा स्टेशन की तुलना में मोरक स्टेशन की मात्रा 15 गुनी अधिक और रामगंज मंडी की मात्रा 35 गुनी अधिक है।

(ख) दारा स्टेशन से दृष्टिया किन्म के पत्थर का लदान किया जाता है। रेलवे को इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि इसका उपयोग कहा होगा है। पत्थर के यातायात के लिए अधिक मात्रा डिब्बों की सप्लाई करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

Coach Building Projects

9427. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report in the 'Mathrubhumi' Newspaper (Malayalam) of 18th April, 79 regarding the new coach building project and the possibility of Kerala losing the same;

(b) whether the study of the project now being taken up has in its agenda the selection of a new centre other than Kanchikkott originally decided upon and if so, why; and

(c) when the new project is going to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) and (c). No decision to set up a new Coach-building Factory at Kanchikkott near Palaghat has been taken in the past. A techno-economic feasibility survey is being conducted for the setting up of a new Coach-building Factory which will also include a recommendation regarding the site for the location of this Factory. It is, therefore, premature to decide on a site at this stage.

Interview of Doctors

9428. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the Union Public Service Commission interviews for the posts of Doctors in Homoeopathy and I.S.M., the officers representing the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare belong to modern system of medicines; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). In the interviews held by the Union Public Service Commission for making selections to the posts of Homoeopathy and Unani Physicians in the Central Government Health Scheme, an Allopathic doctor of the rank of a Deputy Director had represented the Directorate General of Health Services/Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. In the case of the interviews for the post of Ayurvedic Physician, Adviser, Indian Systems of Medicine to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, had represented the Directorate General of Health Services/Ministry of Health and Family Welfare at the Union Public Service Commission. The nominee of the Ministry/Directorate General of Health Services generally protects the administrative interest of the Ministry at such interviews and is not to act an expert, for which purpose the Commission on their own obtain the assistance of technical experts from outside at the interviews.

Medical Officers of C.H.S. in Delhi

9429. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Medical Officers of the Central Health Service have been in Delhi for a period of over 10 years; and

(b) if so, particulars thereof and detailed reasons for their continued stay in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The particulars of officers belonging to various grades who have been in Delhi for periods more than ten years are as under:—

Supertime Grade I	12
Supertime Grade II	6
Specialists Grade I	22
Specialists Grade II	77
General Duty Officers	133
Total :	250

Delhi being the Capital of the country most of the Government Officers are located in Delhi. As the number of Central Government employees is maximum in Delhi so is the number of posts sanctioned for CGHS. In addition two premier teaching institutions under Central Government are located in Delhi and four leading hospitals are also functioning in the capital. Two research Institutions namely National Institute of Communicable Diseases, and National Malaria Eradication Programme are also situated in Delhi. Till recently Employees' State Insurance Corporation was also a part and parcel of the Central Health Service and

many officers of the Central Health Service are still working under that Corporation. In many cases equivalent posts are not available outside Delhi. While considering transfers, administrative constraints like requirements of various institutions, availability of suitable replacements, teaching interests of the institutions, research work undertaken by the officers etc. have also to be kept in view. Sometimes the difficulties of staff in moving out of their place of occupation have also to be taken note of.

Purchase of equipment for Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi

9430. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some equipment worth over two lakhs were purchased on 'priority basis' against "Operation Indent" for Safdarjang Hospital during February-March, 1978;

(b) if so, the justifications for placing an Operational Indent as also complete details viz., number of equipment purchased, cost, source of purchase as also the particulars of patients (with their M.R.D. numbers) on whom these equipment were used;

(c) is it a fact that Priority Article Certificate in respect of these equipment was issued in favour of a U.S. firm although the equipment were available with G.D.R. countries (at Rupee payment) and some other hard currency areas at cheaper rates;

(d) if so, the reasons and justifications; and

(e) whether necessary budget provision and Foreign Exchange were available for the purpose if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri B. D. Jatti, the then President of India presented a KLI(USA) Laparoscope to the Safdarjang Hospital on behalf of the Rotary Club, Delhi on 26th February 1977. The same was tried by the Clinicians of the hospital. They were very favourably impressed by its utility in the female sterilization programme, as a diagnostic tool and also its use as a prior procedure for undertaking major surgery specially in children.

To boost up the Government policy of the Family Welfare Programme as emphasized by the Government and to meet the demands placed by the Surgeons of the Hospital, it was decided to procure 5 Laparoscopes of the tried make (two for Obst. & Gynae. Department, one for Sterilization camp and one each for Surgery and Paediatric Department) through the Dte. General of Supplies and Disposal at a cost of 26580 85 USA Dollars (Approximate Rs. 2,30,000). The total number of patients treated by this equipment to-date is 137. Since no record about the MRD number of the patients is kept in the operation theatre register, it is not possible to furnish the same.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. It is a fact that the proprietary article certificate was issued in favour of M/s. KLI(USA) due to excellent performance of the donated equipment observed by the surgeons. The authorities had no knowledge about the availability of this equipment from the G.D.R. countries or other hard currency areas at cheaper rates. That apart, the quality of functioning and the subsequent servicing and availability of spare parts of the G.D.R. equipment purchase in this hospital has been so unsatisfactory that it has left them with no option but to avoid further procurement of sophisticated equipment from the East European countries including G.D.R. The pur-

chase was made within the sanctioned budget of the hospital for Machinery and Equipment through the DGS&D who provided the foreign exchange.

Creation of Posts in CGHS

9431. **SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNA RAO.** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state-

(a) is it a fact that Government has created three posts in CGHS two for Ayurvedic and one for Homoeopathic about three years back as recommended by Staff Inspection Unit (SIU);

(b) whether it is a fact that the 3rd Pay Commission recommended filling up these posts through Departmental promotion;

(c) is it a fact that two posts for Ayurvedic had been filled through Departmental Promotion, and

(d) is it a fact that the post meant for Homoeopathic had not been filled up through departmental promotion; if so, why?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY) (a) One post each of the Senior Physician (Ayurveda) and Senior Physican (Homoeo) were created on 26th July 1976 and one post of Medical Officer-cum-Superintendent (Ayurveda Hospital) was created on 20th February 1977 in the senior scale of pay under the C.G.H.S., Delhi, on the recommendations of the Staff Inspection Unit.

(b) No such specific recommendations have been made by the Third Pay Commission

(c) Yes, Sir. The posts of Senior Physician (Ayurveda) and Medical Officer-cum-Superintendent (Ayurvedic Hospital, New Delhi) have been filled on an *ad-hoc* basis on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee.

(d) Yes, Sir, because the recruitment rules for the post are yet to be finalised.

Double standard of British Immigration Law

9432. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated the 16th March, 1979 (page 7) wherein it has been stated that a working group consisting of representatives from various Asian and Civil Liberties Organisations have submitted a report regarding double standard of British Immigration Law;

(b) if so, whether Government have since studied the implications of such tactics; and

(c) how far these overtures will affect Indian immigrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The news item and the report on which it is based relate to British practice in regard to the entry of husbands and male fiancés from abroad for settlement in Britain. There is a 12-Month trial period before a man coming into Britain as a husband or male fiancé is given permission to settle. This is intended to check abuse of the facility and marriages of convenience. It is reported that in 1976, 2695 men from India were accepted for settlement by reason of marriage.

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना

9433. श्री बाबुल सम्बर्द्धी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इण्डियन मेडिकल एसोसियेशन ने कुछ वर्ष पूर्व सरकार को राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना का एक मसौदा पेश किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वीकार क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) : (क) एक पुस्तिका जिसका शीर्षक नेशनल हेल्थ सर्विस स्कीम "ए ड्राफ्ट" था। स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में अप्रैल 1975 में इण्डियन मेडिकल एसोसियेशन से प्राप्त हुई थी।

(ख) इण्डियन मेडिकल एसोसियेशन से मिली नेशनल हेल्थ स्कीम के ड्राफ्टिंग भाग में निम्नलिखित चार प्रस्ताव निहित थे :—

1. स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का रजिस्ट्रीकरण।
2. माडल स्वास्थ्य सेवा एकक।
3. स्वीच्छक अस्पतालों/व्यवसायिक मदत्यों का योगदान।
4. भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के चिकित्सक।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने देश में सुधरी सेवाएँ प्रदान करने के लिये इण्डियन मेडिकल एसोसियेशन द्वारा ली गई विलचस्पी का स्वागत किया है। स्वास्थ्य एक राज्य विषय है और पिछले कई वर्षों में केन्द्र और राज्यों की सरकारों ने देश में विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ 80 प्रतिशत लोग रहते हैं वहाँ उपचारी और निवारक स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ प्रदान करने की योजनाओं का अपने-अपने ढंग से विकास किया है जिन्हें व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार किया गया है। इन योजनाओं में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और उपकेन्द्रों की स्थापना और उनका वर्धा बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था की गई है तथा उन्हें विशेषज्ञों की सेवाएँ दिलाने हेतु जिला अस्पतालों और मेडिकल कालेजों के साथ जोड़ा गया है क्योंकि एसोसियेशन के प्रस्तावों में विशेषज्ञ सेवाओं के महत्वपूर्ण पहलु का उल्लेख किया गया है। साथ ही भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के चिकित्सकों की लगाने की व्यवस्था भी की गई है। भारत सरकार अस्पतालों की स्थापना हेतु विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अस्पताल खोलने के लिये स्वीच्छक संघटनों के साथ साथ मेडिकल व्यवसाय के सदस्यों को पहले ही वित्तीय सहायता दे रही है।

Tamil Nadu's Move regarding Hindi numeral on Delhi Cars

9434. SHRI DHARAMVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Tamil Nadu had moved the Centre regarding Hindi numeral on Delhi cars; and

(b) if so, the rationale behind the move with reaction, if any, of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tamil Nadu Government's apprehension is that the vehicles displaying registration numbers in Hindi would be difficult to be detected in non-Hindi speaking States when such vehicles are involved in accident, offences etc., and people belonging to other States whose mother tongue is not Hindi but who are living in or visiting Delhi would also find it difficult to decipher the registration marks in Hindi.

The vehicles under the present provision of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 are required to display the registration number in English letters only. The Motor Vehicles Act was amended in 1978 to provide for allotment of group of letters by the Central Govt. to the States, for being assigned on the motor Vehicles registered in the States. For this purpose, the Central Government is to issue a notification. The views of the State Government of Tamil Nadu will be kept in view while finalising the said notification. The question as to whether it can be provided in the notification that the number following the group of letters should be only in the International form of Indian Numerals or the Motor Vehicle Act, would need to be amended for the purpose will also be considered.

Appointment of ad-hoc Doctors

9435. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:
SHRI S. JAGANATHAN:
SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM:
SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:
SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of *ad hoc* doctors recruited in Central Health Services and Airport Health Offices during emergency;

(b) whether such recruitment was made by Committees after interview etc;

(c) if so, whether such doctors are being superseded because of their failure to compete with new candidates through UPSC examination; and

(d) in the circumstances, whether Government propose to adopt other measures for regularising such persons with their wealth of experience, if necessary, by holding exclusive examination for them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The number of Medical Officers recruited in Class-II scale of pay against posts in Central Health Services (of which Airport Health Office is also a participating unit) was 187 between June 1975 upto 31st January 1977.

(b) So far as offices under the control of the D.G.H.S. and Delhi Administration are concerned candidates were selected by selection committees and posted to work in the offices under their control.

Some of the other participating offices were permitted to make *ad-hoc* appointments themselves.

(c) *Ad-hoc* appointments are made against temporary or casual vacancies

making it clear to the ad-hoc appointees that their services are purely temporary and that such appointments will not confer upon them any right for regular appointment in the C.H.S. Such of the ad-hoc appointees who have not been able to equalify in the written examination or interviews held by the UPSC for regular appointments have to be replaced ultimately by regular officers.

(d) No. Recruitment to the posts of junior scale General Duty Medical Officers are made in accordance with the CHS rules by the UPSC ensuring certain minimum standards of proficiency.

Appoint of a Marine Engineer at Port Blair

9436. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Harbour Master at Port Blair has appointed one Marine Engineer without any sanctioned post and unauthorisedly, if so, when the post was sanctioned; and

(b) what steps are being taken to stop such mal-practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

अधीनस्थ रेलवे कार्यालयों से भर्ती किये गये क्लर्क

9437. श्री रामलाल तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1968-69 के दौरान अधीनस्थ रेलवे कार्यालय से पूर्णतः तदर्थ आधार पर भर्ती किये किये गये क्लर्कों को स्थायी रूप से रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय लिपिकीय सेवा में खपा लिया गया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में पदों को भरने के लिए बनाये गये नियमों और 11 जन, 1977 को उनके द्वारा लोक सभा में किये गये शीति सम्बन्धी कथन के प्रतिकूल नहीं है।

(ग) क्या उनको खपाये जाने के बारे में जांच कराई करने से पूर्व इस बारे में यह मंत्रालय के कामिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग से परामर्श किया गया था, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी स्वीरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसी अनियमितता करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 में अधीनस्थ रेलवे कार्यालय से लिपिकों की सेवाएं अस्थायी आधार पर प्राप्त की गयी थी परन्तु बाद में रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय लिपिक वर्गीय सेवा के पुनर्गठन और प्रबलीकरण योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार जो इन लिपिकों की भर्ती के समय लागू थे, उन्हें रेलवे बोर्ड ने नियमित कर दिया गया है। उन्हें दी गयी बरिष्ठता के अनुसार उनकी बारी आने पर स्थायी कर दिया जायेगा।

(ख) जी नहीं, जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है यह भर्ती रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय लिपिक वर्गीय सेवा के पुनर्गठन और प्रबलीकरण की उपर्युक्त योजना के अनुसार की गयी थी। लोक सभा में 11-6-1977 को रेल मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये शीति विषयक बयान का संबंध 1974-75 और अनुवर्ती वर्षों में तदर्थ आधार पर की गयी लिपिकों की भर्ती से है उपर्युक्त भर्ती से नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) यद्यपि रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय में उनकी सेवाओं को नियमित करने के संबंध में कामिक विभाग से परामर्श किया गया था परन्तु भ्रम में यही निर्णय किया गया कि उनकी नियुक्ति को सरकार के अनुमोदन से नियमित कर दिया जाय।

इन्दौर-बिलासपुर गाड़ी में यात्रा कर रहे यात्रियों की गोली मारकर हत्या किया जाना

9438. श्री राधबजी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले महीने इन्दौर-बिलासपुर गाड़ी में यात्रा करने वाले कुछ यात्रियों की गोपाल तथा इटारसी के बीच गोली मार कर हत्या कर दी गई थी,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी पूरा स्वीरा क्या है;

(ग) इस संबंध में रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) क्या मृत व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों को रेलवे द्वारा कोई मुआवजा भरा किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) सम्पूर्ण मध्य प्रदेश से किसान और ग्राम सेवक प्रवर्तनी देखने के लिए भोपाल आ रहे थे । 19 मार्च, 1979 की रात्रि को जबलपुर क्षेत्र के लगभग 80/90 किसानों तथा ग्राम सेवकों ने बापसी यात्रा के लिए 33 अप इंटीर-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी पकड़ी । भोपाल रेलवे स्टेशन पर उन्होंने अपने एक साथी को गुम पाया । उन्होंने मार्गरेली पुलिस पार्टी से पूछताछ की । लेकिन उन्हें कोई संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिला । जब गाड़ी घोबंदुल्लागंज स्टेशन पर पहुँची तब इनमें से लगभग 50/60 लोगों ने मार्गरेली पुलिस पार्टी को घेर लिया तथा अपने साथी के गुम हो जाने के बारे में जानकारी मांगी । पुलिस और किसानों के बीच कहा-सुनी में मार्गरेली पुलिस (विशेष सशस्त्र बल, मध्य प्रदेश) के एक सदस्य ने पांच राउंड गोलियाँ चलायी जिससे 3 आदमियों की मृत्यु हो गयी ।

सिविल तथा पुलिस के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने तत्काल घटना स्थल का निरीक्षण किया । सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 302 (हत्या) के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है ।

(ग) यह मामला कानून और व्यवस्था से संबंधित है जो संविधान के अंतर्गत राज्य का विषय है । राज्य सरकार ने न्यायिक जांच के आदेश दिये हैं । इस संबंध में रेल प्रशासन द्वारा कोई कार्रवाई अपेक्षित नहीं है ।

(घ) भारतीय रेल अधिनियम, 1890 की धारा 82-क तथा रेल बुकटना (अतिपूति) नियम, 1950 के उपबंधों के अंतर्गत, यात्रियों को भेजने वाली गाड़ी बुकटनाओं में रेल यात्रियों को अतिपूति का भुगतान किया जाता है । राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में रेल गाड़ियों में होने वाले अपराध, जिनमें चोरी, डकैती तथा हत्या शामिल हैं, की रोकथाम की जिम्मेदारी केवल उन्हीं राज्य सरकारों की होती है । रेल गाड़ियों-रेल पारसरो में होने वाले ऐसे अपराधों की घटनाओं कानून और व्यवस्था से संबंधित है तथा इनकी रोकथाम की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है और ऐसे अपराधों से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को अतिपूति का भुगतान करने के लिए रेल प्रशासन पर कोई कानूनी दायित्व नहीं है ।

Major Hospital for West Delhi

9440. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no major hospital for the entire general public of West Delhi except Deen

Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital which lacks even the basic facilities and has no casualty services; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide some interim relief to West Delhi by providing more facilities like Casualty Service till the above Hospital is developed into a Major Hospital as proposed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital, located in West Delhi, is a general hospital under the control of the Delhi Administration. It has the basic facilities including specialist services in medicine, surgery, eye and ENT. There is however, no casualty service. Besides there is an ES Hospital with 300 beds in this area.

(b) It is proposed to start the Casualty Service as soon as the Casualty Block, which is included, in Phase I, is constructed. The construction of Phase I of the project has already been sanctioned.

रेलगाड़ियों में स्वच्छता

9441. श्री लालजी बाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में चल रही यात्री तथा एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों के शौचालयों में स्वच्छता की स्थिति संतोषजनक नहीं है और इसके फलस्वरूप यात्रियों को काफी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कोई उपाय करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण)

(क) जी नहीं । यात्री गाड़ियों की सफाई के लिए सभी पर्यन्त स्टेशनों पर सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गयी है । शौचालयों सहित सभी सवारी डिब्बे अंदर और बाहर, दोनों ओर से, धोये जाते हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, घुसाई लाइनो और प्लेटफार्मों पर स्टेनलैस स्टील के पेन और बिलमियों की, अच्छी तरह सजाई की जाती है, अन्य सभी किटियों की सफाई की जाती है और शौचालयों को रोगानु-मुक्त बना जाता है तथा उनमें फिनाइल डाली जाती है ।

मार्ग में गाड़ी के ठहराव के दौरान, निःशुल्क सफाई, विशेष रूप से प्रसाधनों की सफाई, की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से, महत्वपूर्ण चुने हुए स्टेशनों पर सफाईवालों की व्यवस्था भी की जाती है। प्लेटफार्मों पर प्रमुख स्थानों पर बोर्ड लगाये जाते हैं जिन पर बड़े-बड़े अक्षरों में लिखा रहता है कि "यहाँ सवारी-डिब्बों की निःशुल्क सफाई की सेवा उपलब्ध है"।

दूर-गामी गाड़ियों के मामले में, जिनके ठहराव बहुत कम होते हैं, गाड़ी प्रस्थान स्टेशन से पर्यन्त स्टेशन तक सफाई वाले गाड़ी के साथ चलते हैं, ताकि गाड़ी के चालन के दौरान भी सफाई सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

सफाईवालों को आसानी से बूढ़ने में सुविधा हो, इस उद्देश्य से उनके बाजूधों पर बैज लगे रहते हैं, जिन पर उनका पदनाम होता है।

सवारी डिब्बों और प्रसाधनों की समुचित सफाई तथा ऊपरी टंकियों में पानी की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी स्तरों पर अक्सर विशेष अभियान चलाये जाते हैं तथा आकस्मिक जाच की जाती है।

(ख) वर्तमान उपायों की पर्याप्ता की निरन्तर समीक्षा की जाती है और जहाँ-कहीं आवश्यक हो, सुधार कर दिये जाते हैं।

Construction of Red Cross Building in New Delhi

9442. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether loan of over Rs. 50 lakhs has been given to the Indian Red Cross Society for the construction of a new building in Delhi; and

(b) if so, had the Society submitted any plans of the building?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes, as a grant-in-aid and not as a loan.

(b) Yes.

अध्यापकों की अधिक गणना करना

9443. श्री गोविन्द राम बिरी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगलौर जल सप्लाई और मलब्यापन बोर्ड बनाम एस० ए० राजप्पा और अन्य लोगों के मामले में उच्चतम न्यायालय के हाल के एक निर्णय के अनुसार अध्यापक अधिकों की श्रेणी में आते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अध्यापक अपने अन्न संघ बना सकते हैं; और

(ग) क्या अन्य अन्न संघों की तरह अध्यापक भी अधिक और औद्योगिक न्यायालयों में जा सकते हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्न मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने बंगलौर वाटर सप्लाई एंड सीवरेज बोर्ड बनाम ए. राजप्पा तथा अन्य के मामले में अपने निर्णय में यह निर्धारित किया है कि जब कभी नियोजक और कर्मचारियों के सहयोग से ऐसा कोई क्रमबद्ध कार्यन्वाप आयोजित किया जाता है जिससे व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकताओं तथा इच्छाओं को संतुष्ट करने के उद्देश्य से उत्पादन हो और या माल और सेवाओं का वितरण हो उसे प्रत्यक्षतः उद्योग कहेंगे। ऐसा शैक्षिक संस्थान भी उद्योग होगा जो इन मापदंडों को पूरा करता है। क्या न्यायालय ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय दिया कि क्या अध्यापक औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत "अधिक" के वर्ग में आते हैं, परन्तु यह महसूस किया कि "मापदंड के नहीं आते हैं क्योंकि अध्यापक शारीरिक या तकनीकी कार्य नहीं करते।" न्यायालय ने आगे यह कहा है कि यह "मुकदमे द्वारा अभिध्य में लड़े जाना वाला एक युद्ध है और हमारा इस संबंध में इस समय कोई निर्णय देने का इरादा नहीं है।"

(ग) अन्न न्यायालयों और औद्योगिक अधिकरणों के लाभ केवल वहाँ प्राप्त कर सकते हैं जो औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अधिक हैं।

Shortage of Wagons

9444. SMT. PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are facing the problem of shortage of wagons for the proper and satisfactory movement of raw materials to different industries, Coking Coal, finished steel, etc.; and

(b) if so, what immediate steps are being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). On the Railways there is no shortage of wagons as such. At present, however, the Railways are experiencing some difficulty in meeting some of the wagon demands. This situation has come about due to a variety of factors affecting turn-round of wagons. Various steps such as procurement of additional wagons, of importing wheel-sets for wagon etc., have been taken to improve the situation.

Indo-Nepal Agreement Regarding River Water

9445. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of comprehensive proposals in management of the water which flow into India from Nepal as settled during his visit on the 21st August 1978 in a discussion with Nepal Prime Minister Shri Kritinidhi Bista;

(b) if so, the names of rivers for which a proposal to tame was arrived at; and

(c) by when the two nations are going to set up such commission in compassing all the river basins in the Kingdom or on the individual river basis, if so, what are those rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). In keeping with the tradition of periodic consultations at the leadership levels between India and Nepal, the Minister of External Affairs visited Kathmandu on the 20th and 21st October, 1978. During the course of discussions opportunity was taken to review

the progress of Indo-Nepal negotiations on various proposals regarding studies to harness the water potential of the rivers which flow into India from Nepal. These included multi-purpose projects on the rivers Karnali, Rapti and Mahakali (at Pancheshwar). Indo-Nepalese teams of experts have been meeting periodically with a view to gathering varied data, drawing up feasibility and other related studies etc., in regard to these three projects. When all these stages have been completed in the near future, both the Governments will have to address the question of financial resources for actual construction of these projects as well as take other major decisions.

In addition, it was also decided during the visit to raise the level of Kosi Coordination Committee to that of a Commission to be headed on each side by Ministers in charge of irrigation.

There was also a review of other possible smaller projects of mutual benefit.

Discontinuation of Economic aid to Pakistan by U.S.A.

9446. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US Government have decided to discontinue economic aid to Pakistan because of its move to prepare enriched uranium for the purpose of using it as fuel for nuclear explosion;

(b) if so, whether the information received by the Government of U.S. behind the contention of the reply sent by the President of Pakistan to the Prime Minister of India denying Pakistan's move towards preparation of atom bomb;

(c) if so, facts thereabout; and

(d) in view of definite proof, as provided by the U.S. Government, re-

guarding steps taken by the Government of Pakistan for making atom bomb, will Government review its policy regarding making of nuclear weapons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). The US Government announced their decision to cut off development aid to Pakistan on 6th April, 1979 because of reports that Pakistan is building an atomic plant capable of producing nuclear weapons grade material. This decision is reported to affect \$40 million aid set aside for Pakistan for the financial year beginning October 1978 and a further \$45 million for the financial year beginning October, 1979.

Apprehending that Pakistan's nuclear programme might not be entirely for peaceful purposes, Prime Minister Desai had written to President Zia, in February, 1979, expressing his concern at the reported acquisition of nuclear explosive capability by Pakistan. In his reply, President Zia stated that Pakistan's nuclear programme was entirely geared to peaceful purposes and offered to join India in declaring South Asia a nuclear free zone and provide for international or bilateral inspection on all nuclear facilities on a reciprocal basis.

(d) Pakistan's efforts to develop nuclear explosive capability are understandably of great concern to India and the Government have assured the House on several occasions that the Government's policies are being constantly reviewed in the light of this development.

Incentive Scheme

9447. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any exemption for those who are on the verge of retirement for working under incentive scheme;

(b) further, is there any rule to exempt those who are above 50 years old to work under incentive scheme; and

(c) when the scheme was first introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The incentive scheme was first introduced in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan in 1954 and was subsequently extended to other Railway Workshops commencing with Integral Coach Factory, Madras in 1960.

Office Room for A.I.R.F.

9448. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Railwaymen's Federation has been given an office room in the Rail Bhavan;

(b) how many applications from other Railway Employees' Unions for office accommodation in Rail Bhavan are pending with the Railway Board; and

(c) when a decision to allot rooms for them also would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. Both the recognised Federations, the All India Railwaymen's Federation and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen, have been allotted separate rooms in Rail Bhavan by virtue of their representatives being members of the Corporate Enterprise Group of Management & Labour.

(b) and (c), No application is pending from any Railway Employees' Unions. However, it has been decid-

ed to allot office accommodation to the Federation of Indian Railway Officers' Associations and suitable accommodation is being located for allotment.

Facilities of E.S.I.S. to workers in Sugar Industry

9449 SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to extend the facilities of provisions of the Employees State Insurance Act to the workers engaged in sugar industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). A sub-committee of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation has recommended *inter alia* extension of the provisions of the E.S.I. Act, 1948 to permanent employees of sugar and other seasonal factories. The Corporation has approved the Sub-Committee's recommendations and referred these to Government recently. The matter is being processed further.

Coaches for Tours

9450. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been received by the Railways from the tours organised by different sections of the Society during the last 5 years, give year-wise break-up;

(b) is it correct that some coaches are earmarked for such purpose and if so, give the number of coaches;

(c) is it correct that tour organisers are facing great difficulties in getting the coaches from the Railways for the tour purposes;

(d) is it correct that the organisers apply for a coach before three months with deposit but they are not informed in time causing hardship to the organisers; and

(e) whether Railway propose to chalk out a comprehensive policy for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Under the existing pattern of accounting, no separate record of earnings from the tours organised by different sections of the Society is being maintained by the Railways.

(b) to (e) Besides augmenting the loads of existing trains, Indian Railways have planned to run over 1700 special trains during the current summer months for the common man and to cater to the holiday rush of traffic and of the Government employees availing Leave Travel Concession. In addition, Railways are called upon to provide extra coaches and special trains for Labour Unions, political conferences, marriage parties, military and para military forces, professional conferences etc. Within these constraints, Railways endeavour to allot the maximum number of coaches possible at a particular time to tour operators, Yatra parties etc. While no coaches are earmarked for allotment to tour operators etc., an assessment is made on Railways where the demand is high of the approximate number of coaches that may be available for such purposes.

It is correct that on some Railways the demand for coaches made by tour operators could not be met in full. The information regarding acceptance of tour programmes is also being communicated to the parties concerned in good time as far as practicable. It is not incumbent on the Railways to

accept all the demands made by Tour operators etc. and the policy in this connection is, by and large, to meet the demands on the basis of availability of coaches on a "first come first served" principle.

Continuing Labour Unrest at Paradip Port

9451. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that labour unrest has been continuing at the Paradip Port for quite some time past;

(b) if so, whether there has been any loss to the loading and unloading work of ships there; and

(c) what remedial steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) & (b). Due to inter-union and intra-union rivalry there had been some labour unrest at Paradip Port due to which loading/unloading of cargo was stopped either partially or fully on 76 days during 1978-79.

(c) With a view to improving labour productivity, the rate of wages for cargo handling workers has been increased from Rs. 6.50 per shift per worker to Rs. 10/- per shift per worker from 16-2-1979 along with the introduction of an incentive Scheme. It has also been decided to institutionalise cargo handling operations under the Paradip Port Trust. This measure is likely to improve the efficiency of cargo handling operations. Labour unrest has also been mitigated through discussion and conciliation from time to time.

Malaria

9452. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of malaria cases in the hill Districts of Almora and Pithoragarh respectively during the year 1978;

(b) the steps being taken to eradicate malaria from these Districts; and

(c) whether any Central assistance has been given for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The number of positive malaria cases recorded in Districts of Almora and Pithoragarh during the year 1978 are as follows:—

Districts	Incidence
Almora	710
Pithoragarh	63

(b) Eradication of malaria completely in the near future may not be practical but steps have been taken for containment of the incidence. For this purpose, Government of India are implementing a Modified Plan of Operation from 1-4-1977 with the following objectives:—

(1) Prevention of deaths due to Malaria.

(2) Reduction in the period of sickness.

(3) Maintenance of industrial and agricultural production by undertaking intensive anti-malaria measures.

(4) Consolidation of the achievements attained so far.

A statement indicating the salient features of the Modified Plan of Operations is enclosed.

(c). Yes. The total amount of central assistance given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1978-79 both in cash and kind under the National Malaria Eradication Programme was Rs. 537.31 lakhs.

The salient features of the Modified Plan of Operations are as follows:

1. The existing NMEP units have been reorganised to conform to the geographical boundaries of the districts. Previously the Chief Medical Officers of the districts were not involved in the programme, but with the re-organisation of the units they are primarily responsible for the programme in the districts.

2. Increased quantity of various insecticides viz. DDT, BHC, Malathion have been/are being supplied to the States. Alternative insecticides are also being provided to the Units/districts where the vector has become resistant to DDT/BHC.

3. Insecticidal spray operations have been undertaken in all rural areas which have incidence of 2 or more cases per thousand population.

4. Adequate quantity of anti-malaria drugs have been/are being supplied to the State/Union Territory Governments. About 1.29 lakhs Drug Distribution Centres/Fever Treatment Depots have been established to make the drug freely available. In areas where resistance to chloroquine by Parasites has been noticed, alternative anti-malarials like quinine have been supplied.

5. Anti-larval operations under Urban Malaria Programme have been intensified. The Scheme has been extended to 38 more towns during 1978 besides the 66 existing towns existing earlier.

6. Supervision of the field staff has been toned up.

7. Steps have been taken for undertaking both fundamental and

operational research in the field of Malaria Eradication Programme. 14 research schemes i.e. 8 for operational field research and 6 for laboratory research on malaria has been sanctioned by Government of India to the ICMR.

8. For early examination of blood smears and quick treatment of positive cases, laboratory services have been decentralised to the PMC level.

9. With a view to controlling the spread of plasmodia falciparum infection which accounts for death due to cerebral malaria, with the help of World Health Organisation, an intensive programme was started in October, 1977 in 18 districts of the North Eastern Region of the country. It is being extended.

10. The following steps for imparting health education regarding the disease and seeking public co-operation and participation in controlling malaria have been taken:—

(i) Panchayats and school teachers have been involved in the distribution of chloroquine tablets.

(ii) Drug Depots have been opened in inaccessible tribal areas. In some States this has been done in collaboration with the Tribal Welfare Departments.

(iii) A new film 'The Threat' was made and released all over the country in fourteen regional languages.

(iv) Posters in regional languages 'Fever May be Malaria, Take Chloroquine tablets' have been supplied to the States for display in Panchayat Ghars, Schools, Primary Health Centres and sub-centres.

(v) A pamphlet in regional languages 'Malaria—what to do' giving the signs, symptoms dose schedule of chloroquine, indication

of Contra-indication has been supplied to the States for distribution to Panchayats, School teachers and other voluntary agencies.

(vi) It is also proposed to orient the Presidents and the secretaries of the Panchayats on Malaria.

(vii) Folder on the role of the Medical practitioners has been supplied to the States for distribution to medical practitioners. Similarly, a pamphlet 'Why Malaria again' has been supplied to the States for distribution to the Deputy Commissioners, Chief Medical Officers and Block Development Officers for apprising them about the existing problems of malaria and the action proposed to be taken.

(viii) To disseminate the anti-malaria message, special postal stationery has been released by Posts and Telegraphs Departments.

(ix) A.I.R. and Doordarshan have started programmes to educate public on prevention and treatment of Malaria.

Fire Proof Aprons for Staff in work-shops

9453. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Staff of Foundry shop of Indian Railway Workshops are being supplied with Fire Proof Aprons and if not, the reasons thereof;

(b) what action is being taken to supply Fire Proof Aprons for the foundry shop staff; and

(c) if Canvas Aprons are treated as Fire Proof then, when necessary enquiries have been scheduled to confirm the same as Fire Proof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

SHEO NARAIN): (a) Certain specific categories of Staff of Foundry shop are provided with Leather/Canvas Aprons.

(b) and (c). Fire proof Aprons are not required to be provided under the Factory Act/Rules and the use of Leather/Canvas Aprons is considered good enough for protection of the body and clothes of the workers, even though Canvas Aprons are not totally Fire Proof.

Season Pass Holders

9454. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether daily commuters holding season passes have now to pay heavily increased fares;

(b) whether it is a fact that the daily commuters using the suburban trains in the metropolitan areas are given considerable relief from the said hike in season passes fares; and

(c) if so, reasons for not extending the same relief to other commuters in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAN): (a) to (c). From 1st April, 1979 a uniform season ticket fare structure has been introduced in both suburban and non-suburban areas doing away with the distinction in these fares as was obtaining hitherto.

रेलवे स्टेजनों पर रेल

9455. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यात्रियों को वर्षा और धूप से बचाने के लिए रेल के घनेक छोटे रेलवे स्टेजनों पर छतों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, जिसके कारण यात्रियों को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे रेलवे स्टेशनों की संख्या किसकी है और उन रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सेवो की व्यवस्था कब की जाएगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी लिख बारायत) :
(क) और (ब). भारतीय रेल के सभी नियमित स्टेशनों पर प्रतीक्षालय प्रतीक्षा मंड के रूप में प्रतीक्षा आवास की व्यवस्था पहले से ही की जा चुकी है।

स्टेशन के महत्व, जलवायु संबंधी स्थितियाँ और आने वाले बाकी यातायात आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्लेटफार्म पर छत की व्यवस्था की जाती है। ऐसे निर्माण कार्यों पर विचार करते समय उन स्टेशनों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है जो निम्न कोटियों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं —

- (i) जकमन जहा यात्रियों को मेल लेने वाली गाड़ियों के लिए प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है।
- (ii) जिला मुख्यालय स्टेशन।
- (iii) एक लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहर।
- (iv) उपनगरीय स्टेशन।
- (v) अधिक वर्षा या कड़ी गर्मी वाले क्षेत्रों आदि में स्टेशन।

उपयुक्त नीति के आधार पर, भारतीय रेलों के 7070 स्टेशनों में से 2550 स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर पूर्ण या आंशिक रूप से छत की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। उपर्युक्त नीति के अनुसार अन्य स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर छत की व्यवस्था कार्यक्रमबद्ध रूप से, धन उपलब्ध होने पर की जाएगी।

Shifting Venue of Non-Aligned Summit from Havana

9456 SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a campaign was initiated by some African like Somali and Arab countries to shift the venue of the next non-aligned summit conference from Havana to some other capital which they reckon as neutral;

(b) if so, the details regarding the arguments placed before the Indian Government so far as the shifting of venue of the next non-aligned summit conference is concerned; and

(c) the reaction of the Indian Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) to (c). Havana was selected as the venue of the next Non-aligned Summit Conference at the Colombo Summit. At the Belgrade Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries in July, 1978, Somalia and a few other countries expressed their doubts regarding the suitability of Havana as the venue of the Summit. The Conference however confirmed the decision of the Colombo Summit. Since then further doubts have been expressed by these countries regarding the suitability of Havana as the venue for the next Non-aligned Summit Conference. The Government of India is a party to the decision taken at the Colombo Summit and the Belgrade Conference, and hopes that acting in a united manner, the Non-aligned Countries will contribute to the success of the Summit Conference in Havana.

Representation from Piparia Grain Merchants' Association

9457. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received a representation in January, 1979 from the Grain Merchants' Association, Piparia, District Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh that the closure or continuous restriction on booking of grain, pulses from Halapur Division to Howrah area is resulting in heavy accumulation of stock at the end of despatch and shortage of goods at the receiving and thus causing loss to all including Railways;

(b) whether the facts mentioned in the said representation were true and whether such a restriction was put and by whom;

(c) was such a restriction not against the Union Government policy of free movement of foodgrain and pulses; and

(d) what was the justification of such a restriction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Restriction was imposed by Eastern Railway due to immobilisation of wagons loaded earlier.

(c) No.

(d) There was congestion and hold up of loaded wagons in Calcutta area which necessitated imposition of restriction so as to forestall the immobilisation of a large number of wagons

Pilgrimage to Mansarovar

9458. SHRI B. RAJGOPALA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step has since been taken after his visit to China to send the first batch of Indian pilgrims to Mansarovar in Tibet;

(b) when is the first batch expected to start on this pilgrimage; and

(c) whether any objection has been made by the Government of China on the ground of lack of facilities in Tibet for pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) to (c). As the House was informed in the statement by the Minister of External Affairs on February 21, 1979 on his visit to China from February 12—18, 1978, the attention of the Chinese Foreign Minister was drawn to the fact that millions of Indians looked upon Kailas and Mansarovar as sacred. The Chinese Government are still considering this proposal. We, on our part, are ready

to consider similar facilities for pilgrimages to India. At present, however, in the absence of mutually acceptable arrangements for such pilgrimages, Indian pilgrims cannot visit Kailas and Mansarovar.

Proposal to revive Dhanushkody Pier

9459. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any proposal with regard to the revival of Dhanushkody Pier from the Government of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) what are the contents of the reports of the High Power Committee appointed in that connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Ports other than Major Ports feature in the Concurrent List. the Constitution of India but the executive responsibility for their development vests with the State Governments concerned. However, loan assistance has been given in the past to the maritime State Governments for development of minor ports. For the Plan Period 1978—83, the National Development Council has decided that the development of minor ports would form part of the State Plans in the State Sector. In view of this decision, the construction of Dhanushkody Pier would be the responsibility of the Tamil Nadu Government.

एलिसाई साका बाजार

9460. श्री छिन्नवाई नाविल :

श्री खास बुधर सास :

श्री हरि विष्णु कान्त :

क्या बिदेस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार यूरोपीय नाविक समुदाय की पद्धति पर पड़ोसी देशों के साथ नाविक एवं व्यापारिक संबंध बनाने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार करने का है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस विद्या में अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) :
(क) और (ब) : सरकार ने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ द्विपक्षीय संबंधों को सुधारने और क्षेत्रीय प्राथमिक सहयोग की सभावनाओं का पता लगाने में सदैव अपनी तत्परता व्यक्त की है। इस प्रकार के क्षेत्रीय प्राथमिक सहयोग के कुछ स्थायी विचार ही अभी तक पेश किए गए हैं। लेकिन सबद देशों से अगर ऐसे कोई मुझाव आते हैं तो सरकार उन पर विचार करके अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करने को तैयार रहेगी।

Family Welfare Centres in Gujarat

9461. SHRI AMARSINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Family Welfare Centres functioning in Gujarat State particularly in Adivasis area;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more such centre in Adivasis area to educate Adivasis about Family Planning; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The position of Family Welfare Centres functioning in Gujarat state is as under:

	No. of Family Welfare Centres functioning in the State.	No of Family Welfare Centres function- ing in Adivasis area
(i) Rural Family Welfare Centres at PHCs	251	64
(ii) Rural Sub-centres	1920	192
(iii) Urban Family Welfare Centres	156	..

(b) and (c). A proposal for setting up additional sub-centres is under consideration of the State Government.

Routing Himachal Express via Panipat-Karnal

9462. SHRI GANGA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received proposals to route Himachal Express via Panipat-Karnal; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Diversion of 53/54 Himachal Express via Karnal will be strongly resented by passengers on Delhi-Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur route and is not therefore justified. Besides, running of this train via Karnal is not operationally feasible as the Delhi-Ambala section is already congested.

Import of Cars by Officials of Indian Foreign Services

9463. SHRI RATAN SINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Officials in the Indian Foreign Services working in Indian Consulates abroad are permitted to import foreign cars;

(b) whether they are also permitted to sell them in India by-passing the rules laid down in respect of sale of foreign cars in India by Indians;

(c) whether any Indian Foreign Service Officials have sold their imported cars in India during March, 1977 to March, 1979;

(d) if so, the details thereof with names and No. of foreign cars sold by each one of the officials;

(e) whether any illegal dealings have been noticed by the Government in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). Indian Foreign Service Officers working in Indian missions and posts abroad are permitted to purchase foreign cars. On return to headquarters they may be permitted to import their cars according to the procedures laid down by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Ministry of Commerce and the Collector of Customs, which are applicable to all Indian nationals. For subsequent sale of the car in India the officers are required to follow uniform rules which are applicable to any Indian national who has been permitted import of a foreign car into India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The names of Indian Foreign Service Officers, with details of number of foreign cars, who have been allowed to sell their foreign cars from March 1977 to March 1979 are listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(e) and (f). Government have not noticed any illegal dealings in these transactions which were effected after obtaining Government permission as required.

Statement

Import of Cars by Indian Foreign Service Officers

S. No.	Name of Officers	No. of Foreign car sold
1.	Shri S. K. Chatterjee	1
2.	Shrimati Helen J. Matla	1
3.	Shri G. S. Bedi	1
4.	Shri Dalip Mehta	1
5.	Shri V. B. Soni	1
6.	Miss S. Balasubramanam	1
7.	Shri Arif Hussain	1
8.	Shri Jawahar Lal	1
9.	Shri B. K. Mitra	1
10.	Shri K. P. Balakrishnan	1
11.	Shri N. R. Verma	1
12.	Shri K. K. Bhargava	1
13.	Shri U. C. Soni	1

Mechanised Ore Handling Plant under the Mormugao Port Development Project

9464. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mechanised ore handling plant under the Mormugao Port Development Project has been completed;

(b) whether it is a fact the iron ore exporters of Goa have expressed their reluctance to use the said plant for loading the ore carriers; and

(c) whether the cost of the Project has increased over the estimated cost of Rs. 81.63 crores and the whole amount has gone waste due to non-utilisation of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been substantially completed.

(b) While there has been no express reluctance communicated by the Goan Exporters, efforts are being made for obtaining better utilisation of the mechanised ore loading facility.

(c) No, Sir. The cost of the Project is within the revised sanctioned estimate of Rs. 82.13 crores.

Chinese Proposals for Further Talks

9465 **SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH.** Will the Minister of **ETERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government of China has directly or indirectly, made any proposal or overture to the Government of India for resumption of talks which were suddenly and abruptly interrupted in February last; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). As the Hon'ble Member is aware, a beginning has been made in the process of a dialogue between India and China on major issues of common concern to the two countries, including the resolution of outstanding questions. The dialogue with China to explore the possibilities of improvement of relations, based on Five Principles, can be resumed with mutual consent and with a proper climate at an appropriate time.

Urokinase Drug

9467. **SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

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(a) are Government aware that Japanese manufacture from Urine, Urokinase an enzyme which is a life saving drug, effectively used in treatment of blood clot in brain, artery and other circulatory diseases;

(b) whether these enzymes are available in India and in Governmental Hospitals,

(c) do Government propose to keep this enzyme in hospitals in India and if not, the reasons; and

(d) whether Government propose to take steps for manufacture of this enzyme in India and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The Government is aware that preparations of Urokinase are being marketed abroad for treatment of blood clots in the eye, pulmonary embolism and in cardiac infraction.

(b) Urokinase Injections are not commercially available in India. However, individuals, registered Medical Practitioners, Medical Institutions are permitted to import any drug for their own use subject to a value restriction.

(c) Government has not yet decided to keep this enzyme in Government Hospitals

(d) Not considered as yet.

Another Hospital at Port Blair

9468 **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of unsatisfactory and inadequate medical facilities provided in the G.B. Pant Hospital, Port Blair, which is the only General Hospital in the Andaman Islands

(b) whether Andaman Islands administration has sent a proposal to the Government of India to set up another Hospital if so, what action has been taken;

(c) whether required number of Specialists were sent if not, why not; and

(d) whether Government are aware of insufficient medicines in the Hospitals and Dispensaries in this Union Territory if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Medical facilities in the G. B. Pant Hospital, Port Blair are satisfactory and by and large adequate.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Of the 4 posts of Specialist Grade II in the G. B. Pant Hospital, Port Blair, 3 in position. For the remaining one post of Surgeon and 3 other posts—one each of Surgeon, Physician and Obstetrician sanctioned in January, 1979—requisitions have already been sent to the U.P.S.C. for filling up the same on a regular basis.

(d) Except for occasional shortages for limited periods in the case of some medicines, generally the situation is alright in the Government hospitals and dispensaries in this Union Territory.

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का इन स्थानों पर जोड़ ही ऊपरी पुलों का निर्माण करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो कब तक?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण)

(क) रेल यायायत सुचारुने के लिए जब भी सम्पार फाटक बन्द किया जाता है, मटक उपयोगकर्ताओं को अनुविधा होना अपरिहार्य होता है। लेकिन फाटकों की मटक और रेल यातायात की सुरक्षा के अनुरूप कम से कम अवधि के लिए बन्द रखा जाता है। सामान्यतः एक बार में फाटक पांच/दस मिनट के लिए बन्द किये जाते हैं ?

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार ऊपरी/निचले मटक पुलों के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार/स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा हम बचनबद्धता के साथ प्रायोजित किये जाते हैं कि वे अपने हिस्से की लागत को वहन करेंगे। गडवा रोड पर ऊपरी मटक पुल के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव पहले ही मजूर कर लिया गया है और इसे 1979-80 के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया गया है। स्टेशनगज में ऊपरी मटक पुल के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव प्रारम्भिक स्थिति में है और स्थल मानचित्र का अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। रेल प्रणाली में राज्य सरकार की ओर से इस प्रस्ताव में सम्बन्धित अपेक्षित प्रारम्भिकतायें, औपचारिकताएँ पूरी कर लिये जाने के उपरान्त रेलों के भावी चल स्टॉक कार्यक्रम में धार्मिक करने के लिए यथामय इस पर विचार किया जायेगा। जापाना में मटक ऊपरी पुल के निर्माण के लिए अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) गडवा रोड पर मटक ऊपरी पुल के निर्माण का काम 1982 तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

गरवा रोड पर ऊपरी पुल

Travel by Passes

9469. श्री रामदेवी राम : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) देहरी-भान-मोन-स्टेशनगज लाइन पर स्टेशनगज, गरवा रोड और जापाना में रेलवे पुल न होने की वजह से, बसों और कारों के यात्रियों तथा ट्रकों को भारी कठिनाई होती है और काफी समय नष्ट होता है।

(ख) क्या इन तीन स्थानों पर दुर्घटनाएँ होने की निरन्तर धाशका बनी रहती है और यदि फाटक बहुत देर तक बन्द रहता है; तो कभी-कभी झगड़ा भी हो जाता है।

9470. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) the number of persons who travel in trains by passes every year, the amount of additional expenditure borne by the Department on this account and the number of types of passes in vogue; and

(b) the number of persons who travel on Railway warrants every

year and the additional expenditure borne by the Department on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

दिल्ली पारबहन निगम बस रुट न० 730

9471 श्री महीलाल क्या नौबहन और परबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करग कि

(क) क्या सभी बसा और मार्गों के लिये चार स्तरीय किराया व्यवस्था लागू कर दी गई है और यदि नहीं तो घोषित नीति का उल्लंघन नियम जान के क्या कारण है,

(ख) क्या बस रुट न० 730 पर केन्द्रीय सचिवालय से जनकपुरी सी-II बी ब्लॉक तक 10 पैसे और ए ब्लॉक तक 75 पैसे किराया दिया जाता है,

(ग) क्या बस रुट न० 730 के मार्ग से कन्द्रीय सचिवालय से सी-II बी ब्लॉक तक की दूरी 20 किलोमीटर है और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो कितनी दूरी है और दैनिक यात्रियों को इस रुट पर 50 पैसे किराया देकर 20 किलोमीटर तक यात्रा करने की अनुमति न दिये जान के क्या कारण है ?

नौबहन और परबहन मन्त्रालय में प्रचारी राख मन्त्री (श्री बाबू राम) (क) जी हा ।

(ख) जी, हा ।

(ग) और (घ) बस के रुट न० 730 पर सेक्टर सेक्टर से सी-II, बी ब्लॉक जनकपुरी के बीच 18.1 किलोमीटर की दूरी है और मुसाफिरों से बस का किराया सिर्फ 50 पैसे वसूल किया जाता है ।

Dining car facilities in Trains

9472 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) in which trains at present dining car facilities have been provided by Railways,

(b) in which trains dining car facilities are likely to be introduced during the next one year

(c) is Railways aware of deteriorating quality of food being supplied in dining cars of the trains and

(d) what efforts Railways are making to improve catering systems in trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAN) (a) A statement of trains on which dining/pantry cars etc have been provided, is attached

(b) At present due to inadequacy of dining/pantry cars, there is no proposal to introduce this facility on any of the existing trains

(c) and (d) The quality of food supplied in dining cars is fairly satisfactory Railways have taken a number of steps such as adoption of modern culinary techniques use of modern kitchen gadgets, setting up of 'base kitchens' to provide 'Ready to Serve' meals on trains, procurement of raw materials and ingredients from standard sources, training of catering staff in suitable institutes etc to further improve the quality of catering on trains Further more as announced in the Budget Speech on 20-2-79, as a policy, catering service on all Mail/Express and super-fast Express trains would henceforth be provided only departmentally.

Statement

Train No.	Name of the train	Section on which the train is running
1	2	3
1. 5Dn/6Up (BG)	Punjab Mail	Bombay VT—Delhi
2. 301Dn/302 Up (BG)	Deccan Queen	Bombay VT—Pune
3. 79Dn/80Up (BG)	Taj Express	Agra Cantt.—New Delhi.
4. 309Dn/310Up (BG)	Bombay-Pune Janta Express	Bombay VT—Pune
5. 201Dn/202Up (BG)	Panchawati Express	Bombay VT—Manmad
6. 59Dn/60 Up (BG)	Geetanjali Express	Bombay VT—Howrah
7. 305Dn/306Up (BG)	Deccan Express	Bombay VT—Pune
8. 81Up/82Dn (BG)	A. C. Express	Howrah—New Delhi/Amritsar
9. 103Up/104Dn (BG)	A. C. Express	Howrah—New Delhi/Amritsar
10. 81Up/82Dn (BG)	A. C. Express	Howrah—New Delhi Amritsar-Bombay Central
11. 101Up/102Dn (BG)	Rajdhani Express	Howrah—New Delhi
12. 305Up/306Dn (BG)	Howrah-Asansol Express	Howrah—Asansol
13. 307Up/308Dn (BG)	Black Diamond Express	Howrah—Dhanbad
14. 309Up/310Dn (BG)	Coal Field Express	Howrah—Dhanbad
15. 173Up/174Dn (BG)	Himagiri Express	Howrah—Jammu Tawi
16. 167Up/168Dn (BG)	Vikramshila Express	Bhagalpur—Delhi
17. 119Up/120Dn (BG)	Gomti Express	New Delhi—Lucknow
18. 1Up/2Dn (BG)	Kalka-Howrah Mail	Kalka—Howrah
19. 57Up/58Dn (BG)	Dadar-Amritsar Express	Dadar—Amritsar
20. 369Up/370Dn (BG)	Delhi-Firozpur Passenger	Delhi—Firozpur
21. 91Up/92Dn (MG)	Bikaner Mail	Delhi Jn.—Bikaner
22. 93Up/94Dn (MG)	Jodhpur Mail	Delhi Jn.—Jodhpur
23. 89Up/90Dn (MG)	Bikaner Express	Delhi Jn.—Bikaner
24. 1BBR/2BBR (MG)	Bikaner-Ratangarh Passenger	Bikaner—Ratangarh
25. 1PJ/2PJ (MG)	Pokaran-Jodhpur Passenger	Jodhpur—Pokaran
26. 1JB/2JB (MG)	Jodhpur—Barmar Passenger	Jodhpur—Barmar
27. 209Up/210Dn (MG)	Marwar—Rewari Passenger	Marwar Jn.—Rewari
28. 1SB/2SB (MG)	Samdari-Bhildi Passenger	Samdari—Bhildi

1	2	3
29. 1BM/2BM (MG)	. Barmar—Munabao Passenger	Barmar—Munabao
30. 1RM/2RM (MG)	. Ratangarh—Merta Road Passenger.	Ratangarh—Merta Road
31. 239Up/240Dn (MG)	. Palampur-Samdari Passenger	Palampur—Samdari
32. 9Up/10Dn (MG)	. Kanpur Express	. Gorakhpur—Kanpur Anwar Ganj.
33. 153Up/154 Dn (BG)	. J. J. Express	. Delhi—Muzaffarpur
34. 3Up/4Dn (MG)	. Assam Mail	. Barauni—Dibrugarh Town
35. 15Dn/16Up (MG)	. Lucknow Express	. Lumding—Lucknow
36. 5Up/6Dn (MG)	. Kamrup Express	. Dibrugarh Town—New Bongaigaon
37. 59Up/60Dn (BG)	. Kamrup Express	. Howrah—Dibrugarh Town
38. 155U 3/156D 1 (BG)	. Tinsukia Mail	. New Bongaigaon—New Delhi
39. 15Dn/16Up (BG)	. G. T. Express	. Madras Central—New Delhi
40. 121Dn/122Up (BG)	. Tamil Nadu Express	. Madras Central—New Delhi
41. 139Dn/140Up (BG)	. Ganga—Kaveri Express	. Madras Beach—Varanasi
42. 141Up/142Dn (BG)	. Coromondal Express	. Madras Central—Howrah
43. 131Up/132Dn (BG)	. Jayanti Janata Express	. Mangalore/Cochin Harbour Hazrat Nizamuddin
44. 125Up/126Dn (BG)	. Karnataka—Kerala Express	Trivandram Central/Bangalore —New Delhi.
45. 39Up/40Dn (BG)	. Brindavan Express	. Bangalore City Jn —Madras Central
46. 75Dn/76Up (BG)	. Kovai Express	. Madras Central—Coimbatore Jn.
47. 211Up/212Dn (MG)	. Mysore—Bangalore Express	Mysore—Bangalore City Jn.
48. 135Dn/136Up (MG)	. Vaigai Express	. Madras Egmore—Madurai
49. 145Up/146Dn (BG)	. Navajivan Express	. Ahmedabad—Madras
50. 159/160 (BG)	. Saranath Express	. Durg—Varanasi
51. 21Dn/22Up (BG)	. Dakshin Express	. Hyderabad—New Delhi
52. 123Dn/124Up (BG)	. Andhra Pradesh Express	. Secunderabad—New Delhi
53. 5Up/6Dn (BG)	. Krishna Express	. Secunderabad—Guntur Jn.
54. 1Up/2Dn (BG)	. Golconda Express	. Hyderabad—Guntur Jn.
55. 1Dn/2Up (BG)	. Howrah-Bombay Mail	Howrah—Bombay
56. 13Up/14Dn (BG)	. Steel Express	. Howrah—Tatanagar
57. 11Up/12Dn (BG)	. Ishpat Express	. Howrah—Rourkela

1	2	3
58. 161Up/162Dn (BG)	. Tata-Amritsar Express	Tatanagar—Amritsar
59. 3 Dn/4 Up (BG)	. Frontier Mail	. Bombay Central—Amritsar
60. 25Dn/62Up (BG)	. AC/Paschim Express	. Bombay Central—Amritsar
61. 21Dn/22Up (BG)	. Flying Rancee	. Bombay Central—Surat
62. 171Dn/172Up (BG)	. Jammu Tawi Super Fast Express	Bombay Central—Jammu Tawi
63. 151Dn/152Up (BG)	. Rajdhani Express	. Bombay Central—New Delhi
64. 1Up/2Dn (MG)	. Ahmedabad-Delhi Mail	Ahmedabad—Delhi
65. 501Up/502Dn (MG)	. Pink City Express	. Jaipur—Delhi
66. 23Dn/24Up	. Delhi-Janta Express	Bombay Central—Ferozpur
67. 15Dn/16Up	. Saurashtra Express	. Bombay Central—Viringam
68. 11Dn/12Up	. Gujarat Express	. Bombay Central—Ahmedabad
69. 31Up/32Dn	. Jayanti-Janta Express	. Ahmedabad—Delhi
70. 37Up/38Dn	. Viramgam-Viraval Mail	Viramgam—Rajkot
71. 33Up/34Dn	. Janta Express	. Mehsana—Okha
72. 581Up/582Dn	. Ajmer-Kachiguda	. Ajmer—Ratlam
73. 181Uu/182Dn	. Sarvodaya Express	. Ahmedabad—New Delhi (from 1-5-79)

Family Planning Promotion Programmes in Delhi

9473. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 9192 dated 4th May, 1978 regarding Family Planning Promotion Programmes in Delhi and state:

(a) has the Home Ministry referred to Delhi Administration on the 19th August, 1978 to inquire whether there is a *prima facie* case whether the total expenses of Rs. 34 lakhs incurred in Delhi have been properly spent on family planning;

(b) what is the result of the inquiry;

(c) give the names of the cases which have been referred to CBI and what were the allegations; and

(d) What is the report of the CBI and Delhi Administration and give the names of the persons against whom action has been taken or proposed to be taken by the Chopra Commission?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs, had advised Delhi Administration on 6-9-1978 to undertake the probe and should such probe reveal any specific cases involving, *prima facie*, commission of any criminal offence, the Delhi Administration could consider referring them to the Central Bureau of Investigation for regular investigation.

(b) to (d). The Delhi Administration have reported that the Emergency Excesses Inquiry Authority headed by

Shri R. N. Chopra is inquiring into the allegations made by some members of Delhi Metropolitan Council in a memorandum dated 11-5-1978 in which among other things it was alleged that some people had collected large amounts of money in connection with the sterilisation campaigns during emergency. It has been further reported by Delhi Administration that the matter is still under inquiry by the Authority.

Sarojini Nagar Dispensary

9474 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Sarojini Nagar dispensary where the tests of blood, urine, stool etc. are being conducted, beneficiaries have to wait for atleast 20 days to get them tested;

(b) if so, the total number of such tests being undertaken every day;

(c) whether any register is also being maintained for these tests;

(d) what are the main reasons for taking such a long time to conduct the tests which defeat the purpose which these tests are conducted as the patients have to wait for the result for such a long time;

(e) whether many people have made verbal complaints to the doctors and authorities concerned to conduct these tests within days and the results known immediately so that the patients are not made to suffer; and

(f) if so, the action taken to conduct these tests in time?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). The laboratory tests conducted in the Sarojini Nagar dispensary are of two types: (i) routine tests of blood, urine stool etc. & (ii) biochemical tests such as that for

blood sugar, urea post prandial blood sugar, etc. The routine tests are done daily and the reports are made available to the beneficiaries on the same evening. The biochemical tests are done in this laboratory only once a week i.e., every Wednesday. Here also the reports of the biochemical tests are made available to the beneficiaries by the same evening. However, recently owing to the increase in the number of patients, biochemical tests are being done on the principle of first come first served, and some of the patients have/had to wait for about two weeks or so for the said biochemical tests. However, in the case of acute emergencies, the biochemical tests are done on any day of the week.

On an average 50 to 55 routine tests per day and eight biochemical tests once a week are being done in the laboratory of the Sarojini Nagar dispensary.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The facts in this regard have already been stated in reply to parts (a) & (b) of the Question.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The laboratory of the dispensary has already been provided with the full complement of the sanctioned staff.

Deraiment of Delhi-Howrah Air-conditioned Express

9475, SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether New Delhi-Howrah Air-conditioned Express was derailed near Saktigarh Station in Eastern Railway in the last week of March, 1979;

(b) if so, the total loss suffered on account of this derailment;

(c) the reasons for derailment; and

(d) whether any electronic apparatus was set up between Burdwan and Howrah main-end chord section to prevent accidents and if so, the reason for derailment of this New Delhi-Howrah Air-conditioned Express?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. The accident occurred on 24-3-1979.

(b) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 4,00,000.

(c) The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta has held his statutory inquiry into this accident. According to his provisional finding, the accident was due to an act of sabotage.

(d) Automatic warning system consisting of track and locomotive devices have been installed on Howrah-Burdwan chord line section only. The device gives warning to the drivers approaching reception signals in order to prevent accidents resulting from Drivers running past signals at danger. This warning device has no bearing on derailment of coaches as happened in the case of the Air-conditioned Express at Saktigarh on 24-3-1979.

Representation re: Pay Scale of Interpreters

9476. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been represented to him that the present scales of pay of interpreters in the Ministry are not commensurate with the delicate nature of work which is highly technical demanding great competence etc; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AF-

FAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) & (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have sanctioned a cadre of 35 interpreters in 16 foreign languages. In order to ensure that the scales of pay of interpreters are commensurate with the high calibre of interpreters matching international standards and in view of the sensitive and delicate nature of the job, higher pay scales have been prescribed—11 posts in Super time scale: 2000-125/2-2500; 19 posts in Senior scale: Rs. 1200-2000; and 5 posts in Junior scale: Rs. 700-1300.

Calcutta Circular Railway

9477. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assured the Transport Minister of West Bengal Government that the Union Government have decided to reconsider the proposal of the circular railway in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the specific steps taken by Government in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

कुछ उम्मीलन संस्थान

9478. श्री बलपत सिंह बरस्ते : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुछ उम्मीलन संस्थानों के बारे में राज्यवार झीरा क्या है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उन्हें प्रनिवर्ण प्रदान के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई है; और

(ग) उनमें से केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य संगठनों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे कुछ उम्मीलन केन्द्रों का झीरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) : (क) एक विवरण 'क' में संलग्न है जिसमें राष्ट्रीय कुछ निर्वर्ण कार्यक्रम के

अत्यंत खोले गये विभिन्न प्रकार के यूनियो की सख्या दिखाई गई है, जो 31 मार्च 1979 तक खोले गये हैं ।

(ख) 1976-79 के दौरान उपयुक्त यूनियो पर 1612 41 लाख रुपये खर्च आया इसमें से 49 91 लाख रुपये की राशि स्वीच्छिक संगठनों को उनके सर्वेक्षण शिक्षा और चिकित्सा केन्द्रों

को चलाने के लिय सहायता अनुदान के रूप में दी गई है ।

(ग) विवरण ख । में सलग्न है जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों और अन्य संगठनों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे स्वीच्छिक सर्वेक्षण शिक्षा और उपचार केन्द्रों और कुछ अस्पतालों की सख्या दी गई है ।

विवरण 'क'

भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में 31-3-79 तक खोले गये कुछ उन्मूलन मस्थानों की सख्या का विवरण ।

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	एल०सी०यू०एस० यू० एल०	एम०ई० टी०	यू०एल० यू०	आर०एस०सी०एच० यू० डब्ल्यू०	एल०ई० पी०	प्रस्पताल	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	60	22	502	60	14	40	23
2	असम	5	1	156	9	—	2	18
3	बिहार	36	16	815	20	5	22	12
4	गुजरात	8	4	360	20	3	6	5
5	हरियाणा	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6	3	7	1	1	1	4
7	जम्मू व कश्मीर	5	—	30	2	—	2	2
8	कर्नाटक	21	10	615	40	5	6	8
9	करल	2	1	331	15	1	3	7
10	मध्य प्रदेश	9	6	431	22	2	4	12
11	महाराष्ट्र	42	17	900	60	11	20	27
12	मणिपुर	5	2	10	1	1	1	3
13	मघालय	2	—	16	1	—	1	—
14	नागालैण्ड	1	—	22	2	1	2	2
15	उड़ीसा	39	181	182	5	2	3	14
16	पंजाब	—	—	—	10	1	1	11
17	राजस्थान	1	—	50	4	—	1	2
18	सिक्किम	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	तमिलनाडु	64	19	132	48	10	25	28
20	त्रिपुरा	2	1	10	2	—	1	—
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	27	16	958	50	6	15	21
22	पश्चिम बंगाल	42	17	700	50	6	30	19
संघ शासित क्षेत्र								
23	अडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	—	—	10	2	—	1	1
24	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	—	12	—	—	1	3
25	चण्डीगढ़	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	दादर और नगर हवेली	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	दिल्ली	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
28	गोवा दमन व दीव	1	—	22	2	—	—	1
29	लक्षद्वीप	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
30	मिजोरम	—	—	7	1	—	1	—
31	पाण्डिचेरी	1	—	20	2	2	1	1
भारत		380	153	6390	430	71	190	231

एल०सी०यू०—कुछ नियंत्रण यूनियो

यू०एस०एल०—पुराने यूनियो का उन्मूलन

एम०ई०टी०—सर्वेक्षण, शिक्षा और उपचार केन्द्र

यू०एल०सी०—साहरी कुछ केन्द्र

आर०एस०यू०—युन निमित्त सज्जरी यूनियो

टी०एच०डब्ल्यू०—अस्थाई हास्पिटलाइजेशन बार्ड ।

विवरण 'ख'

भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रबन्धक तथा स्वेच्छिक सर्वेक्षण, शिक्षा और उपचार केंद्रों के अनुसार कुल अस्पतालों की संख्या का विवरण ।

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	स्वैच्छिक केंद्र	एम 0ई 0 टी 0	कुल अस्पताल					
				केन्द्रीय सरकार	राज्य सरकार	स्वैच्छिक संगठन	अन्य	योग	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	.	.	.	6	—	2	15	6	23
2. असम	.	.	.	2	—	6	12	—	18
3. बिहार	.	.	.	16	—	3	4	5	12
4. गुजरात	.	.	.	2	—	3	—	2	5
5. हरियाणा	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	.	.	—	—	4	—	—	4
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	.	.	.	—	—	2	—	—	2
8. कर्नाटक	.	.	.	—	—	1	6	1	8
9. केरल	.	.	.	3	—	2	5	—	7
10. मध्य प्रदेश	.	.	.	2	—	7	5	—	12
11. महाराष्ट्र	.	.	.	4	—	7	18	2	27
12. मणिपुर	.	.	.	—	—	2	1	—	3
13. मेघालय	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. नागालैण्ड	.	.	.	—	—	2	—	—	2
15. उड़ीसा	.	.	.	—	1	6	4	3	14
16. पंजाब	.	.	.	—	—	1	8	2	11
17. राजस्थान	.	.	.	—	—	2	—	—	2
18. सिक्किम	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. तमिलनाडु	.	.	.	9	1	5	22	—	28
20. त्रिपुरा	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	.	.	.	8	1	5	14	3	23
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	.	.	.	6	—	3	9	7	19
संघ शासित क्षेत्र									
23. अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	.	.	.	—	—	1	—	—	1
24. चण्डीगढ़	.	.	.	—	—	3	—	—	2
25. दार्जिलिंग	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. दादर नागर हवेली	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. दिल्ली	.	.	.	—	—	2	—	—	2
28. गोवा दमन दीव	.	.	.	—	—	1	—	—	1
29. लक्षद्वीप	.	.	.	—	—	3	—	—	3
30. मिजोरम	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. पाण्डिचेरी	.	.	.	—	—	1	—	—	1
अखिल भारत				58	3	74	123	31	231

Attaching a Bogie to Engine going to Kantabanjee from Titlagarh for Coaling

9479. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to extend one Bogie alongwith the Engine which goes for Coaling to Kantabanjee from Titlagarh in the Rourkela-Titlagarh Passenger which ends at Titlagarh; and

(b) whether there is a public demand by the workers, students and public going to the Colleges and back at Titlagarh from Kantabanjee every day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The engine of 331/332 Rourkela-Titlagarh Passenger does not go daily to Kantabanjee. It goes to Kantabanjee only occasionally when sufficient coal is not loaded at Jharsuguda Coal Shed. Moreover, there are no terminal facilities at Kantabanjee. As such, neither extension of 331/332 Rourkela-Titlagarh Passenger upto Kantabanjee nor attaching a bogie with the engine upto Kantabanjee and back to Titlagarh has been found feasible.

(b) Yes.

देश में राष्ट्रीय राजपथों की संख्या और लम्बाई

9480. श्री सुरेश झा सुवन : क्या नीचहन और परिचहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में राष्ट्रीय राजपथों की जोनवार संख्या और लम्बाई कितनी है ?

नीचहन और परिचहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के लिए जोन नहीं बनाये गये हैं। विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की लम्बाई और नारे देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की संख्या के बारे में यहां एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की लम्बाई और संख्या का विवरण।

क्र०स०	राज्य का नाम	राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की लम्बाई कि०मी० में	राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की संख्या
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2299	5
2.	असम	1468	7
3.	बिहार	2117	9
4.	चंडीगढ़	24	1
5.	दिल्ली	72	5
6.	गोवा	229	3
7.	गुजरात	1398	5
8.	हरियाणा	681	5
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	630	3
10.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	641	2
11.	कर्नाटक	1996	7
12.	केरल	784	2
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	2670	8
14.	महाराष्ट्र	2861	9
15.	मणिपुर	211	1
16.	मेघालय	345	2
17.	नागालैंड	113	2
18.	उड़ीसा	1649	6
19.	पंजाब	913	6
20.	राजस्थान	2187	4
21.	सिक्किम	62	1
22.	तमिल नाडु	1749	8
23.	त्रिपुरा	200	1
24.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2328	10
25.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1419	8

टिप्पणी :—राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग एक से अधिक राज्यों के बीच से गुजरते हैं।

Deputation on posts of Computers/Investigators

9481. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1501 on 1st March, 1979 and state:

(a) how many LDC's/UDC's/Steno-graphers Grade III have been work-

ing on deputation against the posts of Computers/Investigators in the Ministry of Labour and the Labour Bureau, Simla, since the framing of the Rules of Recruitment for these Investigators and Computers;

(b) please give a list of those who have been on deputation/promotion on these posts for over three years while retaining liens on their parent cadre posts giving the period of their prolonged deputation and the reasons therefor; and

(c) by which Rules/Orders of the Government of India these deputations are governed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) In the Ministry of Labour and Labour Bureau 41 Lower Division Clerks/Upper Division Clerks/Stenographers Grade III are at present working on deputation basis against the posts of Computers/Investigators Grade II.

(b) In the Ministry of Labour no Lower Division Clerk/Upper Division Clerk/Stenographer Grade III is at present working on deputation over 3 years against the posts of Computer/Investigators Grade II.

In the Labour Bureau 17 and 2, Lower Division Clerks/Upper Division Clerks/Stenographers Grade III are at present working on deputation for over three years against the posts of Investigator Grade II and Computers respectively. A list of these persons is given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4413/79.]

The 2 Lower Division Clerks mentioned above have exercised option for absorption in the Grade of Computer in accordance with the provisions of Recruitment Rules. As regards, Lower Division Clerks etc. on deputation to the posts of Investigator Grade II, Labour Bureau had decided in 1974 to exclude them from the final seniority list of Investigator

Grade II and to revert them to their parent cadre. However, some of the Lower Division Clerks etc. filed Writ Petitions in the Simla High Court challenging Labour Bureau's decision. In its judgement delivered on 6-10-77 the High Court *inter alia* restrained their reversion to their parent cadre. In view of the judgement, the deputationists have not yet been reverted to their parent cadre.

(c) A copy of Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum No. F.1(11)-E. III(B)/75, dated 7th November, 1975 which contains consolidated instructions regulating the deputation of Central Government employees is given Statement-II laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4413/79.]

Theft of parcel

9482 DR BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Theft cases of parcels are reportedly increasing at Delhi station;

(b) whether involvement of parcel staff in theft case are involved and the names thereof;

(c) whether any action was taken against them and what measures are adopted to stop such thefts;

(d) whether it is a fact that a group of about 22 parcel clerks and parcel porters of Delhi Station were transferred in 1972 on the report of Railwal intelligence and it was pending temporarily on the intervention of Union and political leaders; and

(e) what action Government propose to take in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The names are given below:

1. Shri Parma Nand
2. Shri Rajinder Kumar
3. Shri. Ved Prakash

(c) All the above three persons were arrested on 21-4-79 u/s 3 Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act. The case against S/Shri Rajinder Kumar and Ved Prakash is under investigation. It was decided to take departmental action against Shri Parma Nand as the value of property stolen was worth Rs. 9/- only.

The following measures have been adopted to stop such thefts.

1 Activities of suspected parcel staff are kept under surveillance.

2. R.P.F. staff are deputed for duty round the clock at the parcel office as well as at platforms where parcels are stacked.

3. Plain clothed staff of the R.P.F. are also detailed to collect criminal intelligence about criminals operating at Delhi Station and other nearby stations.

4. Supervisory staff of the RPF make checks at the parcel office and platforms to ensure that the RPF on duty remain alert.

(d) and (e). Four Parcel Clerks in 1971 and three Parcel Clerks in 1972 were ordered on transfer out of Delhi Main station. Three carried out the transfer. The transfer of the rest was postponed.

Transfers frequently cause hardship. At the same time some transfers become necessary in the administrative interest. The Unions do express their views on transfers. Cases of hardship represented by the Unions or by people's representatives like M.P.s are always given careful consideration and decisions are taken keeping the administrative interest in view.

Vendors' monthly tickets

9483. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the existing rules in regard to issue of 'Vendors' monthly or periodical tickets;

(b) whether Government are aware of the corruption and irregularities due to loopholes in the existing rules;

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to amend the rules; and

(d) if not, whether Government would conduct an enquiry in regard to the application of the rules relating to Vendors' monthly or periodical tickets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Monthly Vendor's Season Tickets between specified pairs of stations are issued at 25 per cent higher than that of the normal Monthly Season Ticket fare for certain prescribed commodities. Such a ticket entitles the holder to a free allowance of 60 Kgs. of luggage for the outward journey. Specific rules in this regard are framed by the individual Railways based on the above directive of the Ministry of Railways, taking into consideration their local conditions.

(b) No case of corruption and irregularities in the existing rules has been reported so far.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Shortage of amenities in Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital, New Delhi

9484. SHRI GANGA BAKHT SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will conduct a survey of Shrimati Sucheta

Kriplani Hospital, New Delhi to find out the difficulties faced by the patients of the hospital and whether Government are aware that patients in large number there do not get beds/cots in the hospital and proper arrangements do not exist for light and air during summer;

(b) the steps taken to develop the hospital and make adequate arrangements during the last five years; and

(c) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to remove the difficulties of the patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The Government is aware of the difficulties of the patients admitted in Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital New Delhi. There is over crowding in some wards of the Hospital particularly in Maternity, Gynae and Medical wards and, sometimes, beds/cots are not sufficient to accommodate the large number of indoor-patients. No survey is considered necessary. Proper arrangements for light and air do exist in the Hospital.

(b) and (c). The Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital has been taken over by the Central Government with effect from 1-2-1978. To provide additional accommodation to the patients and to remove over-crowding in the Hospital, sanction to the construction of a new Six-storeyed Block has been issued last year. To solve the immediate difficulties of the patients, mini folding beds have been ordered to be made available to such patients, as were being accommodated on the floor. A 25 year Master Plan for further development of the institution has also been drawn up.

Raising of Pro-Indian slogans in occupied Kashmir

9485. **SHRI SAUGATA ROY:**

SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been demand made in Kashmir during demonstrations against Bhutto's execution;

(b) whether pro-India slogans have been raised in occupied Kashmir during demonstrations on the same issue; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) During demonstrations against Mr. Bhutto's execution in Jammu and Kashmir, demands were reportedly made for the return of Pakistan occupied part of Jammu and Kashmir to India.

(b) Press reports indicate that following Mr. Bhutto's execution, slogans are said to have been raised in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir for "Azad Hindustan" and for "Azad territory under India and vacation of Pakistan army."

(c) Government's stand on Kashmir is well known.

Problems of Indian National Cement and Allied Workers Federation

9486. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT.** Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problems of the Indian National Cement and Allied Workers Federation have been referred to the National Board of Arbitrators by Government;

(b) whether the regional hearings of more than 8 States are already over;

(c) whether one of the terms of reference of the Cement Workers is the payment of "Interim Relief" before the final award; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government in this connection and when would the Interim Report be laid?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The demands of the Indian National Cement and Allied Workers' Federation were referred to the arbitration of Shri G. Ramanujam and Shri R. P. Nevatia in a joint application by the Cement Manufacturers' Association and the Federation under Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in December, 1977. The award of the Arbitrators was published in the Gazette of India in October, 1978.

(c) One of the demands was 'Interim Relief'.

(d) Government is required to publish such awards under the law and these are not laid on the Table of the House. The award has been published in the Gazette.

Loading of perishable goods at Agra Cantonment

9487. **SHRI SHAMBUNATH CHATURVEDI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding unsatisfactory managements at Agra Cantt. station for the loading and despatch of perishable goods in particular fish for the eastern parts of the country;

(b) if so, the action taken to remedy this; and

(c) the number and value of claims preferred against the Railways in this account, because of loss suffered by the consignors are to deterioration of

such goods a comparative statement may be given for the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A complaint has been received about lack of room for despatch of fish traffic from Agra Cantonment station by 8Dn. Toofan Express.

(b) The room available on Mail/Express trains is very limited and it is primarily meant for despatch of personal luggage of the passengers travelling by the train, newspapers, films, insured articles etc. After the clearance of these items, limited accommodation is left for clearance of perishable traffic like fish etc. 8Dn. Toofan Express passes through important cities like Kanpur, Tundla, Etawah, Kosika'an, Mathura, Agra Cantt. etc., from where fish in large quantity is booked to Howrah, Asansol etc. Keeping in view the limited accommodation available by this train, a quota of 20 baskets a day of fish for booking has been allotted for Agra Cantt. by this train. The residual traffic is however cleared by passenger train to Tundla station without any detention at Agra Cantt. and it is being cleared by fast train ex-Tundla station.

(c) Statistics of claims for compensation preferred against the Railways for loss suffered by the consignors for perishable goods, in particular fish booked from Agra Cantt. are not maintained separately. The statistics showing the number of claims paid and the amount of compensation paid by all the Railways for (i) fresh fruits and vegetables and (ii) other perishables are given year-wise below:—

Commodity	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79 (April to Sept.)	
	No. of claims paid	Amount paid (in lakhs)	No. of claims paid	Amount paid (in lakhs)	No. of claims paid	Amount paid (in lakhs)
(i) Fresh fruits and vegetables	16227	29.51	20340	56.49	12629	28.51
(ii) Other perishables	18030	33.51	20703	42.01	14811	27.35

Bringing Back Chair of Netaji

9488. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1971, the Indian Ambassador in Burma, Shri Baleswar Prasad wrote two letters to the Government of India for ceremonially bringing the Chair of the Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, to India;

(b) if so, the text of the letters;

(c) whether the earlier Government of India did not want to give national honour to the Chair of Netaji;

(d) whether they even did not reply to the letters of the Ambassador;

(e) whether the present Government will make early arrangement for bringing this historic chair of Netaji to India; and

(f) whether suitable ceremonial function will be held to receive Netaji's Chair at Red Fort?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA

KUNDU): (a) to (d) Although the Ministry did not receive, in 1971, any letter on this subject from the then Indian Ambassador in Burma, it did receive a communication from an official of the Indian Embassy. While it is not customary for the Government to divulge the exchange of correspondence between the Headquarters and its missions abroad, it may be mentioned that the official simply forwarded the letter from the custodian of the chair in which he had offered the chair to the Government of India. It appears that no decision was taken at that time.

(e) and (f) On January 23, 1979, i.e. Netaji's birthday, during my visit to Burma in connection with the celebration of the 'India Week', I received the historic chair on behalf of the Government of India. Arrangements for bringing the chair to India and other pertinent questions are currently engaging the attention of the Government of India.

Assistance sought from Centre by Government of Karnataka

9489. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has sought the approval and assistance of the Centre for the

scheme of introducing trolley buses moving on ropeway in Bangalore, and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) No such proposal has been received by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport

(b) Does not arise

Banning wild cat strike

9490. SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to impose a ban on wild cat strike,

(b) if so details of the proposal under consideration and likely period by which final decision expected to be taken,

(c) details regarding wild cat strike reported during 1977-78, 1978-79 and mandays lost industry-wise with reasons therefor, and

(d) details of other measures proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR

(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) There is no such proposal except what has been proposed in the Industrial relations Bill, 1978, which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 30th August, 1978.

11/11/78

(b) In the interest of the community as a whole, the Bill prohibits strikes (and lockouts) in certain specified essential services but, at the same time provides for compulsory adjudication of disputes, where these are not settled by bipartite negotiation conciliation and arbitration. The details are contained in Chapter VIII of the Bill

(c) No details are available with regard to wild cat strikes and the mandays lost as a result thereof, because the existing law provides for a pre-strike notice only in the case of public utility services. A statement giving details of mandays lost during 1976 to 1978 was laid on the Table of the Sabha on the 22nd March, 1979 in reply to an Unstarred Question No 4262

(d) No other measures are under consideration in this regard

Golden Rock Workshops

9491 SHRI A MURUGESAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) has any action been taken for the recruitment of staff in Golden Rock Workshops in proportion to the retirement, and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b). During the last five years, 444 Kbalasis have been recruited against retirement vacancies.

मैसर्स जय इंजीनियरिंग और लिफ्ट प्रायरन
काउन्टरी इन्डियन बंगाल के नाम बकाया भविष्य
निधि

9492. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि क्या मैसर्स जय इंजीनियरिंग वर्कस धनकुल रोड,

पोवर हाउस (पश्चिम बंगाल) और (2) लिफ्ट
प्रायरन काउन्ट्री, 7717ए, नेताजी सुभाष रोड,
कलकत्ता, पोवर, हाउस द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों
के दौरान भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि जमा
करायी गयी और उसकी कितनी राशि बची
जमा कराया जाना है ?

अथ तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्रों
(डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों
ने निम्नानुसार सूचित किया है .

कारखाने का नाम	भविष्य निधि संग्रहण की देय राशियाँ (मार्च, 1976 से फरवरी, 1979 तक)	जमा किया गया धन	बकाया जो जमा कराया जाना है
	रु०	रु०	रु०
1. जय इंजीनियरिंग वर्कस लिमिटेड, बंस बरोनी, टाकीगंज, कलकत्ता	41,14,620.00	40,90,366.65	24253.35
2. जय इंजीनियरिंग, प्रिन्स धनवरसाह रोड, टाकीगंज, कलकत्ता	64,35,712.91	64,35,712.91	कुछ नहीं

लिफ्ट प्रायरन काउन्टरी नामक प्रतिष्ठान,
जो धनकुल रोड, पोवर, हाउस में स्थित है, कर्मचारियों
भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध प्रचलित, 1952
के अधीन नहीं आता है क्योंकि इसमें 20 से कम
व्यक्ति नियोजित हैं।

Increase in wages of under-ground mines workers

9493. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN
PRADHAN: Will the Minister of
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND
LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to
increase the present wages of the
underground mines workers by 20
per cent over and above the present
rate of wages;

(b) whether Government will give
effect to this pay increase in exercise
of its powers under the Minimum
Wages Act, 1948;

(c) whether on March 6, 1979 Gov-
ernment have issued a Notification to
this pay increase of concerned parties
to raise any objection, if any, within
75 days from the date of notice; and

(d) the cause of this proposed in-
crease of wages?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a)
There is a proposal to revise the
minimum rates of wages payable to
the under-ground workers in the
employments specified in the notifi-
cation issued by Central Government
dated 6th March 1979, so as to give
20 per cent higher wages to workers
who are employed underground in
the mining operations.

(b) A final notification in this re-
gard will be issued under Minimum
Wages Act, 1948, after considering
objections and suggestions, if any,
received during the specified time-

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The underground workers are generally required to work in more arduous and hazardous conditions as compared to those working on the surface

Appropriate authority under Payment of Wages Act for Deulbera Colliery

9494 SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government or the Appropriate Government particularly the Orissa Government have under section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 notified in their respective official Gazettes in connection with the provision of connection of Authorities in that behalf to hear/decide the applications of the workmen for realisation of due wages from their employer,

(b) whether the President Deulbera Colliery Labour Union of the Talcher Coalfields has made references to both the Central and the State Government of Orissa to specify the Authority for entertaining the applications under the Payment of Wages Act 1936, and

(c) if so, what are the replies or what has been replied to?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received

Reservation Quota Talcher Branch

9495 SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any observation/suggestion for allotment of reservation quota for passengers of the Talcher Branch Railway Line in general and industrial workers of coalfields, fertiliser and thermal among others of Talcher area at the Cuttack Junction for mail/express Trains for Delhi Howrah and Madras, and

(b) if so, what action he has already taken or propose to take in that regard to make available reservations both in 1st and 2nd Class?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No

(b) A quota of two(2) first class and Two(2) second class sleeper berths is already allotted for Talcher at Cuttack station by 8 Dn Puri-Howrah Express. In other trains, quotas have been allotted for Cuttack station which can also be availed of by passengers from Talcher, by sending messages to Cuttack station

Rural health programme for Kerala State

9496 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government had submitted a comprehensive scheme to further strengthen their rural health programme and sought help from the Centre,

(b) if so the details thereof,

(c) what are the other schemes from Kerala to which they sought financial assistance from the Centre details thereof and

(d) what is the decision of the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes The Government of

Kerala have proposed a scheme as an alternative to the Community Health Workers' Scheme of the Government of India.

(b) The details of their scheme are as follows:—

(i) Instead of community health workers there should be dispensaries for every 5000 population with a qualified doctor. (Money earmarked for honorarium for the community health workers would, therefore, go to meet the expenditure on the appointment of these doctors).

(ii) money provided for medicines to be given to each community health worker at the rate of Rs. 50/- per month may be consolidated and given to the dispensary mentioned above;

(iii) money for stipend during the training period of three months at Rs. 200/- per month per community health worker may be utilised for holding health education camps in which prominent leaders of opinion and other public in the

villages could be asked to participate.

(iv) every primary health centre may be provided a paediatrician instead of a general medical practitioner as the third doctor;

(v) community participation may be achieved by setting up a rural dispensary wherever the local panchayat area committee of the local population comes forward with the donation of land for such a dispensary.

(c) & (d). Central assistance has been sought for the development of the Cancer wing of the Trivandrum Medical College Hospital into a Regional Cancer Research and Treatment Centre. This proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

A working group was set up by the Planning Commission to consider the Health Sector Programmes of Kerala. The working group recommended outlays of Rs. 2849.36 lakhs for 1978-83 and Rs. 617.27 lakhs for 1979-80 against the outlays of Rs. 6901.00 lakhs for 1978-83 and Rs. 1426.42 lakhs for 1979-80 proposed by the State. The break up of the outlays by broad programme heads are as follows:—

Outlays (Rs. in lakhs) proposed by the State and recommended by the Working Group for the different Health Programmes of Kerala for 1978-83 and annual Plan 1979-80

Programme	Proposed by State		Recommended by the Working Group for	
	1978-83	1979-80	1978-83	1979-80
1. Rural Health Programme (MNP)	1094.00	233.00	931.69	169.97
2. Control/Eradication of Diseases	160.00	34.00	185.67	37.30
3. Hospitals and dispensaries	1122.50	197.58	300.00	60.00
4. Medical Education and Research	1665.00	531.50	542.00	150.00
5. Training				
6. (a) I. S. M.	1493.00	227.75	500.00	150.00
(b) Homeopathy	842.50	129.30	200.00	
7. Others	484.00	69.29	150.00	40.00
8. E & I.	40.00	10.00	40.00	10.00
	6901.00	1426.42	2849.36	617.27

As regards the decision of the Government of India on the scheme proposed by the Government of Kerala as an alternative to the CHW scheme, the Government of India have found that the cost of Kerala's scheme is higher than that on CHW scheme. The State Government have, therefore, been requested to reconsider their proposal so as to scale down the cost.

Reservation quota for Gwalior

9497 SHRI MADHAVRAI SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of quota of reservation of II class sleeper berths from Gwalior enroute to Ahmedabad, people there are facing a lot of inconvenience and demanding quota from Gwalior,

(b) if so, whether the proposed introduction of super fast BG train from New Delhi to Ahmedabad passing through Gwalior from 1st May, 1979 the demands for reservation quota in those trains will be more, and

(c) if so, keeping this in view what steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No such representation has been received.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to introduce a train from New Delhi to Ahmedabad via Gwalior. However, with effect from 1-5-1979, 181/182 biweekly Sarvodaya Express has been introduced to run between New Delhi and Ahmedabad via Mathura Jn. (Western Railway route). A suitable quota has been allotted to Mathura Jn. by 182 Up train which can also be utilised by Gwalior passengers by sending messages to Mathura station.

Cleanliness at junctions

9498 DR RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state,

(a) whether trains are stationed at the space meant for engines and bogies near the platforms at major Railway Stations particularly the junctions stations which results in spread of filth at the place due to passing of stools and urine by the passengers there,

(b) whether it will be convenient to clean the space if it is made pucca;

(c) whether Government intend to make such space pucca at all the railway stations within 3-4 years, and

(d) the number of stations where such space near platforms has since been made pucca?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) It is the policy of the Railway Administration to provide washable aprons at all important stations and other stations where need is felt. In accordance with this policy washable aprons have already been provided at Terminal and Junction stations etc. This is a continuing process and such works are included in the Railway Works Programme depending on the need and availability of funds.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Ladies Special on DTC Bus route No. 823

9499. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on D.T.C. but route No. 823 the bus run as ladies special from Moti Nagar to

9.18 in the morning and from I.P. Depot at 5.38 in the evening, is not being run for the last three months;

(b) whether many lady passengers are experiencing great inconvenience as a result thereof,

(c) whether a memorandum with about 100 signatures was given to the Chairman, Delhi Transport Corporation by these lady passengers in March, 1979;

(d) if so, the demands made in that memorandum and the action taken by Government thereon, and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by Government to ensure regular running of this bus in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (e). In the Morning, a trip exclusively for Ladies had been provided on route No. 823 from Moti Nagar to I.P. Depot at 9.18 A.M. Similarly in the Afternoon a trip was scheduled at 5.36 P.M. from I.P. Depot to Moti Nagar on Route No. 823

Since there was not much traffic of Lady passengers for the trips in Question, with effect from 13-2-79, the trips were converted into general ones so that male passengers could also avail of the same.

A representation which has been signed by 94 Ladies was received in March, 1979 demanding restoration of the trips. The representation is under consideration of the Corporation.

राजस्थान में गाड़ियों का रद्द किया जाना

9500 श्री बेगमराम चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में जिला भी गवानगर में बस बर्थ चलने वाली दो गाड़ियां अब रद्द कर दी गई हैं;

(ख) क्या सूरतगढ़ से हनुमानगढ़ के लिये काछना, करमपुर-गवानगर चलने वाली यात्री गाड़ी शीघ्र भी कमी के कारण रद्द कर दी गई है;

(ग) क्या जिला न्यायमन्त्र के लिखित लेख होने के कारण जिले में प्रत्येक तीन किलोमीटर पर एक गाड़ी है और इस घनी आबादी वाले क्षेत्र को इस यात्री गाड़ी की रद्द करने के कारण बहुत विपत्त हो रही है, और

(घ) क्या पिछली सरकार द्वारा चलाई गई गाड़ियां भी रद्द कर दी गई हैं ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) से (घ) सूरतगढ़ हनुमानगढ़ (मी० ला०) लूप खण्ड पर समयसारिणी के अनुसार 5 जोड़ी गाड़ियां चलती हैं। इनमें से दो जोड़ी गाड़ियां अर्थात् 1 एस वी एल/2 एस वी एल तथा 3 एस वी एल 4 एस वी एल सूरतगढ़-हनुमानगढ़ (मी० ला०) सवारी गाड़ियां लाइन की टूटफट और कोयले की कमी के कारण रद्द कर दी गयीं। एस वी एल/2 एस वी एल सवारी गाड़ियां 10-4-1974 से फिर से चालू कर दी गयीं हैं। 3 एस वी एल/4 एस वी एल सवारी गाड़ियां जा रत का चलती हैं, एअन कोयले की मर्यादा से पर्याप्त मुआर हा जाने पर फिर से चालू कर दी जायेगी।

Accidents due to unmanned Railway crossings

9501. SHRI S. S LAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of railway accidents due to the unmanned level crossing during the last six months zone-wise;

(b) what is the total number of unmanned level crossings in the country and how many have been manned during the last two years; and

(c) what is the amount of loss to the railways and private property and persons due to these accidents during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) During the last 6 months i.e. from October, 1978 to March, 1979, the number of train accidents which took place at unman-

ned level crossings on the various Zonal Railways are given below:—

Railway	No. of accidents
Central	2
Eastern	1
Northern	2
North Eastern	7
Northeast Frontier	1
Southern	5
South Central	2
South Eastern	4
Western	9
TOTAL	33

(b) There are about 22,000 unmanned level crossings on the Indian Railways. 68 unmanned level crossings have been manned during the period from 1-4-1976 to 31-3-'978.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property involved in the accidents which occurred at unmanned level crossings during the last year i.e. 1978-79 has been estimated at approximately Rs. 38,405.

Conversion of M G. in Rajasthan

9502. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge has at all been done in Rajasthan during the last two years;

(b) if so, to what extent and at what cost; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same in view of the fact that Rajasthan

attracts more tourists than other neighbouring States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a). Metre Gauge line from Suratgarh-Bhatinda (142 Kms.) with 90.0 Kms. in Rajasthan has been converted to broad gauge in May, 1978

(b) The conversion of Suratgarh-Bhatinda line from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge was completed at a cost of Rs. 18 crores.

(c) Does not arise.

Punctuality on Kanpur Kasganj section

9503 DR MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the actual time that is taken by passenger/express trains on the Kanpur-Kasganj section on the North Eastern Railway with the distance in between these two stations in the last 2 years;

(b) whether express trains and passenger trains run abnormally late and on some occasions the next day causing untold hardship to passenger,

(c) will he place on the Table of the House, the loco requirements, engine failures etc and other causes in the above period which are not effectively looked into by the Divisional Mechanical Engineer/Chief Mechanical Engineering of the North Eastern Railway to gear up the punctual running of trains on this section; and

(d) will he get a detailed investigation made into the running of trains and engine maintenance on the Izatnagar Division of the North Eastern Railway and take up the lethargic officers for better performance besides speeding up the pas-

senger trains to reduce the time and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The running time of 3 pairs of passenger trains between Kanpur Central and Kasganj—a distance of 247.06 Kms.—ranged between 9 hours 15 minutes and 12 hours 25 minutes and that of 2 pairs of Express trains ranged between 5 hours 50 minutes and 6 hours 35 mts. during the last two years from April 77 to April 79.

(b) No. The punctuality percentage of trains on Kanpur Central Kasganj section during the period January '79 to March, '79 was as under:—

Month	Express trains.	Passenger trains.
Jan '79. . .	69.4	85.3
Feb '79 . . .	63.0	85.0
Mar '79 . . .	76.3	89.0

(c) 242 passenger trains lost punctuality on loco account i.e. engine failures, loco requirements etc. during 1978-79. These cases were properly scrutinised and suitable corrective/preventive action taken to improve the punctuality of these trains. The punctuality of these trains was also affected by a variety of reasons which are beyond the control of the railways such as increased incidents of alarm chain pulling, disconnection of hose-pipes and other miscreant activities, public agitations etc.

(d) Staff held responsible in cases of engine failures, loco losses etc. have been suitably taken up. The running time of trains on Kanpur-Kasganj and all other sections is reviewed at the time of revision of time tables every six months and the running time is reduced to the extent feasible. In the time table in force from 1-4-79, the running time of 107 Up Kanpur-Kasganj passenger has been reduced by 1 hour 50 minutes as compared to November 78 time table.

Special Casual Leave

9504. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from the recognised union regarding grant of special casual leave to the staff working in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway who could not attend office due to disruption of train services on Delhi-Rewari Section of the Northern Railway from 31-7-77 to 21-8-77 and 2-9-78 to 6-9-78; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): The position is being ascertained from the Western Railway and on receipt, the information will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Extending Durg-Varanasi Express upto Nagpur

9505. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider the request of extending the Durg-Varanasi Express up to Nagpur; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Durg-Varanasi Sarnath Express has been introduced for the convenience of industrial workers in Bhilai-Durg area. Its extension to Nagpur will be resented by them. Besides, the route between Varanasi and Nagpur via Bilaspur and Gondia is circuitous. However the passengers between Nagpur and Allahabad/Varanasi can avail of bi-weekly 139/140 Madras-Varanasi Ganga-Kaveri Express.

Revised scale to Assistant Draughtsmen/Estimators

9506. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a letter No AIRF/38(2232) dated the 18th October, 1969 from All India Railwaymen's Federation for allotment of revised scale of Rs. 425—700 to the Assistant Draughtsmen/Estimators on the Railways;

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the same;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Permanent Way Mistries which posts are filled up by promotion from Gangmen and Keymen have been allotted the revised scale of Rs. 380—560 whereas Assistant Draughtsmen/Estimators who undergo a two year course after their Matriculation have been allotted the revised scale of Rs. 330—560;

(d) if so, why this discrimination in fixing the revised scale has been done; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take in the matter to remove the disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. The Government had received a letter No. AIRF/38(2232) dated 18th October, 1977 from the General Secretary of All India Railwaymen's Federation for allotment of revised scale of Rs. 425—700 to Assistant Draughtsmen.

(b) After consideration, the demands were found to be not acceptable and the Federation was replied accordingly.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Revised Scales of pay allotted to the various categories of staff on the Railways are on the basis of the recommendations of the Third

Pay Commission in that connection. The Pay Commission, while recommending the scales of pay took into account all the relevant factors e.g. the nature of duties and responsibilities, source of recruitment, qualifications attached, promotional prospects as also the internal relativities. The Pay Commission also took into account the representations made by the Associations of the various categories of staff and also took oral evidence from them before making their recommendations.

In view of this there is no discrimination in fixing the revised scales of pay for Permanent Way Mistries and the Assistant Draughtsmen.

(e) Does not arise.

Drawing Office Staff

9507. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has received a memorandum dated the 11th July, 1977 from the General Secretary of Indian Railways Drawing Staff Association (Regd.) on the grievances of the Drawing Office staff;

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the same; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to revise the pay-scales of the Drawing Office staff as put forth in the memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The request made in the memorandum has not been accepted.

(c) No.

Clerks Grade I in Accounts Department

9508. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Clerks Grade I working in the Accounts De-

partment of Zonal Railways who are stagnating at the maximum of their pay scale, separately for each zonal railway; and

(b) steps taken by Government to give them relief?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) The position is indicated below:—

Railway	Number of Clerks Grade I stagnating at the maximum of their pay scale
Central	192
Eastern	175
Northern	437
North-Eastern	311
Northeast Frontier	42
Southern	623
South Central	115
South Eastern	238
Western	506
TOTAL	2,792

(b) The manner in which relief should be provided to employees who are stagnating at the maximum of their pay scales is under consideration at the level of National Council under the Scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery.

Section Officers (Accounts) of Foreign Traffic Accounts Office

9509. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Section Officers (Accounts) working in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi are treated as essential category and those working in the Traffic Accounts Office, Northern Railway do not come in this category, and

(b) if so, the reason, thereof and steps taken by the Government to remove this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) On the Western Railway all Section officers (Accounts) have been classified as "essential" for the purpose of allotment of quarters since March, 1958. On the Northern Railway, however, the question of classifying Section Officers (Accounts) as "essential" staff was considered and dropped by the concerned Railway Administration.

The classification of staff into "essential" and "non-essential" is significant only for the purpose of allotment of railway quarters. No firm principles have been or can be formulated for uniform application on the Railways for classification of staff as "essential" and "non-essential", since varying local conditions have to be taken into account and the Railway Administrations have been given powers to classify the staff into the two categories according to requirements. Accordingly the General Managers classify the staff into these categories keeping in view the varying local conditions and needs.

Demonstrations at Foreign Traffic Accounts Office

9510 **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE**
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that several demonstrations were held at the gate of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi in the year 1978 and the staff problems are still hanging, and

(b) if so, the demands of the staff and steps taken by Government to finalise each demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (**SHRI SHEO NARAIN**) (a) and (b) A number of demonstrations were held. A statement detailing demands of staff is attached.

In accordance with Government's policy, staff representation received from any source are given due consideration and suitable action is taken. The demands of various categories of staff are considered and solved through different tiers of the collective bargaining machinery—the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery—and also through informal discussions with unrecognised bodies.

Statement

The demands made by the staff of Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, were as follows—

- (1) CDS Withdrawals of 5 employees
- (2) House Building Advance.
- (3) Refund of House Rent
- (4) Fixation cases
- (5) Vacation of quarter
- (6) Payment of 3rd instalment of CDS
- (7) Issue of card/passes
- (8) Flood Advance to 40 employees.

- (9) Transfer of Ajmer work with staff.
- (10) Scooter Advance
- (11) Issue of passes crossing Headquarters
- (12) Recruitment of Apprentices
- (13) Transfer of staff to Catering Department Policy
- (14) Construction of staff quarters
- (15) Shortage of staff
- (16) Finalisation of test held for promotion of Class IV staff to Class III staff during 1977
- (17) Special casual leave
- (18) Delayed disposal of staff representations
- (19) Abolition of category of Hamal
- (20) Ad hoc promotion of Class IV staff

Coach-cum-Wagon Factory

9511 **SHRI S R DAMANI** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up another Railway coach-cum-wagon factory to meet the demand in the country as well as abroad,

(b) if so the details thereof, and

(c) whether Nagpur city in Maharashtra State is being under consideration for the location of the proposed factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (**SHRI SHEO NARAIN**) (a) Yes.

(b) The details are under examination.

(c) Yes, along with several other sites.

Legislation for building construction workers

9512. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce a legislation to regulate the working conditions of building construction workers;

(b) if so, when and details of the proposed legislation, and

(c) how the enforcement of the same would be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR & PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) to (c). The protection and machinery provided for in the Industrial Disputes Act is equally available to workers in the construction industry. The other Labour Laws at present applicable or which can be extended to the workers in the building and construction industry are:

(i) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948;

(ii) Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970;

(iii) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; and

(iv) ESI Act which can be extended to the building and construction industry by State Governments under Section 1(5) of the Act. This has, however, not been extended by any State Government so far.

Government are also considering the need for a separate Central Legislation covering safety and health of workers in the Building and Construction Industry.

Effective supervision in Indian Railways

9513. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that effective supervision has been a casualty in Indian Railways as stated by Joint Director, Transport Planning in the Railway Board; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps being proposed to be taken by Government to improve the supervisory service in Indian Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. Presumably, the reference is to an article published in 'Indian Railways' magazine of March '79 written by Joint Director Transport (Planning), Railway Board, under the heading "Towards Safer Travel". The opinions expressed by the author in his article are his personal views. It is clearly mentioned on the 'Contents' page of this magazine that "the articles and statements published in this journal do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the Ministry of Railways".

(b) Does not arise.

मेहलना रेलवे स्टेशन

9514. श्री मोतीलाल शर्मा: जीवरी: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे में मेहलना रेलवे स्टेशन को नया रूप देने के लिये वर्ष 1962 में राजस्व सर्वेक्षण संख्या 22 की 1 एकड़ 31 गुंठा भूमि से 4 'गुंठा' भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया था;

(ख) इस भूमि का रेलवे ने कैसे उपयोग किया;

(ग) क्या उस भूमि पर एक गैर-सरकारी पार्टी ने एक सिनेमा बना लिया है; और

(घ) उक्त भूमि को खाली कराने के लिये मंत्रालय का विचार, क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री सिधु भारद्वाज):
(क) और (ख). 8 गुटा (न कि 4 गुटा) रेलवे की
प्रति गाई का हाँसा बदलने के लिए सर्वजन न० 22
में जारी की गयी थी ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

अमीरगढ़ स्टेशन

9515. श्री मोतीबाई धार० चौधरी : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में अमीरगढ़ स्टेशन के
प्लेटफार्म के निर्माण के जिस कार्य के लिये 1977-78
में मंजूरी दी गई थी, उसे प्रारम्भ न करने के क्या
कारण हैं और इसे कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या वहाँ पर पानी की टकी के लिये
पम्प कम का निर्माण रेलवे द्वारा पहले ही कर लिया
गया है और ग्राम पंचायत का पानी का पाइप निकट
से ही गुजरता है, यदि हा, तो प्लम बोर्डालय न
बनाने के क्या कारण हैं और वे बनाए जायेंगे और
यदि हा, तो कब;

(ग) क्या स्टेशन पर बिजली की लकी है और
गाँव के लिये बिजली मंजूर कर दी गई है, यदि हा,
तो क्या इस स्टेशन को बिजली देने के लिये विद्युत बोर्ड
के पास प्रत्येक घर या घर के भीतर जायेगी, और

(घ) क्या विद्युत देने वाली कोई एक्सप्रेस
गाड़ी वहाँ पर नहीं रुकती यदि हा, तो क्या 32-वाहन
घरवा बिजली घण्टी गाड़ी को इस स्टेशन पर रोकने
के आदेश जारी किये जायेंगे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिधु भारद्वाज):

(क) श्री अमीरगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन में पहले से ही मटरी
तल के प्लेटफार्म की व्यवस्था की गयी है । 1977-78
में इस स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर बिजली घण्टी काम
की स्वीकृति नहीं दी गयी है ।

(ख) इस स्टेशन पर किसी पम्प घर का निर्माण
नहीं किया गया है । गाँव को पानी की सप्लाई करने
वाली एक पाइप लाइन स्टेशन के निकट से गुजरती
है । निधि की उपलब्धता और स्टेशन के सार्वजनिक
ग्रहण के अनुसार विभिन्न रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सूखे
किस्म के बोर्डालयों को प्लम बोर्डालयों में बदलने
का कार्य रेली द्वारा योजनाबद्ध के आधार पर किया
जा रहा है । इस स्टेशन पर भी, प्लम किस्म के
बोर्डालयों की व्यवस्था उसकी बारी धाने में की
जायेगी ।

(ग) इस स्टेशन पर इस समय बिजली की
व्यवस्था नहीं है । इसकी कोई सुचना नहीं है कि गाँव
के लिए बिजली मंजूर की गयी है । बिजली के निकट
उपलब्ध होने पर इस स्टेशन पर बिजली लगाने के
प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

(घ) जी हाँ, श्री अमीरगढ़ स्टेशन हाउन बिना
में तीन सवारी गाड़ियों से सेवित होता है इस स्टेशन
से होने वाले यात्री यातायात के आधार पर दिल्ली की
और धाने वाली लम्बी दूरी की किसी तेज गाड़ी के
ठहराव की व्यवस्था करना प्राथमिकतापूर्ण नहीं है ।

Irregularities in appointment in C.G.H.S.

9516 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether there is irregularity
and delay in appointment of C.G.H.S.
Specialist and Medical Superintendent
of C.G.H.S. Ayurvedic Hospital
in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that
the non-qualified diploma holders has
been promoted on the post of Medical
Superintendent of the Ayurvedic
Hospital and specialist in the recent
ad hoc selection, what concern the
rule as specified in C.G.H.S. Allopa-
thic in which post graduate or above;
and

(c) how many number of posts
are filled as such and how many
qualified postgraduate are in C.G.H.S.
Ayurvedic and why not they be
given chance for the post of Special-
list of M.S. (C.G.H.S.) in Ayur-
vedic?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI
RAY): (a) The posts of Senior Phy-
sician (Ayurvedic) and Medical
Officer-cum-Superintendent, Ayur-
vedic Hospital, (New Delhi) were crea-
ted on 27-7-976 and 21-2-1977 res-
pectively. The same could not be
filled since the Recruitment Rules for
these posts were still under conside-
ration. However, in view of the ur-
gency for filling up these posts, ad-hoc
appointments were made to the same
with effect from 3rd February, 1979,
in accordance with the provisions

contained in the draft Recruitment Rules for these posts on the basis of the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee. No irregularity has taken place in filling up the posts on an ad hoc basis.

(b) The posts have been filled up by promotion of the two Senior most Ayurvedic Physicians working in the CGHS, Delhi. Though the appointees do not possess any postgraduate qualifications they were eligible for appointment to this post in accordance with the draft Recruitment Rules.

(c) There are 48 posts of Ayurvedic Physicians in the CGHS out of which 15 posts are vacant. There are 18 physicians who possess post graduate qualifications. While making ad hoc appointments to these two posts, the 9 senior most physicians were considered. Regular appointments to the posts of Senior Physician (Ayurveda) and Medical Officer-cum-Superintendent, Ayurvedic Hospital (New Delhi) will be made in accordance with the provisions contained in the Recruitment Rules in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

आयुर्वेदिक विशेषज्ञों तथा प्रयोगशाला की नियुक्ति

9517 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना में गत छ महिनों के दौरान आयुर्वेदिक विशेषज्ञों और चिकित्सा प्रयोगशाला के पदों पर कोई नियुक्तियाँ की गई हैं, और यदि हा, तो नियुक्त किए गये व्यक्तियों के नाम वर्तमान नियुक्ति की तारीख, शैक्षिक प्रशिक्षण और अनुभव आदि का व्यौरा क्या है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि एलोपैथी के क्षेत्र में कबल उन्हीं डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति की जाती है जिन्हें किसी विषय का विशिष्ट ज्ञान हो और जो शैक्षिक योग्यताओं, अनुभव आदि की बातें पूरी करते हों, परन्तु आयुर्वेदिक विशेषज्ञों तथा चिकित्सा प्रयोगशाला की नियुक्तियाँ करते समय उक्त प्राक्या का अनुसरण नहीं किया जाता है और आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सालयों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त तथा अनुभवी डाक्टरों की सेवाओं की अपेक्षा कम दी जाती है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवा में चिकित्सालयों में (आयुर्वेदिक) इस समय कार्यरत डाक्टरों की प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुभव क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राव) : (क) जी हाँ। केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना, दिल्ली के आयुर्वेद अस्पताल में वरिष्ठ फिजीशियन (आयुर्वेद) और चिकित्सा प्रयोगशाला - संतुष्ट शैक्षणिक और उच्चतरी, 1979 से तबसे आचार पर चर्चा विषय है। अप्रति और मोक्ष दिया गया है -

क्रम	फिजीशियन का नाम	वर्तमान पद	आयुर्वेद फिजी- शियन के पद पर नियुक्ति की तारीख	शैक्षणिक प्रशिक्षण	सरकार के प्रयोग आयुर्वेद फिजी- शियन के पद पर अनुभव
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1	डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम	चिकित्सा प्रधि- कारी सह-प्रयोगशाला	14-9-64	बैद्य वाचस्पति	लगभग 14½ वर्ष
2	डा० कुमारी ललितेश कश्यप	वरिष्ठ फिजीशियन (आयुर्वेद)	11-8-65	बी०आई०एन० एच०	लगभग 13 वर्ष

(ख) एलोपैथी चिकित्सा पद्धति में विशेषज्ञों के पद केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा में शामिल कर लिये गये हैं और उन व्यक्तियों से भर्ग लिये गये हैं जो ऐसे पदों के लिये निर्धारित अपेक्षित अर्हताये अनुभव आदि रखते हैं।

वरिष्ठ फिजीशियन (घायुर्वेद) और चिकित्सा अधीक्षक, घायुर्वेद अस्पताल के पद केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य

सेवा में शामिल नहीं किये गये हैं और इन पदों के लिये अलग से भर्ती नियम बनाये गये हैं। ये पद इन भर्ती नियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार तबर्ष आधार पर भर लिये गये हैं।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	फिजीशियन का नाम	शैक्षणिक अर्हताये	निर्दिष्ट नियुक्ति की तारीख	टिप्पणी
1	श्री सूर्य प्रकाश	वैद्य वाचस्पति	31-1-63	इस समय चिकित्सा-अधिकारी
2	कु० ललितेश	बी० आई० एम० एस्०	23-9-64	सह अधीक्षक। घायुर्वेद में वरिष्ठ फिजीशियन
3	श्री रामकांत एस्० अग्निहोत्री	बी० एस्० ए० एम० एच० आई० ए०	27-1-65	—
4	डा० (बीमती) सतोष चटोपा	घायुर्वेदाचार्य और घायुर्वेद वाचस्पति एम० ए० (संस्कृत)	24-7-65	—
5	श्री रवीन्द्र नाथ सिंह	बी० ए० ए० बी० एम० एस्० एस्० डी० घायुर्वेद एम० बी० एच० ए०	20-7-67	—
6	श्री रघुनन्दन प्रसाद साहू	बी० ए० एम० एस्०	23-8-69	—
7	डा० डी० डी० पांडे	ए० एम० बी० एस्०, डी० घायु० एम०	10-12-69	—
8	डा० सी० पी० हन्त	बी० ए० एम० एस्०, एच० पी० ए०	31-12-69	—
9	डा० (बीमती) बी० जैन	बी० ए० एम० एस्०, एच० पी० ए०	1-1-70	—
10	डा० एस्० एस्० मुख्त	बी० ए० एम० एस्०, एच० पी० ए०	23-4-73	—
11	डा० डी० धार० वर्मा	डी० आई० एम० एस्०, एच० पी० ए०	22-3-73	—
12	डा० के० डी० गुप्ता	वैद्याचार्य, एच० पी० ए०	25-9-75	—
13	डा० एच० एस्० अष्टाचार्य	डी० ए० एम० एस्०, एच० पी० ए०	3-6-75	—
14	डा० (बीमती) डी० कदोष	ए० एम० बी० एस्०	2-6-75	—
15	डा० (बीमती) एस्० वर्मा	बी० आई० एम० एस्०	26-9-75	—
16	डा० एम० एच० वर्मा	वैद्याचार्य, घायुर्वेद वाचस्पति	3-7-76	—

1	2	3	4	5
17	डा० एस० आर० त्रिवेदी	शेवजाचार्य	21-6-76	—
18	डा० एस० एन० दत्त बरभा	बी०आई०एम०एस०, आयुर्वेदिक रत्न	15-12-75	—
19	डा० बी०डी० परमार (अनसूचित जाति)	शेवजाचार्य	9-9-76	—
20	डा० एम० डी० गोखारी (अनसूचित जाति)	बी०एस०एस०एम०	12-8-76	—
21	डा० के० शाम मोहन	एस० ए०एम०	26-3-77	—
22	डा० एम० मल्लिकार्जुन	एम०एस०ए०एम०	26-11-77	—
23	डा० एस० माधवन (अनसूचित जाति)	एस०ए०एम०	8-7-77	—
24	डा० (कुमारी) एस० विजय लक्ष्मी	बी०एस०सी०बी०एस०ए०एम०	24-12-77	—
25	डा० (श्रीमती) ए०एम० जोशी	बी०ए०एम०एस०	14-7-77	—
26	डा० (श्रीमती) एम० एस० रीटा	डी०ए०एम०	4-8-77	—
27	डा० (श्रीमती) के० एन० इन्दारी भम्मा	डी०ए०एम०	28-6-77	—
28	डा० (कुमारी) धलका झतार	बी०एस०एम०एस०एम०डी० (आयुर्वेद)	25-7-77	—
29	डा० (श्रीमती) जी०डी० पुण्याठ (अनसूचित जाति)	बी०ए०एम०एस०	10-8-77	—
30	डा० (श्रीमती) सविता देवी	बी०आचार्य	1-12-77	—
31	डा० (कुमारी) के० के० सालेकी	बी०एस०ए०एम०	11-7-77	—
32	डा० (कुमारी) सीता देवी सोबरा (अनसूचित जाति)	बी०एस०सी०डी०एम०एम०एस०	1-2-78	—
33	डा० बी०डी० गुप्ता (अनसूचित जाति)	ए०एम०बी०एच०	1-12-77	—

Medical Officers as incharge of Medical Store

9518. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that medical officers should not be posted as incharge of medical stores for a period exceeding three years, and

(b) if so, what is the number of officers holding such posts for more

than 3 years, who have not been transferred in accordance with the decision, including CGHS stores in Homoeopathy, Ayurveda and Unani with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise. However, no officer in the C.G.H.S. is holding such a post for more than three years.

Medico Chemist, Kanpur

9519 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether there was complaints from Chief Medical Officer CGHS Kanpur to the effect that M/s Medico Chemists in Kanpur in collusion with the office staff of his organisation had succeeded in getting the entire business from 1972 to 1978

(b) whether M/s Medico Chemists were instrumental in termination of the contract of CGHS Kanpur with the new firm while acting in league with the said office staff and

(c) if so what action has been taken by Government to stop such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI HABI RAY) (a) A letter dated the 15th December 1978 was received from the Chief Medical Officer CGHS Kanpur in which he had inter alia stated that the M/s Medico Chemist on account of their influence had been appointed the authorised medical chemist for CGHS Kanpur since 1972 except for the periods mentioned below —

(1) M/s Bombay Medical Store from July, 74 to June '75

(ii) M/s Sunder Medical Store from July 76 to Nov 76 M/s Medico Chemists had the contract for the year 1976 also. He has also alleged that the staff of the accounts of section of his office seemed to have decided not to allow any chemist other than M/s Medico Chemists to run this contract

(b) and (c) No Sir However suitable administrative action on the complaint of the Chief Medical Officer, CGHS, Kanpur has already been initiated

974 LS-6

Recommendation of Study Group on Employment of Women

9520 SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the findings and recommendations of the Study Group of the Indian Council of Social Science Research on employment among Indian women, and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) No such report or findings on employment among Indian women made by a Study Group of the Indian Council of Social Science Research has come to the notice of the Government

(b) does not arise

Job seekers, becoming overage

9521 SHRI S R REDDY Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of young boys are in search of jobs and in the waiting list ultimately they become overage, and

(b) whether Government have made any survey in this regard and if so the details in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) According to a survey conducted in the year 1972-73, 30.4 per cent of the job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges were of the age of 25 years or more, which is the usual prescribed age for entry in Government service

Coal shortage affecting industry

9522. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a high-powered Committee to investigate the human relations at every level of the 14 lakh man-power strength of the Railway system and the 8 lakh man-power strength of the coal industry and their inter-action on each other, which have resulted in coal shortage and affecting disastrously various industries particularly the power stations and steel plants in recent months; and

(b) if so, the details in respect of the terms of reference and the time limit by which the investigation report should be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Appointment of such a committee is not under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Four Lane Carriage Way for Madras Calcutta Road

9524. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh State Government sent a proposal to the Government to convert two-lane carriage way into four-lane carriage way from M. 252/0 to 268/0 (between Guntur and Vijayawada) of Madras-Calcutta Road; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal received from the State Government for widening the existing two lane carriage way to four lanes from M 253—268 of Madras-Calcutta road NH 5 (between Guntur and Vijayawada) was examined in this Ministry. But, it has not been possible to give priority to this work due to financial constraints and other priorities

Overbridge Begampet

9525. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are intending to construct an over bridge in Begampet; and

(b) if so, when will it be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to include this work in the Railway's Works Programme of 1980-81 subject to availability of funds and finalisation of the preliminaries/formalities such as design, general arrangement drawings, estimates etc. between the South Central Railway and the State Government

Accidents

9526. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

SHRI NIHAR LAŠKAR:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major accidents occurred in Railways this year (January—April, 1979); and

(b) findings of the enquiries conducted into these accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) In accordance with Railway Accidents (Compensation) Rules, 1950, 'major accident' means an accident to a train or any part of a train carrying passengers, which has resulted in the death of more than 10 passengers or in more than 20 casualties; or which the Central Government, by order published in the Official Gazette, declares to be a major accident. For this purpose a "casualty" means a death or an injury resulting in partial disablement or total disablement of any passenger.

During the period 1979 to 20479 there have been no such accidents.

(b) Does not arise.

मेडिकल कालेज, अस्पताल

9527 डा० रामजी सिंह . क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में किन-किन स्थानों पर सरकार द्वारा चलाए जा रहे मेडिकल कालेज अस्पताल हैं;

(ख) क्या बिहार राज्य की इतनी अधिक स्थिति और बहुत अधिक जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का बिहार राज्य में मेडिकल कालेज अस्पताल खोलने का है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार भागलपुर में पिछड़े क्षेत्र को इस प्रयोजन के लिये उपयुक्त समझती है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राव) : (क) पाण्डिचेरी और नई दिल्ली ।
(ख) जी नहीं ।
(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Railway lines in Areas of limestone Deposits

9528. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of new railway lines or conversion of existing metre gauge broad gauge in areas of

lime-stone deposits is under consideration of the Railways;

(b) whether the Industry Ministry has made such a request to the Railway Board; and

(c) if so, the Board reaction to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes

(c) 1 Manikgarh-Chandur—Construction of a new broad gauge railway link Manikgarh-Chandur on South Central Railway, at an approx. cost of Rs. 6 crores has been proposed to cater to the needs of three large/medium sized cement plants at Awarpur-Bakardi-Nawakari-Kusumbi and Chandpur-Tutra-Sonepur areas where large reserves of limestone deposits are available.

2 Wani-Chanaka—Construction of Wani-Chanaka railway line is already in hand to cater to the needs of cement factories located in the limestone deposit area of Chanaka Bhim Kund.

3 Kota to Chittorgarh via Bundi—Survey for a new broad gauge line from Kota to Chittorgarh via Bundi which will be useful for moving the traffic to be generated by cement factories and other industries including limestone industries proposed to be set up in the area, has been approved in the Budget for 1979-80 and the survey for the line is being undertaken.

4 Ratlam-Ajmer—Additional line capacity works on Ratlam-Ajmer and doubling of Kishangarh-Phulera section are also under consideration for the cement factories to be set up/expanded in the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh limestone areas.

Equipment Lying Unused in Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi

9529. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cardiovascular Laboratory in Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi is lying unused; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) No; the Cardiovascular Laboratory in Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital (Lady Hardinge Hospital), New Delhi is very much in use for professional services and research work of the department.

(b) Does not arise.

Recognition to Kampuchea

9530 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government have been drawn to the latest reports from Kampuchea about the final rout of the remnants of pro-Pol resistance;

(b) whether it is also brought to the notice of the Government the reports about the fleeing of Pol-pot from Kampuchea; and

(c) if so, whether Government are now reconsidering its decision to recognise the new regime in Kampuchea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). We have seen various conflicting news reports regarding continued fighting in Kampuchea. As has been stated from time to time in the House, the Government is continuing to watch the situation in Kampuchea and will take a decision when it is considered appropriate and necessary.

Cancer Units in Villages

9531. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any programme to set up cancer units in villages for diagnosing and detecting cancer at primary stages;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether and what objections have Government in permitting private individuals to set up such cancer units in the interest of the public health?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The setting up of Cancer units in villages for diagnosing and detecting cancer at primary stages would need special buildings, sophisticated costly equipments, highly trained doctors and technicians. Due to paucity of resources and the urgent necessity of controlling communicable diseases and providing basic health care facilities in the villages, it is difficult to set up cancer units in villages.

(d) Government have no objection and would welcome cooperation and collaboration from voluntary charitable organisations.

T. B. among Beedi Workers

9532. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are Government taking to arrest and minimise tuberculosis at the initial stages in various

industries particularly, bidi workers with a view to prevent infection thereof,

(b) whether there is any scheme for annual check up of bidi workers by Government, and

(c) if not, whether the concerned industries are required to do so under law and what measures are taken to ensure the annual check up of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABIRAY) (a) The following steps have been taken

(i) Bidi Workers Welfare Fund has been set up under Bidi Workers Welfare Cess Act 1976 and Bidi Workers Welfare Fund Act 1976. These Acts have come into force with effect from 15th February 1977.

(ii) Medical care has been given priority and for providing medical facilities including treatment of TB patients 28 dispensaries in different parts of the country and one 10-bedded hospital at Mysore and a Chest Clinic at Nimitra Aurangabad have been set up.

(iii) A scheme of preservation of beds in TB Hospital for Bidi Workers (copy enclosed) has been introduced.

(b) Though no such Scheme has been introduced, as mentioned in reply to part (a) medical care including treatment of TB patients has been provided.

(c) So far as the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is aware there is no law for annual medical check up of bidi workers.

Scheme of Reservation of beds in T B Hospitals for beedi workers

The necessity for providing special facilities for T B patients in the Beedi concentration areas is well

established. The Fund endeavour to provide facilities for treatment of T B in the Hospitals to be established by it. It will take some time for the Hospitals to be established and medical facilities on desired scale become available for T B patients. It is, therefore, necessary for the Fund to reserve Beds in Hospitals under other fund organisation non-Fund T B Hospitals/Sanatoria for providing sanatorium line of treatment.

At such T B Hospitals Sanatoria, beds will be reserved for Beedi Workers and their dependents. The reservation charges (which will include expenditure on costly medicines, X-Ray operation etc.) will be settled in consultation with the Hospital authorities. The prior approval of the Government being taken in such cases where the charges exceed Rs 300/- per annum per bed. Charges would be paid for the period the beds are actually occupied. The following facilities will be provided to Beedi workers suffering from T B and undergoing treatment in the Sanatorium where beds have been reserved by the Fund —

(i) **Medical Treatment:** Free treatment for a period not exceeding 9 months. In exceptional cases where the treating sanatorium desires a particular patient to be kept for more than this period due to surgical interference etc. the Welfare Commissioner may sanction the stay for a period beyond 9 months.

(ii) **Subsistence allowances:** Payment of subsistence allowance subject to a maximum of Rs 50/- pm for a period not exceeding nine months to dependants of Beedi Worker undergoing treatment for T B in a sanatorium where the patient happens to be the only earning member of the family and he has no other source of income. No allowance will be given to women patients.

whose husbands are working or in case where the patients happen to be dependants of Beedi workers. The amount of subsistence allowance will be Rs. 35/- per mensem when the number of dependants is one and Rs. 50/- per mensem when the number of dependants is more than one.

(iii) *Railway Fare:* Payment of single second class railway fare from the place the patient is sent to the sanatorium and back by the shortest route

(iv) *Road Mileage:* Payment of road mileage at the rate admissible to Group 'D' employees of the Central Government in respect of both outward and return journeys by the shortest route.

(v) *Diet Charges:* A payment of Rs. 2/- (Rupees two only) per day for outward and return journeys, if performed on two different days.

(vi) *Payment to attendants:* where the Medical Officer concerned certifies in writing that it is necessary that an attendant should accompany that patient single second class fare and road mileage as for the patient shall also be paid for the attendant accompanying the patient. No diet charges shall, however, be paid to the attendant.

ELIGIBILITY

A worker who has put in at least minimum period of 6 months continuous service in Bidi Establishment and earning wages not exceeding Rs. 500/- p.m. shall be entitled to the above facilities of free treatment for T. B. and the monetary benefits. Wife and unmarried children upto the age of 21 and parents fully depending on the entitled workers shall also be afforded the free treatment facilities and the monetary benefits.

An application (in duplicate) in the prescribed form for admission in the reserved beds will be made through

the Manager/Owner to the Medical Officer of the Fund. The Medical Officer will examine the patient and decide about the necessity or otherwise for admission of the patient to a T.B. Hospital/Sanatorium. A copy of the application alongwith his remarks will be forwarded by registered post by the Medical Officer to the Welfare Commissioner, immediately.

A register in the prescribed form will be maintained in each hospital where beds are reserved under this Scheme, giving details of the Bidi Workers seeking admission in the reserved beds. Where admission has not been granted reasons therefor will also be given

In the event of discharge without full recovery of the patient or transfer to other hospital for any reasons whatsoever the Medical Officer of the T. B. Hospital/Sanatorium will arrange to give information to the Welfare Commissioner within 48 hours of such transfers or discharge.

Representation made by Indian Medical Laboratory Technological Association

9533 PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various representations have been made by the Indian Medical Laboratory Technological Association for formation of an Indian Council of Medical Technologists;

(b) if so, facts thereabout and the rationale behind such a demand;

(c) whether Government will consider this demand sympathetically;

(d) whether formation of such a Council is necessary for planning more sophisticated and balanced health delivery system;

(e) whether such Councils are found in other advanced countries of the world,

(f) whether for development of an effective medical system such a council is necessary and

(g) if so, the reaction of the Government thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY) (a) to (g) The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Representation for delinking Hooghly Docking from Port Engineering Work

9534 PROF SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether for survival and effective productivity representation has been made to Government for delinking Hooghly Docking from Port Engineering Work

(b) if so facts thereabout and

(c) the reaction of Government thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) to (c) The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited (IRCI) have submitted a long-term recovery development plan for the Company, which includes a number of proposals for modernisation, rationalisation and restructuring. Government have not taken decision on these proposals

धारजित स्लीपर कोचों में ठण्डे पानी की सप्लाई

9535 श्री लालजी भाई क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में चलने वाली एक्सप्रेस तथा मेल गाड़ियों के धारजित स्लीपर कोचों में ठण्डे पानी की सुविधा देना धारजित करने का है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो उक्त सुविधा सम्भवतः कब तक उपलब्ध करायी जायगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) .
(क) और (ख) जी हा यानों जनता के लिये इन गर्मी के मौसम से महत्वपूर्ण डाक/पत्रवाहक गाड़ियों में मिट्टी के बरतनों (मटका) में पानी के पात्रों का व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Death of Indian Workers abroad

9536 SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Indian labourers sent through the Ministry or Labour Supply Agencies of India to foreign countries have died or been killed during the last two years, and

(b) if so, the number of such labourers and steps taken to protect them in politically disturbed countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE) (a) and (b) The number of Indian labour who were sent abroad through this Ministry or through Recruiting Agencies in India and who may have died abroad is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House

Our Missions abroad take all such precautions as may be required under the prevalent circumstances to protect the lives of Indian Nationals, including Indian labour in case of any political disturbances in the countries of their jurisdiction

Trips missed by DTC during last six months

9537 SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the average trips missed during the last three months by DTC in general and whether average of missing trips have gone up during this period,

(b) whether buses of trans-Jamuna area in general and route No 320

starting between 8.45 and 9.15 a.m. from Swarn Talkies in particular are missing their trips regularly; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The average of missed trips by DTC has not only not gone up but rather it has gone down as is evident from the following figures:—

Month	No. of trips			
	Scheduled	Operated	Missed Trips	Ratio of missing trips to trips scheduled
Jan. '79	33,422	29,230	4,192	12.54
Feb. '79	33,097	30,064	3,027	9.15
March '79	32,489	29,488	3,001	9.24

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Delhi Transport Corporation is making constant endeavour to improve its services in the city, and to reduce the number of missing trips by ensuring monitoring of Schedules and attending to breakdowns promptly.

Accidents and Robberies

9538. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the train robbery has also side by side increased during the month of February and March, 1979;

(b) whether in view of the increasing robbery in the train, Government are considering to give assistance to these persons who are robbed in the trains in a similar as in the cases of the accidents; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Freight Shortfall

9539. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that Railways cannot make up the shortfall for the year 1978-79 in freight;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The various reasons responsible for the shortfall in freight loading target of 78-79 are indicated below:—

(i) a change in the old pattern of traffic flows due to substantial imports of cement, fertilizers, coal-

ing coal etc. and stoppage of food-grains import; (ii) unprecedented rains and floods in the rainy season last year; (iii) public agitation in Bihar against the job reservation policy; (iv) unsatisfactory performance of various ports; (v) immobilisation of wagons on account of jute workers' strike; (vi) agitations by sections of railway staff on Eastern, Frontier and South on Eastern, Northeast Frontier and South Eastern Railways.

(c) Various steps such as procurement of additional wagons, import of wheelsets for wagons, etc. have been taken to improve the situation.

Forging Machine Operators

9540. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scale of pay of Forging Machine Operators on the Railway Workshops are skilled or semi-skilled;

(b) if the scales are skilled and semi-skilled both, then the reasons therefor and their duty and responsibilities may be given; and

(c) if in some Zonal Railways, it is skilled and in some Zonal Railways, it is semi-skilled, what action is being taken to provide skilled grade to all and from when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Attaching Extra Coaches to Navajeevan Express

9541. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to add one or more extra coaches to the present Navajeevan Express running between Ahmedabad and Madras, which would be detached at the appropriate station and attached to the appropriate train for onward direct journey to Kerala;

(b) if so, when and how, and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For the convenience of through passengers between Ahmedabad and Kerala block reservation of 50 II class sleeper berths are available at Arakkonam by connected trains namely 145 Navajivan Express from Ahmedabad to Arakkonam and 41 Cochin Express from Arakkonam to Cochin. In the return direction the reservations are by 20 Trivandrum-Madras Mail upto Arakkonam and by 146 Navajivan Express from Arakkonam to Ahmedabad. The changeover at Arakkonam is also at convenient hours in both directions.

Provision of a through coach however, is not operationally convenient.

Survey on Child Labour

9542. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been conducting themselves or have commissioned another body to conduct a full length survey of the existing practice and extent of Child Labour in India;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether Government have adopted the Geneva I.L.O. conventions on this subject;

(d) if so, broad details thereto; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Government have set up a Committee to look into the problems relating to the employment of children.

(b) The Committee comprises of 16 members and is headed by Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy. The terms of reference of the Committee are the following:—

(i) Examine existing laws, their adequacy and implementation, and suggest corrective action to be taken to improve implementation and to remedy defects.

(ii) Examine the dimensions of child labour, the occupations in which children are employed, etc. and suggest new areas where laws abolishing/regulating the employment of children can be introduced.

(iii) Suggest welfare measures, and other facilities which would be introduced to benefit children in employment.

(c) Government have ratified 6 of the 18 Conventions adopted by I.L.O. for children and young persons.

(d) The following six Conventions have been ratified and implemented in the country:

1. Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (No. 5) 1919.

2. Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stockers) Convention (No. 15) 1921.

3. Minimum Age (Underground work) Convention (No. 123) 1973.

4. Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention (No. 16) 1921.

5. Night work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (No. 6) 1919.

6. Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (Revised No 9), 1948.

(e) Generally, Conventions which lay down standards unrelated to conditions in a developing country like India have not been ratified. In some cases, while the standards may not be unacceptable, the law and practice in the country do not conform fully for a Convention to be ratified.

Docking of foreign ships at Kandla port

9543. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign ships dock at the Kandla port;

(b) if so, how many did so during the year 1977 and 1978 month-wise and country-wise.

(c) whether the said ships were all cargo ships or also passenger ships;

(d) whether steps are being taken to divert some of the ships from the heavily congested Bombay Dockyard and if so, how and on what basis, and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Statements showing the foreign ships that called at Kandla Port during 1977 and 1978 are attached

(c) There is no passenger traffic at Kandla and all were cargo ships only

(d) Steps are being taken to divert some of the ships from Bombay to Kandla. An inter-Ministerial Standing Committee on Rationalised Distribution of Cargo has been appointed by the Government. This Committee reviews the flow of traffic pertaining to bulk cargoes through various ports and plans the port of entry/exit depending upon the facilities available at the port. As a result of this, a number of ships containing fertilizer, edible oil, cement etc have been diverted from Bombay to Kandla.

(e) Does not arise

Statement
Foreign ships called at Kandla Port during 1977

Month	American	British	Dutch	German	Greek	Japan	Liberian	Norwegian	Paran an	Russian	Singapore	Others
January . . .	Nil	2	1	2	Nil	Nil	1	1	1	1	3	6
February . . .	Nil	1	2	1	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	3
March . . .	1	Nil	1	2	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
April . . .	Nil	Nil	1	1	1	Nil	4	1	1	Nil	Nil	1
May . . .	1	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	4
June . . .	Nil	1	1	2	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	3
July . . .	3	1	5	1	2	Nil	Nil	2	1	2	Nil	3
August . . .	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	1	2	1	2
September . . .	1	3	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1	1	Nil	4
October . . .	1	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	2
November . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	5	3	Nil	Nil	2	2	3
December . . .	1	1	Nil	2	4	4	1	1	3	5	Nil	2
Total :	9	13	12	18	16	11	20	11	10	17	7	37

Foreign ships called at Kandla Port during 1978

Month	American	British	Dutch	German	Greek	Japan	Liberian	Norwegian	Panamanian	Russian	Morocco	Others
January	.	2	1	Nil	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	5	Nil	3
February	.	2	Nil	2	2	2	1	3	Nil	3	1	1
March	.	3	Nil	4	1	4	2	2	Nil	9	1	3
April	.	Nil	Nil	2	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	2	Nil	4
May	.	1	Nil	2	1	1	Nil	Nil	1	2	1	3
June	.	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	4	2	5
July	.	Nil	Nil	1	2	2	4	1	Nil	3	1	5
August	.	3	Nil	2	4	Nil	2	2	3	1	Nil	1
September	.	1	Nil	Nil	2	4	Nil	1	2	2	2	3
October	.	2	1	2	2	2	Nil	3	1	5	1	3
November	.	1	2	Nil	4	4	2	Nil	3	2	1	1
December	.	2	1	Nil	5	1	4	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	2
Total	19	11	7	16	31	20	17	16	15	40	10	34

New Schemes for the Functioning of Bombay Port

9544. SHRI P. M. SAYEED;
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR;
SHRI A. R. BADRINAR-
AYAN;

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken decision that will have a significant bearing on the functioning of the Bombay Port;

(b) if so, what are the details of the same;

(c) to what extent the working of the port has been improved;

(d) whether this will also be applied to the Calcutta Port also which has recently suffered a loss of 35 crores; and

(e) if so, when the same is applied to the other ports also.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The Cabinet Committee has been looking into the problems of congestion and cargo handling at Bombay Port. Some of the important decisions taken relate to—

(i) diversion of cargo from Bombay Port. to other Ports taking into account the facilities available there;

(ii) mid-stream unloading of cargo to supplement the berthing facilities at Bombay;

(iii) de-congest the Port transit-sheds and warehouses;

(iv) hold negotiations with the labour leader to resolve pending issues;

(c) The number of vessels waiting for berthing has come down from 48 on 17-3-79 to 26 on 30-4-79. The

waiting period has also reduced from 65 days (on 17-4-79) to around a month on 30-4-79.

(d) and (e). The above Cabinet Committee is also considering the Report of the Committee (Mehta Committee) which was appointed to study problems of Bombay Port congestion and recommend diversion of cargo to other Ports, including Calcutta.

Expertise to set up Railway System in other countries

9545. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways have the expertise to set up the railway system and also run them for other countries but they do not have adequate organisation for deriving the maximum benefits from the intended investment in workshop modernisation;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard;

(c) whether the World Bank has asked the administration to employ consultancy services as required; and

(d) whether the Railways are considering to get experts from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The Indian Railways have the expertise to set up and operate Railway systems in countries abroad. An adequate organization has also been set up on the Indian Railways for deriving the full benefits from the intended investment in Workshop modernization.

(c) and (d). The Development Credit Agreement between India and the International Development Association regarding credit for supporting the Workshop modernization envisages employment of experts for assisting in project implementation. The qualifications, experience and terms and conditions of employment of these experts

are to be to the satisfaction of the Government of India and the International Development Association. These experts would provide assistance to Indian Railways for the workshop modernization programme, to supplement to the extent needed the multi-disciplinary expertise required for programme implementation. The Indian Railways are not considering employment of experts from abroad and so far, consultancy services have been availed of from Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd, a public sector undertaking set up under the aegis of the Ministry of Railways, and staffed by experts drawn from the Indian Railways.

पतराहा रेलवे स्टेशन के गोदाम में आग लगना

9546 श्री हुकूम चन्द कडवाय क्यारेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पूर्वोक्त रेलवे के खोनपुर डिबिजन में पतराहा रेलवे स्टेशन स्थित गोदाम में आग लगने के कारण कई लाख रुपये का सामान नष्ट हो गया था,

(ख) यदि हा, तो आग लगने के क्या कारण थे इस बारे में की गई जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला और इसके लिये उत्तरदायी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण)

(क) पतराहा रेलवे स्टेशन के गोदाम में आग लगाने के कारण अनुमानत 50,000 रु० (पचास हजार रुपये) की सम्पत्ति क्षतिग्रस्त हुई।

(ख) आग लगने के कारण की जांच की जा रही है।

Family Welfare Services in Rural Areas

9547. SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state-

(a) whether the mobile medical service is also being used for promoting family welfare programme in rural areas, and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY) (a) and (b) A scheme of Mobile-Training-cum-Service Hospital was launched during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Under the Scheme, a mobile hospital was attached to a State Medical College. Teachers with interns and final year students camped in rural areas and rendered voluntary service in curative and preventive medicine. The unit was so equipped as to function as a mobile hospital, moving from one rural area to another and operating for a specified period in each area. The unit also undertook other promotive health measures including family planning. This scheme was, however dropped during the Fifth Five Year Plan after an appraisal by a task force.

However, under the scheme of Re-orientation of Medical Education, there is a proposal to provide to each medical college three mobile clinics. These mobile clinics will render health care services to three Primary Health Centres attached to each Medical college.

Provident Fund Outstanding against Exempted Establishment

9548. SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) what are the details regarding the provident fund which has accumulated till the end of February, 1979 in exempted establishments company-wise,

(b) what are the details regarding the realisation of provident fund contributions from them and exemption, if any, has been cancelled during last three years alongwith the names of such companies, and

(c) the measures Government have adopted to deal with defaulters in exempted categories and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:—

(a) As on 31-12-1978, the exempted establishments were in arrears of Provident Fund contributions to the extent of Rs. 1210 lakhs. A list of exempted establishments in arrears of rupees one lakh and above on that date is given in statement-I.

(b) From January, 1976 to December, 1978, a sum of Rs. 365.63 lakhs was realised out of the arrears outstanding against exempted establishments. A list of establishments whose exemptions have been cancelled from January, 1976 to December, 1978 is given in statement-II.

(c) The following steps are taken by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation to deal with the defaulters in relation to the exempted establishments:

(i) Show cause notices are issued before launching prosecutions.

(ii) Prosecutions are launched under section 14(2A) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

(iii) Graded interest on belated transfer of Provident Fund accumulations is charged by the Board of Trustees from defaulting employers of the exempted establishments.

(iv) In cases where employees' contributions recovered from the wages of the employees are not transferred to the Board of Trustees of the exempted Fund, reports are lodged with the Police under Section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code.

(v) Cancellation of exemption is recommended to the appropriate Government.

Statement I

List of exempted establishments in arrears of rupees one lakh and above as on 31-12-1978.

S. No.	Region	Name of the establishment	Provident Fund contribution accumulated, not transferred to the Board of Trustees. (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Bihar	Durbhanga Sugar Co., Ltd., Madhubani	6.18
2.		M/s. News Paper Publications, Patna	1.00
3.	Gujarat	Shri Subhalakshmi Mills Ltd., Combay.	2.94
4.	Karnataka	Mysore Electrical Industries, Bangalore	16.61
5.	Kerala	Aluminium Industries, Kundra	3.82

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6		Aluminium Industries Switch (C) Division, Minnar	1 04
7		K S R I C, Tirumandrum	2 18
8	Madhya Pradesh	Hope Textile Ltd, Indore	18 61
9		Jyoti Sugar Mills Ltd, Jaora	7 27
10		Burhanpur Paper Mills Burhanpur	7 13
11	Maharashtra	Elphinstone Mills Ltd, Belgaon	10
12		Finlay Mills Ltd, Bombay	10
13		M/s Goldmelur Mills Ltd, Belgaon	
14		Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Ltd, Bombay	2 73
15		Alcock Ashdown and Co Ltd, Bombay	4 73
16		Model Mill Ltd, Nagpur	14 49
17		Palgaoon Cotton Mill Ltd, Pithagora	32 18
18	Orissa	Straw Products, Koraput	1 01
19	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metal, Jaipur	36
20	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvannamalai, Manjapara	01
21		Meenakshi Mill, Madurai	2 28
22		Meenakshi Mill, Parvathi	1 96
23	Uttar Pradesh	Nawab Gunj Sugar Mill Co Ltd, Gonda	1 43
24		Punjab Sugar Mill Co Ltd, Gorakhpur	2 62
25		Raja Buland Sugar Mills Co, Ltd, Rampur	9 91
26		J K Manufacturers Ltd, Kanpur	1 05
27	West Bengal	Alexander Jute Mills Co Ltd	21 66
28		Brahman Engineering Co Ltd	21 46
29		Bengal Immunity Co Ltd	7 70
30		East Bengal Engineering Ltd	6 14
31		Kelvin Jute Co Ltd	88 70
32		The Kinnison Jute Co Ltd	113 64
33		Edward Co Ltd	2 83
34		Megha Mill Ltd	44 60
35		National Company Ltd	81 66
36		Premchand Jute Co, Ltd	47 47

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
37. West Bengal	Shree Ambik Jute Co., Ltd.	.	42.48
38.	Union Jute Co., Ltd.	.	13.12
39.	M/s. Burn and Co., Ltd.	.	50.60
40.	M/s Indian Standard Wagon Co., Ltd.	.	25.60
41.	Kalyani Spinning Mills Ltd.	.	17.15
42.	Aluminium Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	.	20.00
43.	M/s. North Brook Jute Mill, Ltd.	.	26.00
44.	M/s. National Rubber Mfg. Ltd.,	.	7.56
45.	M/s. Alliance Mills (Lease's) Ltd.	.	9.68
46.	M/s. Empire Jute Mill Co., Ltd.	.	40.18
47.	M/s. Naksar Para Jute Co., Ltd.	.	11.41
48.	M/s. Delta Jute Co., Ltd.	.	6.49
49.	M/s. Bengal Potteries, Ltd.	.	42.08
50.	M/s. Oriental Metal Industries, Ltd.	.	3.56
51.	Shri Durga Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill	.	14.60
52.	Mohini Mill Ltd.	.	43.16
53.	M/s. Westing House Saxby Farmer, Ltd.	.	33.85
54.	M/s. India Hard Metal Ltd.	.	4.90
55.	M/s. Kankrinarah Co., Ltd.	.	4.00
56.	M/s. Dalhousie Jute Co., Ltd.	.	24.98
57.	Edward Kelvinator (P) Ltd.	.	1.69
58.	M/s. Howrah Mill Ltd.	.	4.73
59.	M/s. Naihati Jute Mill Ltd.	.	10.04
60.	Eastern Mfg. Co., Ltd.	.	30.04
61.	M/s. Raj India Paper Pulp Ltd.	.	13.60
62.	Amritbazar Patrika, Ltd.	.	1.60
63.	M/s. Gouri Shankar Jute Mill, Ltd.	.	26.73
64.	Robert Hudson (I) Ltd.	.	1.51
65.	M/s. Indian Health Institute Laboratory	.	2.08
66.	M/s. Steel & Allied Products, Ltd.	.	1.70
67.	M/s. Sarswati Press Ltd.	.	1.70
68.	M/s. Baranagore Jute Co., Ltd.	.	5.00

1	2	3	4
69.	M/s. Beni Workshops, Ltd.		5.56
70.	M/s. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.		8.11
71.	M/s. Naffar Chandra Jute Mill Ltd.		4.54
72.	Khardah Co., Ltd.		25.83

Statement II

List of exempted establishments whose exemption has been cancelled from January, 1976 to December, 1978

Sl. No.	Region	Name of the establishment	Date of cancellation of exemption
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellimerla Jute Mills Visakapatnam	16-7-1976
2.	Do.	Andhra Gram Swarajaya Sangram, Tirupathi	31-12-1976
3.	Do.	Cuddapah District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Cuddapah	17-1-1977
4.	Do.	State Health Transport Organisation Hyderabad	13-3-1978
5.	Do.	Church South India Comphell Hospital, Cuddapah	14-8-1978
6.	Do.	Sree Ram Sugars and Industries Ltd., Seethanagaram	26-9-1978
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Sarangpur Mills, Ahmedabad	3-8-1976
8.	Do.	Bharat Sarvodaya Mill Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad	3-8-1976
9.	Do.	New Rajpur Mill Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad	12-8-1976
10.	Do.	Arvind Boards and Paper Products, Billimora	3-8-1976
11.	Karnataka	City Press Ltd., Mangalore	1-7-1976
12.	Do.	Dharwar Electric Supplies	12-7-1977
13.	Kerala	Sitaram Ayurvedic Pharmacy	19-7-1977
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Phoenix Mills Ltd., No. 2 Ujjain	15-3-1976

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15.	Maharashtra . . .	M/s. Ace Camera Equipment . . .	28-9-1977
16.	Do.	M/s. Daabjee & Co.	28-8-1978
17.	Do.	M/s. Alankar Theatre	28-8-1978
18.	Do.	M/s. Aurora Talkies	16-10-1978
19.	Tamil Nadu . . .	A.V.S.T. Service Station Madras . . .	23-1-1976
20.	Do.	Coimbatore District Co-operative Central Bank, Coimbatore	27-5-1976
21.	Do.	V.S.T. Motors Pvt. (Ltd.) Madras . . .	22-6-1976
22.	Do.	Rama Machinery Corporation, Madras . . .	22-6-1976
23.	Do.	Thangore Central Co-op. Bank, Ltd. . . .	11-5-1976
24.	Do.	Raman & Raman Co., Tamil Nadu . . .	27-12-1978
25.	Uttar Pradesh . .	M/s. G. G Industries, Agra	21-3-1976

Proposal to deepen the Sea between Rameshwaram and Mandapam

9549. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal to deepen the sea in between Rameshwaram and Mandapam to enable quick transport by ships; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The State Government of Tamilnadu had proposed the dredging of a portion of the Pamban Channel (which is between Rameshwaram and Mandapam) to restore the depths, for inclusion in the Centrally Sponsored Sector in the Plan period 1978—83. The National Development Council has decided that for the Plan period 1978—83 there will be no Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Port Sector.

New Pier (Port) at Rameshwaram

9550. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal to construct a new pier (port) at Rameshwaram; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Ports, other than Major Ports, feature in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India but the executive responsibility for their development vests with the State Government concerned. However, loan assistance has been given in the past to the maritime State Governments for development of minor ports. For the Plan Period 1978—83, the National Development Council has decided that the development of minor ports would form part of the State Plans

in the State Sector. Thus, the construction of a new pier at Rameshwaram would be the responsibility of Tamilnadu Government.

Provision of Cushioned Seats to Long Journey Passengers

9551. SHRI S. S. LAL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are aware that the long journey yatra trains are not provided with cushioned seats and extra sleeper are provided to accommodate more passengers than the usual quota;

(b) whether it causes difficulties to the travelling janata especially the old men and women in particular who deserve some privacy while sleeping etc;

(c) whether putting of extra planks stops the light at night plunging the people of the lower berths in complete darkness and they cannot read or play some game to pass time; and

(d) if so, the positive steps taken to do away with providing of extra berths by putting planks at the cost of travelling janata in that congested circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a). In view of shortage of second class sleeper coaches, only a few ordinary sleepers are allotted to parties undertaking yatra and for others ordinary second class coaches are allotted. Manufacture of cushioned sleepers started only recently and these are being progressively provided on fast trains on important trunk routes.

(b) The coaches allotted for long journey yatra trains are out of a pool of standard coaches. The Railways have been issued special instructions to pay intensive attention to the yatra special coaches prior to their depart-

ture. The leader of the party is invariably contacted and fully satisfied regarding the condition of the Coach and his opinion recorded in the Opinion Book.

(c) Only regular berths are provided. No loose planks are fitted to provide extra berths.

(d) Does not arise.

Resolving Disputes between Non-Aligned Countries

9552 SHRI S R. REDDY. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it has been noticed that the non-aligned movement has not achieved the desired results because of certain bilateral disputes between some non-aligned countries; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government of India have taken to initiate action in resolving the disputes between non-aligned countries and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). Government of India has consistently held that disputes between members within the non-aligned movement should be settled peacefully and bilaterally without any outside interference. Such disputes tend to weaken the unity of the non-aligned movement. The question of how best the non-aligned movement could help in resolving these disputes has been considered on several occasions; and there is consensus that peaceful settlement of such disputes through negotiations, mediation, good offices and other measures embodied in the Charter of the United Nations should be encouraged.

Agreement with Mauritius for setting up Shipping and Transport Corporation

9553. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with Mauritius to set up shipping and transport corporation in that country with the help of Indian expertise; and

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b) At the First Meeting of the Indo-Mauritius Joint Commission on Economic, Technical and Cultural Cooperation held in New Delhi in April, 1979, the Mauritius side had indicated its interest in setting up of a national transport-corporation and a national transport corporation. The Indian side had offered to provide managerial/consultancy services of the Shipping Corporation of India and Central Institute of Road Transport for this purpose. However, no agreement has been signed in this regard.

Bonded Labour in Goa

9554 SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Labour Institute has completed the study of the system of bonded labour in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and has concluded that the existing system is akin to bonded labour but does not come under the purview of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976; and

(b) whether Government concludes that there is no bonded labour in the

above mentioned region and if so, what is the relation of the agricultural labourers with the landlords in that region?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). A study of the agricultural workers in Goa by the National Labour Institute in December, 1977, concluded that bonded labour in any virulent form does not exist in Goa subsequently, the Union Territory Government of Goa, Daman & Diu reported in November, 1978 that there is no incidence of bonded labour in the Territory and there are no cases covered by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. According to this report, no violations of law as regards agricultural workers have come to the notice of the Government. According to the National Labour Institute survey, Legislations for "Fair rent" and "land to the tiller", introduced after 1961 Liberation have led to the decline of the Mocassa system originally introduced by the Portuguese. Because of the increasing urbanisation, and of the importance of mines-labour and dock-workers and the increase of wage rate in general, the problems of agricultural workers have not been acute in the Union Territory.

Reinstatement of employees in Private Undertakings

9556 SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have issued any directives to private undertakings to reinstate and to give arrears of their pay, usual benefits of provident fund, gratuity and increment of their employees in 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any requests and complaints regarding the non-implementation of the said directives; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b) Instructions were issued in April, 1977, December, 1977 and January, 1978 to all State Governments, etc. whereby they were required subject to certain conditions, to secure the reinstatement of employees in industrial undertakings, who were victimised during the Emergency, both in the public and private sectors. Apart from reinstatement, the employee, under certain conditions were also to be given the benefit of full pay and allowances for the period of their absence from duty, and that period was to be treated as duty for purposes of drawal of increment, retirement benefits, etc.

(c) Replies received from the State Governments indicated that some employers in the private sector in their States had not fully complied with the instructions in a number of cases. Complaints and representations from individual employees were also received by the Government in this regard.

(d) Appreciating the fact that the employees concerned have suffered for no fault of theirs, the matter was taken up with the employers' organisations in January, 1979, requesting them to make use of their good offices with the units affiliated to their organisations and to ensure that the affected employees not only got reinstated but also got wages and allowances and other benefits in the manner specified in the Government

instructions. The individual complaints and representations were also passed on to the State Governments and others concerned for appropriate action.

श्रीधियों की कमी

9557. श्री दया राम शास्त्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न धीमारियों के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों और संसद सदस्यों के लिये चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों द्वारा लिखी गई श्रीधियों केन्द्र सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के सम्बन्धित श्रीधियाओं में उपलब्ध न होने की स्थिति में सुपर बाजारों से खरीदी जाती है और कुछ श्रीधिया जो सुपर बाजारों के दवाक में उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं, रोगियों को चार पांच दिन तक सलाई नहीं की जाती है, और न ही उन्हें उन श्रीधियों को बाजार से खरीदने की अनुमति दी जाती है;

(ख) क्या समस्या का समाधान करने की दृष्टि से, जो श्रीधिया चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों द्वारा लिखी जाती है, उन श्रीधियों की सुपर बाजारों का तत्काल मलाई करने के लिए सरकार प्रबन्ध करेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के लाभार्थियों को विभिन्न धीमारियों के लिये चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों द्वारा लिखी गई श्रीधिया उम स्थिति में सुपर बाजार से खरीदी जाती है, जब वे केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के भण्डारों में उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं। जो दवाइया सुपर बाजार में उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं, उन्हें खुले बाजार में खरीदने की अनुमति दे दी जाती है और उसके बाद इस खर्च की प्रसिद्धि कर दी जाती है। अत्यावश्यक जीवन रक्षक श्रीधियों के बारे में इस्ती पर तैनात चिकित्सा अधिकारी को इस बात का अधिकार होता है कि वह रात-दिन सुपर बाजार से इनकी इमर्जेंसी मांग कर सकता है।

(ख) और (ग) सुपर बाजार एक सहकारी स्टोर है और निमाताओं तथा वितरकों से दवाइया खरीदने और प्राप्त करने की उसकी अपनी प्रणाली है।

वाचक वर्ष की श्राव तक के वर्षों के लिए मुक्त यात्रा

9558. श्री दया राम शास्त्र : क्या भीषहण और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अंतराष्ट्रीय वाहन

के अवसर पर पाँच बच तक बच्चों के लिये मुफ्त यात्रा की व्यवस्था करने का है, यदि हाँ, तो कब से और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या दिल्ली में टैक्सी ड्राइवर अन्य यात्रियों के साथ यात्रा करने वाले बच्चों का पृथक किराया वसूल करते हैं और क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच की है और क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कार्यवाही करेगी कि टैक्सी ड्राइवर 4-5 वर्ष के बच्चों से किराया न ले और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबतहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) जहाँ तक गावर्जनिक परिवहन गाड़ियों में यात्रा करने का प्रश्न है, पाँच वर्ष तक की आयु के बच्चों को उन में मुफ्त यात्रा करने की व्यवस्था करने के किसी भी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार नहीं कर रही है। परन्तु दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के मामले पर जो केंद्रीय सरकार के अधीन है, निगम की बसों में तीन वर्ष तक की आयु के बच्चों (एक यात्री एक बच्चा) बिना कोई भाड़ा दिये ले जाए जा सकते हैं और तीन वर्ष से लेकर 12 वर्ष तक की आयु के बच्चों से भाड़ा किराया लिया जाता है।

(ख) टैक्सीयों के लिये दिल्ली राज्य परिवहन प्राधिकरण ने अधिकतम जो भाड़ा नियत किया हुआ है वह पूरी टैक्सी के लिये होता है। इसलिए 4 और 5 वर्ष के बच्चों का (अथवा किसी बालिक के लिये भी) कोई प्रतिरिक्त भाड़ा लेने का प्रश्न नहीं होता। दिल्ली परिवहन निदेशालय को ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है कि किसी टैक्सी ड्राइवर ने पूरी टैक्सी का किराया लेने के प्रतिरिक्त 4-5 वर्ष की आयु तक के बच्चों का और किराया लिया है।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में गाड़ों के रिक्त पड़े पद

9559 श्री ब्यास राम शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में गाड़ों के कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं और वे पद कब से रिक्त पड़े हैं और उन्हें भ्रम तक न भरे जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि स्वीकृत पदों को भरा नहीं जा रहा है और लगभग 40,000 रु० की छनराशि का प्रति वर्ष समयोपरि भले के रूप में व्युत्पन्न किया जा रहा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) और (ख) जून, 1978 से गाड़ों के 5 पद बाली पड़े हैं। इन 5 पदों में से 4 को सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरा जाना है जिसके लिये रेल सेवा प्रायोग से तीन की प्रतीक्षा की रही है। शेष एक रिक्ति को परोन्मति द्वारा भरा जाना है और बुने गये उम्मीदवार की शर्तों के परोन्मति

पादपत्र के प्रशिक्षण के लिये भेजा गया है। सामान्य नियमों के अधीन प्राज्ञ समयोपरि भरा दिया जा रहा है।

Oral Polio Vaccine

9560. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the expenditure incurred on the production of oral Polio Vaccine in India and the total number of doses of the vaccine so produced as well as on vaccine imported during the last 10 years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the vaccine produced in India was not used for years and had to be discarded;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the remedial steps taken; and

(d) is there any proposal to make the country self supporting in vaccine, oral as well as injectible?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) An expenditure of Rs. 28.63 lakhs was spent for production of Polio Vaccine in India upto March 1972 and 4.61 lakh doses of trivalent polio vaccine were manufactured at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor from December 1966 to May 1973. From 1974-75 to 1977-78, 202.66 lakh doses of Trivalent Vaccine and 204 lakhs doses of Monovalent Vaccine including Types I, II and III were imported.

(b) The potency of the vaccine produced at the unit was very low and some of the batches did not pass the neurovirulent test, and had to be discarded.

(c) The seeds supplied by WHO lost much of its potency and hence vaccine would not pass the test. WHO team made certain recommendations which involved substantial financial outlay.

A committee of technical officers felt that even if additional inputs in terms of finance equipment etc were given to Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, they were doubtful whether the Unit would be able to produce good, acceptable and safe vaccine. As such it was not considered worth while to spend large sum of money in reviving the Unit and decision was taken to close the polio vaccine production in the Pasteur Institute. Coonoor Steps have been taken to develop polio vaccine manufactured at Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation, Bombay where necessary infrastructure expertise and other facilities are available.

(d) The country aims at self sufficiency in the production of oral polio vaccine but it will not be possible to achieve this before 1981. There is no proposal as yet to manufacture killed polio vaccine in the country which is used as an injection.

Services for addicts of alcohol

9561 DR SUSHILA NAYAR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the number of places that provide services for addicts of alcohol and other intoxicating drugs to help them in overcoming the addiction, and

(b) what is the annual expenditure on de-addiction centres in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SIIRI RABI RAY) (a) On the basis of information received from State Governments and Union Territories so far a statement containing the de-addiction facilities available is enclosed. Information in respect of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Jammu and Kashmir is awaited.

(b) No separate accounts for such Centres is available.

Statement

Sl No	Name of the State/Union Territory	De-addiction facilities available in the State/Union Territory
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Psychiatrics are available for the treatment of Alcoholics in Andhra Pradesh
2	Bihar	Facilities in the form of drugs therapy, psychotherapy and occupation therapy are available at the psychiatric clinic at Bhagalpur Medical College. Following facilities are available at Darbhanga Medical College, Darbhanga — 1 Hospitalisation of known cases and strict vigilance on them 2 Use of the de-addicting drugs 3 Tranquillizers 4 Tranquillo sedative 5 Treatment with Metronidazol and occasionally Analbuse 6 Mood of elevators and Thymoleptics

1

2

3

7. Psycho-analysis and Psychotherapy; and
8. Measures for Social and Economic uplift with the help of same benevolent persons.
3. Haryana No such facilities are available.
4. Himachal Pradesh NIL
5. Karnataka Facilities for de-addiction and psychiatric assistance are available at National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore.

In the teaching Hospitals, i.e., Victoria Hospital Bangalore, K. R. Hospital, Mysore, K. M. C. Hospital, Hubli, Medical College, Dharwar attached to KMC Hubli there are psychiatric clinics. Treatment and guidance to Drug addicts seeking treatment for chronic alcoholic addiction is given.

6. Maharashtra No such facilities as such are provided for de-addiction at any of the Government medical institutions. However psychiatry departments attached to all medical colleges and hospitals give all necessary Medical Aid to Chronic Alcoholics.
7. Nagaland NIL
8. Orissa Individual cases are arranged by medicine specialists and psychiatrist where available in the district hospitals and Medical College Hospitals. Besides three medical college hospitals, psychiatrist help is available in two of the thirteen districts (Koraput and Mayurbhanj).
9. Punjab De-addiction facilities are available for alcoholics in all the district and sub-divisional hospital in the State.
- Psychiatric assistance to addicts is available in four medical colleges in the State at Amritsar, Patiala and Ludhiana. This facility is also available at Civil Hospital, Jullundur.
10. Rajasthan Treatment facilities are available in the psychiatric Centre, Jaipur.
11. Tripura NIL
12. Uttar Pradesh In the K. G. Medical College, Lucknow, in the year 1976-77 a psychiatric clinic with 30 beds has been established.
13. West Bengal No specific de-addiction facilities are available for alcoholics.
14. Andaman & Nicobar Islands NIL.

1	2	3
15 Chandigarh		For routine medical treatment facilities for de-addiction are available in two hospitals
16. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Nil
17 Mizoram		No
18 Pondicherry		No facilities are available in the health institutions under Pondicherry
19 Assam		No specific de-addiction facilities are available
20 K.erala		Good Homoto Medicines are available to subdue craving for alcohol and to counteract the neurotic troubles arising out of alcoholics
21 Madhya Pradesh		There is no special unit in Madhya Pradesh for this purpose. Any one who desires is provided with drugs and medical advice on case basis in all districts
22 Manipur		None
23 Meghalaya		None
24 Sikkim		None
25 Arunachal Pradesh		None
26 Delhi		De-addiction clinic are functioning in Hirdu Rao Hospital Ick Nayak Jas Parkash Narain Hospital and Hospital for Mental Diseases Shahdara
27 Goa Daman and Diu		None
28 Lakshadweep Islands		Medical facilities are available

Criteria for Recognition to Foreign Governments

9562 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) give the names of the foreign Governments which are under the firm control of a vast territory of their land for the last so many years, but have not been recognised by the Indian Government so far,

(b) is it also a fact that some of the foreign Governments have been recognised by the Government though there is a dispute about the Government in that country,

(c) is there any specific yardstick on the basis of which a particular Government is recognised,

(d) if yes give the details thereof; and

(e) why the Taiwan and Israel have not been recognised as against South Korea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU)
(a) to (e) Government of India's policy is to accord recognition to a government which is in effective control of a country.

However, the regime in Southern Rhodesia has not been accorded diplomatic recognition because it is an illegal minority racist regime and India

has consistently stood for genuine majority rule in Zimbabwe. Similarly India has broken off her diplomatic relations ever since her Independence with the South Africa because of its policy of apartheid and racial discrimination. In regard to Taiwan, India's consistent stand has been that the People's Republic of China is the sole Government of China and Taiwan is an integral part of China. India has accorded diplomatic recognition to the Government of the DPRK in North Korea and the Government of the ROK in South Korea. India accorded recognition to Israel in 1950 but has not established diplomatic relations with that country.

Foreign Ships used for bringing and taking Goods from abroad

9563. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) have Government made any assessment as to how much goods have been given to foreign shipping concerns by the public sector undertakings, States and Central Govern-

ments for sending goods outside or receiving the goods in the country from abroad;

(b) what are the special reasons for not using our ships for sending the goods abroad or receiving the goods from abroad;

(c) what is the total estimated loss on that account;

(d) is it also a fact that in many cases the Government of India and public sector undertakings made the agreements with foreigners in which it was agreed that foreign ships would be used for bringing or taking the goods, if yes, why; and

(e) what specific steps Government have taken to see that Indian Ships are used for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Government owned controlled cargoes which moved from foreign countries to India and *vice versa* during the last two years were as under:

(Figures in lakh M. T.)

1977			1978		
B. Indian Vessels	B. Foreign Vessels	Total	B. Indian Vessels	B. Foreign Vessels	Total
70.2	35.3	105.5	62.4	53.9	116.3

(b) All available Indian vessels are utilised to the maximum extent possible. Foreign vessels are chartered/ utilised only in cases where Indian tonnage is not available in the required position or Indian vessels secure more remunerative employment elsewhere.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Based on market conditions and relative bargaining power of the parties Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings are at times not in a position to retain control over shipping arrangements in which cases foreigners may employ non-Indian ships.

Instructions to Government agencies to make best efforts to retain control over shipping arrangements have been reiterated at highest level so that the Ministry of Shipping and Transport could maximise utilisation of Indian ships.

Coal for Delhi Power Stations

9564. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Chairman, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking saying that there is no coal for running the power stations in Delhi;

(b) if so, give the details thereof; and

(c) what specific steps government have taken to see that coal is regularly supplied to Delhi power stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN: (a) to (c). A number of communications have been received from Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking stating that they were running short of coal. By maintaining close coordination between the Railways and the Ministry

of Energy (Department of Coal, a near normal level of supply of coal has been maintained. Presently, Indraprastha power station has coal stock for 11 days and Badarpur for 4 days. Regular flow of coal is being maintained.

Agreement with Iraq

9566. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government reached an agreement with Iraq during February, 1979; and

(b) if so, the conditions of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) During February, 1979 no formal agreement was signed with the Government of Iraq. However, India and Iraq signed an Executive Programme for cultural, educational and scientific cooperation for a period of three years on 27th February, 1979.

(i) the Executive Programme envisages exchange of professors, academics, scholars in scientific, humanities, engineering and medical fields, closer relations between the universities and institutes of higher learning of the two countries including language and area studies, coordination in seminars and international conferences, exchange of educational, youth, mass-media, sports and performing artistes' delegations and exchange of archaeological experience and participation in excavation as also exchange of contemporary art, handicrafts and book exhibitions.

Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh

9567. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the survey conducted or proposed to be conducted for the construction of new Railway lines in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) what is the amount of Railway lines proposed to be constructed in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Following surveys for new railway lines in Andhra Pradesh have been conducted in the recent past;

1. Bibinagar-Nadikudē (150 Kms.)—Surveyed in 1969-70 and project approved for construction. Work is in progress on the first phase.

2. Bhadrachalam-Manuguru (52 Kms.)—Surveyed in 1974-75 and project approved for construction. Work is in progress.

3. Nizamabad-Ramagundam (160 Kms.)—A preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey conducted in 1976 revealed that the project was not financially viable.

(b) Following amounts are proposed to be spent on new lines under construction in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1979-80.

(i) Nadikudē-Bil. Nagar—Rs. 4.0 Crores

(ii) Bhadrachalam—Manuguru. Rs. 2.5 Crores

Wagons used as Godowns

9568. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of wagons which were used as godowns by traders annually resulting in their immobilisation; and

(b) what is the increase in demurrage for unloading of wagons beyond a stipulated period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) On the basis of the existing rates i.e. 25p. per tonne per hour for

the first 24 hours, 30p. per tonne per hour for the next 24 hours and 40p. per tonne per hour for the subsequent 24 hours and after, the demurrage charge payable on a BG 4-wheeled wagon of 22.4 tonne carrying capacity works out to Rs. 134.40 at the end of the 1st day i.e. 24 hours, Rs. 295.60 at the end of the 2nd day i.e. 48 hours and Rs. 510.72 at the end of the 3rd day i.e. 72 hours after the expiry of free time. Besides the normal rates, the Zonal Railways are empowered to charge a still higher rate of demurrage of 80p. per tonne per hour, forty eight hours after displaying a notice on the Notice Board.

Groupism and Unfastness in A.I.I.M.S.

9570. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA
KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of press reports that the prestigious All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi is tormented with groupism and an atmosphere of suspicion and uneasiness prevails there consequent on the taking over of the Institute by an Acting Director, resulting in dislocation of hospital administration and neglect of patients;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) reasons for the delay in appointing a regular Director for the Institute; and

(d) steps taken to streamline the hospital administration and to provide maximum satisfaction to the suffering patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes.

(b) There is no truth in this press report.

(c) There has been no delay in the appointment of a regular Director for the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. Under the provisions of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Rules, 1958, appointment to the post of Director is made by the Institute with the prior approval of the Central Government. The approval of the Central Government as required under rule 7(3) of the A.I.I. M.S. Rules, 1958 to the appointment of Dr. L. P. Agarwal as Director of the Institute for a period of 5 years with effect from 18th February, 1979 or till he attains the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier was conveyed to the Institute on 4th April, 1979.

(d) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences has stated that the following steps have been taken to streamline the hospital administration and to provide maximum satisfaction to the suffering patients.

- (i) Increasing the number of emergency beds in the Casualty.
- (ii) Doing away of levying charges on the basis of income of the patients in respect of the patients treated in O.P.W. No charges are levied in case of patients admitted in the casualty at the time of admission.
- (iii) No indoor patient is asked to purchase any medicines from outside except in exceptional cases where medicine is not available and is needed very urgently for a serious patient.
- (iv) Indigent patients and parents of children are exempted from payment of diet charges.
- (v) Improvement in the hygienic system of the hospital by restricting the attendants to the patients in the hospital.
- (vi) By providing new shelter for the relatives of the patients who come from far off

places by expending dormitory accommodation in the existing Rajgarhia Vishram Sadan.

- (vii) By providing investigations free of charge except for special investigations like Brain scanning with EMI Scanner and all orthopaedic and dental appliances including artificial dentures.
- (viii) Opened a Revolving fund for the purpose of heart valves and other accessories and medicine for heart operations on no profit no loss basis.

Pregnancy Test Drugs deform Babies

9571. SHRI VASANT SATHE.

SHRI CHIMAN BHAI H. SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government have been drawn to the news report appearing in the News Magazine 'Onlooker'—April 1—15, 1979—Bombay under the caption "Pregnancy test drug can deform babies—ban them—";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations of serious nature therein (observations-wise);

(c) facts of the matters; and

(d) details of steps taken/proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The salient observations made in the news report are as under:

(i) Drugs containing synthetic hormones which are widely used in India to conduct pregnancy tests are highly dangerous and women exposed to them during early pregnancy may

face an increased risk of giving birth to deformed babies.

(u) Hormonal pregnancy tests are unreliable in pregnancy diagnosis. The news report refers to a certain study conducted by Dr. Palaniappan, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Kilpauk Medical College, Madras, which shows that the hormonal pregnancy tests are not reliable

(ii.) retrospective study carried out by Dr. Palaniappan on mothers who gave birth to babies with congenital defects shows that 31 per cent of them had taken hormonal preparations during early pregnancy often with a view to terminate pregnancy.

(iv) These hormonal products have been banned or withdrawn in six countries.

(v) A demand has been made that the Government of India should ban these drugs immediately.

In 1975 following reports of the withdrawal of hormonal pregnancy preparations in certain countries on grounds of their questionable safety and the fact that there are adequate and reliable methods available for pregnancy diagnosis, which do not involve the administration of hormones, the Drugs Controller (India) consulted a number of Gynaecologists in the country seeking their opinion as to whether the use of hormonal preparations for pregnancy test should be discontinued. The majority of the experts consulted were of the view that in the absence of facilities in a majority of the hospitals in the country for carrying out Immuno-assay methods for diagnosis of pregnancy it would not be desirable to withdraw these preparations completely from the market and recommended that the manufacturers may be required to include a warning about the possible hazards of congenital malformations when these preparations are administered early in pregnancy, as has been recommended by U.K. Committee on Safety of Medicines. These preparations may be permitted for pregnancy diagnosis only when its termi-

nation has been decided. Accordingly, manufacturers marketing these hormonal preparations were required not to promote these products for use in pregnancy diagnosis. They were, however, permitted to continue to market them for indications, such as secondary amenorrhoea when pregnancy has been excluded. They were also asked to revise their package inserts, medical literature, etc., so as to incorporate the following warning therein:—

Warning: There is some evidence to show that hormonal preparations when used during pregnancy may lead to foetal abnormalities and as such these should not be used during pregnancy or for pregnancy diagnosis unless a decision has been taken to terminate the pregnancy after its confirmation.

However, in view of the reported misuse of these hormonal products for purposes of abortion, it is proposed to re-examine the question of continued marketing of these preparations in consultation with medical experts in the field.

P. F. Subscribers

9572 SHRI MANOHAR LAL:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is total number of Subscribers covered under the Employees' Provident Fund and M.P. Act, as on 31st March, 1979 exempted and un-exempted, separately;

(b) whether the same number of accounts are taken into consideration while sanctioning the staff and whether the staff has been sanctioned accordingly; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) The total number of subscribers covered under the Employees Provident Funds and Misc.

Provisions Act, 1952 as on 31st December, 1978, was 96,35,228 (unexempted—63 09 307, exempted—33,25,921)

(b) The EPF Organisation has been strengthened from time to time keeping in view the increase in the number of subscribers etc

(c) Does not arise

Recommendation of Medical Experts for withdrawal of Combination of Tetracycline and Chloramphenicol

9573 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the medical experts have unanimously recommended to Government that the combination of tetracycline and chloramphenicol be withdrawn from the market and

(b) if so the details thereof and action so far taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY) (a) The majority view of the experts consulted was that the combination of tetracycline and chloramphenicol could be withdrawn from the Market

(b) The experts are of the view that there is no therapeutic justification for marketing of fixed combinations of tetracycline and chloramphenicol. The Associations of Drug Manufacturers have been addressed to convey their comments, if any, on the recommendation of the experts

रेलवे बैगनों से कोयले की खोरी

9574 डा० रामजी सिंह - क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) रेलवे ने वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 में रेलवे बगनों से कोयले के लिये कितने मुद्दाबन्धों का प्रस्ताव किया,
974 LS—8

(ख) कोयले के बैगन सील न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि सभी प्रकार के सामानों के बैगन सील होते हैं,

(ग) क्या कोयले की खोरी का यही एक मात्र कारण है, और

(घ) क्या भविष्य में कोयला बैगनों का सील करने के बारे में अनुदेश जारी किये जायेंगे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) कोयले की खोरी/कमी के प्रति क्षतिपूर्ति के लिये रेलों द्वारा 1977-78 में 26 65 लाख रुपये और 1978-79 (अप्रैल से दिसम्बर 1978) के दौरान 24 27 लाख रुपये की राशि प्रदा की गयी।

(ख) कोयला खाना में, भारी मात्रा में लदान मशीनों द्वारा किया जाता है, जो केवल खुल माल डिब्बों में ही सम्भव है। ऐसे मामलों में भी जब कोयले का लदान बंद माल डिब्बों में किया जाता है, तो सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बंद माल डिब्बों में सील लगाना वाछनीय नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Cash and Pay Office of Central Railway

9576 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the clerical staff in Cash and Pay Office in Central Railway at Bombay VT had represented voicing their grievances regarding lack of promotional prospects

(b) if so, what are their exact demands

(c) what were the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission with regard to this particular cadre of clerks, and

(d) what action the Railway Board and the Department propose to take in the above matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Yes

(b) (i) Permission to appear for Appendix II A and III A examinations of Accounts Department.

(ii) Merger of clerical staff of Cash and Pay Departments with Accounts.

(iii) Increase in the percentage of higher grade posts.

(iv) Augmentation of clerical cadre due to increase in work.

(v) Permission for appearing for selection for Inspector of Cashier's posts.

(vi) Payment of honorarium.

(c) The Third Pay Commission recommended that (i) Cash Clerks and Senior Cash Clerks who are in authorised scales Rs. 110-180 and Rs. 130-300 respectively may be given the scales recommended for the L.D.Cs. and U.D.Cs. respectively.

(ii) the demand to permit them in Appendix 2 and 3 (IREM) examinations appear to be reasonable.

(b) (i) This recommendation has been accepted by the Government and following Revised pay scales have been allotted to them:

Category	Authorised Scale	Revised Scale
Cash Clerk	R. 100-180	Rs. 260-400
Senior Clerk	Rs. 130-300	Rs. 330-560

(ii) the Board for the present, have decided that the existing procedure may continue, pending finalisation of the issue in regard to merging of their cadre with that of the Accounts Department for which views of the railways have been called for.

रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा

9577. श्री रामानन्द तिबारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1968-69 को रेलवे अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से पूर्ण तथा सक्षम आधारा पर लिये गये लिपिक रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा में 1 शायी रूप से खपा लिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस से भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों में सब धरे जाने क लिये बनाये गये नियमों का उल्लंघन नहीं होता है और क्या यह 11 जून 1977 को सदन में उन के द्वारा घोषित नीति के विपरीत नहीं है;

(ग) क्या खपाने के लिये आदेश जारी किये जाने से पूर्व कामिक तथा प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग से परामर्श किया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन का व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो ऐसी अनिवार्यतायें करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 में अधीनस्थ रेलवे कार्यालयों से लिपिकों की सेवाएं प्रस्थायी आधार पर प्राप्त की गयी थी परन्तु बाद में रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय लिपिक वर्गीय सेवा के पुनर्गठन और प्रबलीकरण योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार जो इन लिपिकों की भर्ती के समय लागू थे, उन्हें रेलवे बोर्ड से नियमित कर दिया गया है। उन्हें ही यदि परिष्कृता के अनुसार उन की बारी खाने पर स्थायी कर दिया जावेगा।

(ख) जो नहीं, जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है यह भर्ती रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय लिपिक वर्गीय सेवा के पुनर्गठन और प्रबलीकरण की उपयुक्त योजना के अनुसार की गयी थी। लोक सभा में 11-6-77 को रेल मंत्री द्वारा दिया गया नीति विषयक बयान का संबंध 1974-75 और अनुवर्ती वर्षों में तदर्थ आधारा पर की गयी लिपिकों की भर्ती से है उपर्युक्त भर्ती के नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) : यद्यपि रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय में उनकी सेवाओं को नियमित करने के संबंध में कामिक विभाग से परामर्श किया गया था परन्तु अंत में यही निर्णय किया गया कि उनकी नियुक्ति की सरकार के अनुमोदन से नियमित कर दिया जाय।

रेलवे बोर्ड का हिन्दी निदेशालय

9578. श्री रामानन्द तिबारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड के हिन्दी निदेशालय में हिन्दी का कार्य बढ़ने के बावजूद अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों की संख्या घटती जा रही है;

(ख) क्या रेलवे में हिन्दी के काम के लिए अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के प्रतिरूपित पद बनाने का एक प्रस्ताव गत एक वर्ष से रेलवे बोर्ड के विचाराधीन है परन्तु इस बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या नये पद बनाने पर प्रतिबन्ध होने के कारण बहुत से पद वक्तों से रिक्त पड़े हैं और हिन्दी निदेशालय में काम की अनिवार्यता के लिये अन्य विभागों से लिये गये कर्मचारी वापस तो भेज दिये जाते हैं परन्तु उनके लिये वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध नहीं किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में मन्त्रालय द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं , और

(च) इन प्रयोजन के लिये अपेक्षित अधिकारियों, कर्मचारियों के प्रभाव में हिन्दी के प्रति सवैधानिक दायित्वों को पूरा करने के लिये उनक मन्त्रालय ने क्या उपाय साधे हैं ?

रेल मन्त्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
(क) रेलवे बाई कार्यालय के हिन्दी निदेशालय में अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों की स्वीकृत संख्या में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग). रेलों पर हिन्दी के काम के लिये निर्मलखित अतिरिक्त राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित पदों के सृजन के संबंध में पहले ही बंतिगन्ध बिया जा चुका है —

(1) प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय रेलवे पर वरिष्ठ अंतर्गतमान का एक एक पद ,

(2) क्षेत्रीय रेलों के विभिन्न महलों पर श्रेणी II के पद 25 और बीजल रेल इजन कारखाना में एक पद, तथा

(3) 200 अराजपत्रित पद I 200 अराजपत्रित पदों और श्रेणी-II के 25 पदों के लिए स्वीकृति जारी की जा रही है और वरिष्ठ अंतर्गतमान के पदों का प्रस्ताव बिना मन्त्रालय के अनुमोदन के लिए भेजा जा रहा है ।

(घ) हिन्दी निदेशालय में कोई भी पद खाली नहीं पड़ा है ।

(ङ) और (च). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Family Planning Programme

9579. PROF. P. G. MAVALAN-KAR. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to accelerate further the Family Planning Programme in the year 1979 and 1980;

(b) if so, how and with what resources; and

(c) whether Government have been able to devise new and better methods of popularising the said programme, particularly in the urban slums and in the countryside?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government of India have taken various steps to boost the Family Welfare Programme. Special attention is being paid to the rendering of family welfare services in urban slum areas, rural areas and among other weaker sections of society. The Programme is being pursued vigorously with particular attention to the welfare aspect and to the voluntary acceptance of contraceptive practices through more intensified efforts in the direction of education and persuasion of the people. Educational and motivational activities have been intensified by organising large number of orientation training camps throughout the country. In rural areas, special attention is being given to the improvement of maternity services through training of traditional birth attendants (Dais) who are provided with better kits after training. The Community Health Workers' Scheme which is a part of the effort to reach primary health care to the people in the remotest areas is also contributing to the better implementation of the programme in the rural areas. The Community Health Workers have already started distributing condoms in the rural areas.

In order to intensify the implementation of the programme in the States, personal letters have been addressed by the Chief Ministers and Health Ministers to the Members of State Legislatures requesting them to lend their support to the programme. Similar appeals have also been made to the Members of Parliament on behalf of the Union

Ministry. Various voluntary organisations, local bodies and women's associations have also been associated with the Programme.

In order to promote healthy competition between States/U.Ts and non-official organisations, a scheme for giving national awards in recognition of outstanding performance has been introduced. Special awards have also been announced for performance during the period January—March, 1979 which was observed as 'Family Planning Quarter' in order to focus attention of the people on the need for adopting the small family norm. All media resources including the All India Radio and 'Doordarshan' are being utilised for propagating the Family Welfare Programme.

Providing AC Sleeper Coaches in Rajdhani Express

9580. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to make provisions for AC Sleeper Coaches in the Rajdhani Express;

(b) whether he has received letters from some Members of Parliament in this regard; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The AC Second Sleeper Coaches at present in use on the Railways are not fit for running at 130 Km/h which is the maximum permissible speed of the Rajdhani Express on the New Delhi-Mumbai route. Instructions have been issued to the ICF Perambur to turn out AC Second Sleeper Coaches with requisite modifications to enable running at the required speed. The pre-

sent load of Rajdhani Express is limited to a maximum of 9 bogies. If an additional bogie of AC Second Sleeper is attached, the repercussions on increasing the load *vis-a-vis* hauling capacity, time keeping and braking distance are also being studied separately.

Poor containerisation facility

9581 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many textile exporters have complained the poor containerisation facility offered by the Conference Lines and the freight surcharge demanded for it;

(b) whether these exporters are considering to boycott the Western dominated shipping conference lines and switch their cargo to non-conference lines; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No complaints from textile exporters have come to our notice so far. The freight rate for a containerised service is generally higher than the liner service.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Employment Projects

9582. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the project for providing employment which are at present in operation in each State;

(b) the number of persons who have been given employment so far under these projects in each State; and

(c) the number of persons who are to be given employment in each State under the existing and new projects during the next two years?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** (a)
The investment and production plans
forming part of the Draft Plan 1978—
83 envisage the creation of an em-
ployment potential equivalent to
49.3 million person-years of employ-
ment during the period 1978—83. The
State-wise details are not available.

(b) Information on the employ-
ment generated so far is not avail-
able on a comprehensive basis. The
only available information, which
relates to vacancies notified to the
Employment Exchanges during 1977
and 1978 under the Employment Ex-
changes (Compulsory Notification of
Vacancies) Act, 1959, is given in the
statement attached.

(c) Year by year employment tar-
gets have not been fixed.

Statement

*Number of vacancies notified to the Employment
Exchanges during the year 1977 and 1978*

(In thousands)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of vacancies notified during	
		1977	1978
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh .	70.3	66.1
2.	Assam .	10.3	11.0
3.	Bihar .	44.6	38.2
4.	Gujarat .	29.2	40.9
5.	Haryana .	72.6	72.3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10.0	12.4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.0	3.7
8.	Karnataka	33.4	32.7
9.	Kerala .	26.9	25.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	62.9	65.8
11.	Maharashtra .	74.8	75.1

1	2	3	4
12.	Manipur .	3.6	4.7
13.	Meghalaya .	0.8	0.8
14.	Nagaland .	2.0	0.9
15.	Orissa .	28.6	32.4
16.	Punjab .	49.6	13.5
17.	Rajasthan .	26.3	32.8
18.	Sikkim .	*	*
19.	Tamilnadu .	42.5	52.5
20.	Tripura .	1.7	2.2
21.	Uttar Pradesh .	79.4	80.1
22.	West Bengal	40.9	16.3
23.	Andaman & Nico- bar Islands .	0.9	0.8
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	*	*
25.	Chandigarh .	5.7	6.0
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli .	*	*
27.	Delhi .	68.8	68.6
28.	Goa .	5.1	4.9
29.	Lakshadweep .	0.2	0.1
30.	Mizoram .	1.0	1.5
31.	Pondicherry .	1.3	2.2
32.	Central Employ- ment Exchange, New Delhi .	6.7	7.5
All India Total .		803.4	830.7

*No Employment Exchange is functioning
in these States/Union Territories.

NOTE: Columnwise figures may not add
up to Total due to rounding off.

Regularising contract workers in multi-national pharmaceutical establishments

9583. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many casual, temporary and contract workers are there in different multi-national pharmaceutical establishments; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to regularise all those workers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House after it is received.

Mobile Clinics

9584. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government consideration to provide mobile clinic to each of the one hundred six colleges in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) to what extent the rural health requirement will be met by these mobile clinics;

(d) whether there is any proposal to start mobile medical units in the country; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof in each State?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes.

(b) Under the Re-orientation of Medical Education Programme, each of the 106 medical colleges in the country will be provided three mobile clinics for the three PHCs which will be attached to the College. The mobile clinics will be put to use in terms of rendering comprehensive health care to the rural people. The faculty and the medical students of the medical colleges are afforded an opportunity through these clinics to grapple with the community health problems.

(c) The community will stand to benefit considerably through the expert medical and health services rendered by the specialists of the medical colleges right near their door-steps. These mobile clinics will be provided with necessary equipments to carry out appropriate health care on the spot.

(d) and (e). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India to start mobile units in the country. There are, however, some States which are running mobile units for their tribal and other difficult areas.

Reciprocal transit facilities with Pakistan

9585. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No 1686 on the 30th November, 1978 and state:

(a) the progress so far made on the question of grant of reciprocal transit facilities between India and Pakistan; and

(b) when India's trade relations with Afghanistan via Pakistan are likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AF-

FAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The matter has been under discussion with the Government of Pakistan from time to time but no agreement has been reached so far. However, Pakistan recently permitted transit of 50,000 tonnes of Indian wheat to Afghanistan. The Government of India will again take up the matter with the Pakistan Government at an appropriate time.

Trains cancelled in Olavokot Division of Southern Railway

9586. **SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many trains were recently cancelled in the Olavakot Division of Southern Railway;

(b) the reasons for the cancellation;

(c) what steps were taken to see that the passengers' hardships were reduced to as minimum as possible;

(d) whether public agitation took place against these cancellation of trains; and

(e) what steps were taken for early restoration of the cancelled trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) During the period from 1-12-78 to 9-2-79 daily on an average 17 trains over B.G. and 6 trains over M.G. were fully cancelled and 11 trains over B.G. were partially cancelled.

(b) Due to coal shortage.

(c) Trains on sections over which the density of traffic was considered less were cancelled. Also in order to provide compensatory services, additional stoppages were given to the mail/Express trains.

(d) Yes.

(e) All cancelled trains on Olavakot Division were restored with effect from 10-2-79.

Renaming of Ajni Railway Station

9587. **SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made to Government to rename the Ajni Railway Station of Nagpur as Hazrat Baba Tajuddin Railway Station and to name a train as, "Hazrat Baba Tajuddin Train"; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). As per extant rules, any change in the existing name of a Railway Station is made only on the recommendation of the State Government concerned which has to be concurred by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Some requests from individual members of public were received by the Railway Ministry and Central Railway Administration for renaming Ajni Railway Station as Hazrat Baba Tajuddin. Since Home Ministry has not received any such request from the State Government in the recent past, there is no proposal to change the name of Ajni station as suggested.

There is also no proposal to name a train as "Hazrat Baba Tajuddin" train.

Central Council of Indian Medicine

9588. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4468 on the 21st December, 1978 regarding representation by National Integrated Medical Association, Bombay and state:

(a) when Government requested the Central Council of Indian Medicine to take necessary action in regard to the recommendations made by the joint meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Planning on 17th April, 1976;

(b) whether the Central Government have received any reply from Central Council of Indian Medicines so far and if so, when and the nature thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Central Government have sent any reminder to that effect; and if so, when and if not, why not;

(d) whether it is a fact that the National Integrated Medical Association, Bombay urging upon their demands through representations made to Government on 28th June, 1978 and 12th July, 1978; and

(e) if so, the further action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) On 3rd July, 1976.

(b) Yes, Sir. Reply has been received from the Central Council of Indian Medicine on 8th February, 1979. The Council has forwarded a list of qualifications of Indian Medicines that should be eligible for recognition in the future.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Action taken was reported in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4468 answered in the Sabha on 21st December, 1978.

Medical Facilities in Villages

9589. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of villages in each State which have no medical facilities worth the name in each State;

(b) what is the number of villages proposed to be covered under medical facilities during the next five years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the percentage of expenditure incurred on medical facilities as compared to the total expenditure of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Medical facilities to the villages are being provided through a network of 5400 Primary Health Centres, 12511 dispensaries (rural and urban) and more than 42000 sub-centres spread all over the country. Health services are being delivered to the people in the villages through a number of rural health scheme. In addition more than 1.5 lakh dias have been trained upto December, 1978 covering equal number of villages.

Under the Community Health Workers Scheme, which provides for one Community Health Worker for every village/1000 population, about 82374 workers have already been trained as on 31-3-1979.

(b) Besides opening 38000 additional sub-centres it is proposed to provide one trained dai and in Community Health Worker in every village (except in the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Arunachal Pradesh where CHW scheme is not being implemented.

(c) The budget of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India forms about 3 per cent of the national budget. Health being a State subject expenditure on the implementation of health and medical services programmes is also incurred by the State Government from their own budget.

Railway lines in West Bengal during Sixth Five Year Plan

9590. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) particulars of the new Railway Lines or expansion of the existing lines in West Bengal included in the Sixth Five Year Plan for execution; and

(b) progress, so far, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Construction of new railway lines of extension of the existing lines to be taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

(b) The following are the works in progress in West Bengal in the Sixth Plan (1973-83):

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Howrah-Amta-Champadanga | Work is in progress. It is proposed to complete and open the section from Howrah to Baigachia by 1980. |
| 2. Howrah-Shreekhala | This is an approved project. Construction work has not been taken up so far due to limited availability of funds. |

Work Completed

The work of Kalyani to Kalyani Township, started on 20th April, 1978 has been completed and opened to traffic on 7-4-1979.

रेलवे इंजीनियरिंग (निर्माण) विभाग के नैमित्तिक कर्मचारी

9591. श्री गंगा प्रकाश सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे इंजीनियरिंग (निर्माण) विभाग में प्रतिस्थापक के रूप में 900 से अधिक दिनों की सेवा वाले नैमित्तिक अथवा अस्थायी रेल कर्मचारियों को विभाग में सहायक इंजीनियर (निर्माण) द्वारा किन नियमों के अन्तर्गत उनके निर्धारित वेतन तथा पास, पी० टी० धो०, छुट्टी की सुविधा, चिकित्सा सुविधा, राशि भत्ते, नियमित छुट्टी, समयोपरि भत्ते आदि से वंचित किया जाता है ; और

(ख) सहायक इंजीनियर (निर्माण) उत्तर रेलवे, लखनऊ की छटनी के मामले में किस नियम के अंतर्गत रेलवे स्थापना की द्वारा 25/4 और औद्योगिक विभाग इंजीनियर की द्वारा 25-एन० और एच० से छुट दी गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
(क) रेलवे के इन्जिनियरी निर्माण विभाग ने कोई एजेंसी नहीं रखे गये हैं।

(ख) सहायक इंजीनियर / निर्माण, लखनऊ को इस प्रकार की कोई छूट नहीं दी गई है।

Introduction of catering service in Howrah-Kalka Mail

9592 SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are considering to reintroduce Railway Catering Service in the Howrah-Kalka Mail, and Delux-Howrah-Delhi-Express with immediate effect,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (c) As announced in the Railway Budget Speech on 22-2-1979 departmentally managed catering service will be introduced on all Mail/Express and Super-fast train expeditiously. Delux Howrah-Delhi-Express is already having departmentally managed pantry (as Howrah-Kalka Mail being a Mail train will also be brought under departmental management very soon

Continuance of Contract system in Wagon Loading of TISCO Colliery

9593 SHRI A K ROY Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the contract system in the wagon loading was ended by a Government notification on 1st February, 1975 which it continued in the TISCO's colliery in Dhanbad till 18th October, 1978; and

(b) who are the officers in the Central Labour Department responsible for such big oversight and the steps taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA). (a) "Coal loading and unloading" is one of the prohibited categories where employment of contract labour has been prohibited in terms of Government notification No S-16011/174-LW dated the 1st February, 1975. Presumably reference is to the Sijua colliery of M/s TISCO Ltd, which is alleged to have employed contract labour for "coal handling and unloading" after the issue of the above notification. Prosecution has already been launched against the Management in respect of the alleged offence and the matter is subjudice.

(b) The matter is being looked into.

शोक श्रेष्ठ स्कूल, देहरादून

9594 श्री हुकम चन्द कछावा क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने में कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर रेलवे द्वारा संचालित शोक श्रेष्ठ स्कूल देहरादून में विभिन्न कक्षाओं में इस समय कितने छात्र पढ़ रहे हैं और उनका किम प्रकार की सहायता दी जाती है,

(ख) क्या इस स्कूल में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित छात्रों की अधिक राहत दी जाती है और यदि हा, तो यह सहायता पाने वाले छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है,

(ग) इस स्कूल में प्रारम्भ से लेकर अब तक अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने छात्रों ने शिक्षा प्राप्त की है और जिनको रेलवे में नियुक्त कर लिया गया है और उनमें से कितने छात्रों को अब तक नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है, और

(घ) उपरोक्त स्कूल में विभिन्न कक्षाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ष कितने छात्र प्रवेशित हैं और क्या वे स्वयं प्रति बर्ष भर जाते हैं और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
(क) से (घ). सूचना दस्तावेज की या नहीं है और तथा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Hospitalisation during Strike of Doctors

9595. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made during the period of strike by doctors of Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi for the patients struggling for life; and

(b) the reasons for the strike and details of the demands made by doctors and action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) During junior doctors token strike on 8th and 9th March, the senior doctors were made to work for a longer period.

(b) The strike was in sympathy with University College of Medical Sciences students demands. The junior doctors did not have any demand of their own.

Number of People Repatriated from Sri Lanka

9596. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Stateless people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka repatriated so far out of the total number of Stateless people;

(b) the number of Stateless people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka absorbed and granted Sri Lanka citizenship so far;

(c) whether the 15 years time limit to complete the process of repatriation and absorption of these Stateless people as fixed under the Shastri-Sirimavo Agreement of 1964 was over;

(d) if so, whether it was due to the slow process in issuing passports to repatriate and absorption of Stateless people according to agreed ratio,

(e) if yes, whether it is a fact that these Stateless people were worried about the future of their children born after 1964 and that uncertainty loomed large among them; and

(f) the steps proposed to solve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). Out of total of 9,75,000 Stateless persons of Indian origin (along with their natural increase) covered by the 1964 and 1974 Agreements, 3,10,106 persons have been repatriated to India and 1,75,818 have been granted Sri Lankan citizenship up-to February 1979.

(c) The implementation of the 1964 Agreement was to have been completed by October, 1979.

(d), (e) and (f). In accordance with the present pace of repatriation the Agreements of 1964 and 1974 will take longer to implement than originally envisaged. Delays were due to admini-

nistrative and other arrangements which had to be made, and could not be anticipated in advance. However, both the Governments of India and Sri Lanka remain committed to the repatriation to India or the grant of Sri Lanka citizenship to the Stateless persons of Indian origin covered under the 1964 and 1974 Agreements. As such any delays which had earlier slowed the implementation should not be a cause for concern. Steps are being taken to ensure that the implementation will continue smoothly and at a steady rate in the future.

Ticketless Travelling

9597. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether numbers of cases of ticketless travels requiring police help for apprehension (after detection) has increased;

(b) whether ticketless travels in group (such as college students, group of illegal wood cutters in forests etc.) has increased in 1977-78; and

(c) what measure Government propose to put a curb on such evils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. The average number of persons prosecuted per month during the period April, 1978 to February, 1979 was 22,437 as against 29,023 during the last year, that is, 1977-78.

(b) Separate statistics of ticketless travel by groups of students or illegal wood cutters are not maintained and, as such, it is not possible to furnish this information.

(c) The following steps have been taken to check ticketless travel on the Indian Railways:—

(1) Special massive checks against ticketless travel are conducted by mobilising a large force of ticket checking staff, Railway Protection force, Government Railway Police and local police personnel under the supervision of senior railway officers.

(2) Joint drives against ticketless travel are undertaken in co-ordination with the state governments.

(3) Incognito checks by travelling ticket examiners in plain clothes are conducted.

(4) Frequent concentrated surprise checks, especially by moving the checking parties accompanied by Railway Protection Force/Police and Railway Magistrates by road transport, are conducted.

(5) Replacement checks are conducted by the headquarters and divisional ticket checking squads by intercepting the trains in mid-sections.

(6) The ticket checking staff of one railway system are deployed for ticket checking on another system.

(7) Educative propaganda against ticketless travel is carried out among the travelling public, particularly among the student community.

(8) With a view to inculcating ticket consciousness among the student community, they are associated as volunteers in the ticket checking activities of the Indian Railways and lectures are delivered by serving and retired railway officers in educational institutions.

Loss due to Theft and Wagons Breakage

9598. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the value of property lost due to theft and wagon breakage on the Central Railway for 1977-78 to 1978-79; and

(b) steps taken to reduce such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Rs. 61,45,081/- for the year 1977-78 and Rs. 64,97,337/- for the year 1978-79 (upto February).

(b) Following steps have been taken to reduce such losses:

(1) Deployment of Dog Squads.

(2) Detailing of plain clothes staff.

(3) Patrolling of affected sectors/yards.

(4) Close liaison is maintained with the Government Railway Police as well as District Police authorities

यमुनापुरी (घोंडा) से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय तक बस सेवा

9599. श्री सरत कार क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डी० डी० १०० ड्राग विकसित कालोनी, यमुनापुरी (घोंडा) में हजारी मकानों का निर्माण किया गया है और हजारों परिवारों ने रहना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) क्या इस कालोनी से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय तक डी० डी०सी० को कोई बस सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है जबकि प्राधिकार निवासी केन्द्रीय सचिवालय निकटस्थ कार्यालयों में प्रति दिन आते हैं और उन्हें इस की परिणामस्वरूप भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो लोगों की सुविधा के लिये बस सेवा कब तक प्रारम्भ की जाएगी?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली विकास

प्राधिकरण द्वारा यमुना के उस पार गाहदरा से बार किलोमीटर दूर पर घोंडा गांव के पास यमुनापुरी का विकास किया जा रहा है। यह बस्ती अभी पूरी तरह विकसित नहीं हुई है और इस के पूरी तरह बन कर तैयार होने में अभी समय लगेगा। यहा पर बस नं. 103, 121, 145, 155, 158, 212, 217, 223 और 224 आती जाती हैं जिन से इस बस्ती के लोग घाई० टी० धो०, गाहदरा, काम्बोरी गेट, तिमारपुर, कौडिया पुल, और शहर के अन्य भागों तक आ जा सकते हैं जहा पर सेटल सेक्टरिएट तक आने जाने के लिये पर्याप्त बसें सुविधापूर्वक मिल सकती हैं। इस बस्ती को बस सेवा द्वारा सेटल सेक्टरिएट से मिलाने का कोई भी मुद्दा नहीं है।

Late Running of Prayag Express.

9600. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prayag Express running from Allahabad to Jogbani has regularly been running late by more than two hours;

(b) has several complaints been made by the Members of Parliament for regular late running and if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether this express has remained as express in name only and has been causing not only much inconvenience to railway passengers and users, rather it has been putting undue financial strain to them in shape of express charges; and

(d) whether Government are considering to convert this express into a fast passenger in the encourageable prevailing circumstances to give relief to poor railway passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The punctuality performance of 37 Up/38 Dn Prayag Express trains has not been very satisfactory.

(b) A complaint has been received in this regard by N. E. Railway. Instructions have been issued to the

Railways concerned to intensify supervision and to take firmly remedial/punitive action to eliminate defentions for avoidable causes.

(c) No. Out of 120 stations between Allahabad City and Jogbani 37 up 38 dn Prayag Express trains do not stop at 63 stations.

(d) No.

12 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT re. REPORTS OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

MR. SPEAKER: I have inform the House that Chairman of the Estimates Committee (1978-79), Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, has under proviso to clause (viii) (a) of Direction 101 by the Speaker has presented to me a copy each of the reports of the Sub-Committee on Defence of the Estimates Committee on (i) Modernisation of Defence—Air Force, (ii) Modernisation of Defence—Army and (iii) Ministry of Defence—General Matters. The sub-Committee at their sittings held on 24, 25 and 26 April, 1979 had approved these reports. As in the view of the sub-Committee, these Reports contain information of classified nature the disclosure of which is likely to be prejudicial to national security, the Chairman has desired that these Reports may be treated as Secret and has also desired me to forward these Reports to Government. I have accordingly forwarded these reports to the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence with a request that the action taken thereon may, in due course, be intimated to the Chairman, Estimates Committee.

Re. CALLING ATTENTION

MR. SPEAKER: Now, before I proceed further, I would like to tell

the House that in consultation with the leaders of all the parties, I have come to the conclusion that today's Calling Attention will be converted into a Short Duration discussion this evening from 5 P.M. onwards and all the Members whose names have been balloted and selected will be given a chance to participate in the debate and others also will be given a chance to participate in the debate.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Your name is there and will be given a chance.

श्री मुक्तिवार सिंह बलिक : (सीनीपत) इसने बात का क्या मवाल है?

श्रीधरो बलवीर सिंह (होमियारपुर) : इसके लिये वक्त ज्यादा रखिये, यह देश का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मसला है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What about those who have given notice for an adjournment Motion?

AN HON. MEMBER rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Your names there, you will be given a chance.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have done it earlier also, in cases relating to Kashmir and others, because what has happened is that in the ballot, only one point of view generally speaking—, I do not know—probably is represented. It is not fair. Everybody must have an opportunity. We will have a debate. Those who are selected will certainly be given a chance to speak.

(Interruptions)

श्री मुक्तिवार सिंह बलिक : नाम का क्या मतलब हुआ, (झगड़ान) कौन सा रोजन है यह?

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni): Why should we lose the advantage of ballot?

MR. SPEAKER: No, you are not losing at all. You are getting a full chance to speak. You will get more time, probably.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: We are losing, Sir. All the time we are losing.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Malik, please hear me. Obviously you have not heard what I said. All the 5 who have been selected, will be allowed to participate and probably, the time that you will be getting will be a little more. Later on, it will be on a party basis.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER: Later on, that will be on party basis; let us work it out.

श्री मुक्तिवार सिंह मलिक : हम आपसे यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि हम प्रैक्टिस पहले से मिलेगा या नहीं ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको काम मिलता है ।

We will consider that.

श्री मुक्तिवार सिंह मलिक : चांस का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

We want that assurance from you.

प्रश्नजी वाले जवादा बोवना जानते हैं, क्या हम बोवना नहीं जानते ? हमें बताय समय कब मिलेगा ?

SPEAKER: We will consider now Papers to be laid on the Mr. Vajpayee.

(Interruptions)

K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): I am bringing to your notice very important matter. I went to the hospital I met Mr. Ramalingam, who is in the hospital. He is under treatment there. Unfortunately, he is admitted in the heart patients' ward. He does not know the reason. I too do not know the reason. He has complained to me, and has asked me to bring to it the notice of the Chair, and he said that nobody was permitted to go and meet him in the heart patients' ward. Room No. 1 is vacant there.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly send me a letter.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: It is an important matter. You will have to protect us. You will have to safeguard our interests. You are the guardian and custodian of our interests. (Interruptions) You are our guardian. (Interruptions) I will finish this very shortly. Room No. 1 has been reserved for some Minister—who has not been admitted, who has no disease—for future treatment. Room No. 1 has been reserved in the Willingdon Hospital. That room should be given to Mr. Ramalingam—where all the Members can go. Now, even his wife is not permitted to enter and meet Mr. Ramalingam in the hospital, where he is under police detention, and undergoing treatment. So, please give a direction to the Government (Interruptions) to admit him in Room No. 1 which is vacant, and which is reserved for a Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Health is here, and he will take note of it.

(Interruptions)

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) : मैं देखूँगा ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I am appealing to all the Members. It so happens that 2 Members of Parliament have been arrested. (Interruptions). Bail orders have been given in their case, they are prepared to take surety. Unfortunately, that did not click. How they are treated, should be a matter for your concern. It so happens that this particular MP is placed in the Intensive Care Ward. Two heart patients are on his two sides. Policemen are there Noise is being made. He is prepared to come out. Somehow, technically it does not click. An MP is there; surety is there....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): The difficulty is that he has not offered bail.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He has offered bail—I am telling you. (Interruptions) How he is treated in the

(Shri C. M. Stephen)

hospital—jail is a different matter—should be a matter of concern here. He is being ill-treated; absolutely ill-treated. It is not a party matter. He has raised this matter in the House. You may kindly give a direction to somebody to see that a Member of Parliament is treated in the proper manner in the hospital.

MR. SPEAKER: It is my responsibility to see that the Members of this House are properly treated. I am sorry this complaint had not been brought before me by any one of you earlier; if any one of you had given intimation earlier, I would have taken steps earlier. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Health is here and he is taking note of what you have said and I shall also look into the matter and see what can be done.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): I will look into it; you have directed me and I shall look into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have not made any observation with regard to my submission that yesterday two adjournment motions came about the Delhi incidents; you have been pleased to include the names of those whose names have come in the ballot in today's call attention.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the other cases also. Papers to be laid.

12.7 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PASSPORTS ACT

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967:—

(1) The Passports (Third Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 245(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1979.

(2) The Passports (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 246(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1979. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4391/79.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER WORKING JOURNALISTS AND OTHER NEWSPAPER EMPLOYEES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees Tribunal Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1294 in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 20 of the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4382/79.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER BONDED LABOUR SYSTEM (ABOLITION) ACT, 19

STATEMENT

यस तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में
(श्री सारंग साह): मैं निम्नलिखित पर
पर रखता हूँ :-

(1) बन्धित श्रम पद्धति (उत्पादन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 26 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत बन्धित श्रम पद्धति (उत्पादन) (समाधान) नियम, 1978 [(हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)] की एक प्रति, जो दिनांक 2 दिसम्बर, 1978 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा० सा० नि० 1455-में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(2) उपर्युक्त अधिसूचना की सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण बताने वाला एक विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4393/79.]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Dharla.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I rise to place on the Table of the House the import policy of the Government

श्री भगत राम (फिल्लोर) : मेरा पायंट पास आरैर है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Every day I find that you get up and say something. When I called item 2 you never rose at all; you cannot raise it at any time.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): You do not take any notice of us; I have seen it many times.

श्री भगत राम : मैंने आइटम दो पर पासपोर्ट एप्लिकैन्ट्स की डिफिकल्टीज के मामले को रैज करने के लिए 10 बजे से पहले नोटिस दिया था ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is under section 24 of that Act. He is referring to the difficulties of getting passport. This is not relevant to the papers to be laid on the Table. You must familiarise yourself with the rules; that is the difficulty. It is not admissible under the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The rules of Para Loka Sabha?

MR. SPEAKER: I have no knowledge of it; I do not know whether you have any knowledge of that.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: It is not admissible. Don't record. It is not admissible. You seem to think that for you everything is admissible and no rule is applicable. You must first study the rules. Then you will know what it is. Every time you are getting up and shouting. This is not the occasion. The rules do not permit it. One has to go according to the rules.

(Interruptions)

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.
(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Dharla.

12.10 hrs.

STATEMENT RE FOREIGN TRADE POLICY FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Sir, I rise to place on the Table of the House, the Import Policy of Government for 1979-80, together with the Export Policy book for the same period, which incorporates the details of the Export Policy announced by me in the House on 30-3-1979 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4395/79.]

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, it has been our endeavour to impart greater stability to our foreign trade policy. With this objective in view, the structure of the policy has been retained but improvements have been made to give further impetus to indigenous production and exports and, at the same time, provided adequate and legitimate protection to our industry and agriculture.

I shall first outline some of the provisions made to stimulate export production and promote exports.

The scheme for the grant of Advance Licences with duty exemption benefit for the import of raw materials and components required for export production has been made more broad-based. Its coverage has been considerably expanded and the connected procedures have been rationalised to meet the requirements of our exporters. The list of materials eligible for duty exemption has been made comprehensive. It is expected that as a result of these changes, exporters would be

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

able to make fuller use of this facility for timely execution of their export orders and expand their exporters.

In the case of Import Replenishment Licences issued to Registered Exporters, it was found that face value restrictions placed on some items had rendered their import uneconomical and unfeasible in the case of small value licences. To remove this disability, it has been decided that such face value restrictions will not apply in cases where the replenishment entitlement for quarterly period is not more than Rs. 10,000/-.

Government is still awaiting the full report of the Committee that had been set up in December, 1978 to review the role and working of Export Houses. The new policy applicable to them will be framed after Government receive its report and consider its recommendations. Meanwhile, the existing policy will continue with a few changes. These changes include:—

(a) exports of products carrying a replenishment rate of more than 50 per cent will not qualify for additional licences;

(b) the limit of Rs. 2 lakhs per item imposed under the general policy against Additional Licences, may be raised to Rs. 5 lakhs on the request of an Export House, if the item is required for the manufacture of its export product.

Project exports of diverse nature have become an increasingly important plank of our foreign trade. The Import Policy sets down the types of facilities available for Registered Exporters taking up such projects. These include imports made into the project country from third country sources as well as the re-import into India of used equipment after completion of the project.

The working of the Simplified Payment Scheme has been widely acclaimed by our exporters. The issue of Import Replenishment Licences relating to the same exports, which are

covered by this scheme, has posed some administrative problems, resulting into delays. The procedures have been simplified in the new policy, so that such licences can be issued more conveniently and speedily. Hereafter each Registered Exporter will be given a Certificate of Exports alongwith the cheque towards the disbursement of cash. He need only consolidate all such certificates and submit them with his application for the REP licence. No other export documents need be furnished. This new system will certainly help in removing the obstacles and the unwarranted delays.

Export of our cinema films in video taped form has been canalised since 30th March, 1979 through the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation. The Import Replenishment Policy in such cases permits the import of blank video tapes, to promote such exports further. I have every hope that in a few years this will prove to be an important segment of our export efforts, besides opening up new avenues for our own domestic cinema viewers.

I now turn to the salient features of the import policy for domestic manufacture.

The system of granting automatic and supplementary licences to Actual Users for the import of raw materials, components and spares will continue. However, the 10 per cent increase over actual consumption of imported inputs which was automatically allowed to all Actual Users, would now be available only to—

(a) small scale units having a consumption of not more than Rs. 7.5 lakhs in a year; and

(b) units having an annual export turnover of at least 5 per cent of their production.

In other cases, requirements of restricted raw materials and components in excess of actual consumption in the previous year should as

far as possible, be met through indigenous sources. Government would not like to allow any such imports without meticulous scrutiny by technical authorities under the supplementary licensing procedure.

It was found that the provisions of the Import Policy had resulted in excessive imports of scientific and measuring instruments to the detriment of indigenous industry. Such instruments are being produced by many of our technically qualified persons in the small scale sector. Hence, suitable provisions have been made in the Import Policy to restrict their import. However, jigs, fixtures, moulds and press tools being essential adjuncts to manufacturing assets and their indigenous availability being limited, their import has been allowed under Open General Licence. Similarly the existing formula for licensing the import of essential spares required by our manufacturers for rendering after-sales service to the customers, has been modified and a maximum value limit of Rs. 50 lakhs has been imposed. A watch will be kept on the service rendered by the manufacturers using this facility.

The gap created in our import policy, by the abolition of the erstwhile Established Importers, in meeting the diverse requirements of the small users, for operating and maintaining various types and models of electrical, electronic and instrumentation items, has been filled by a new provision which permits each Export House to import such spares upto a limit of Rs. 2 lakhs against the additional licence granted to it.

A provision was made in the Import Policy last year, permitting fourteen identified projects and industries to resort to global tenders for the import of Capital Goods required by them with the object of facilitating speedy installation of additional capacity in the priority sectors. While the scheme will continue, it has been decided to

introduce suitable safeguards to adequately protect the interests of indigenous manufacturers.

The policy for the import of samples has been considerably liberalised, so as to provide wider opportunities for scientific and technological advancement and export competitiveness. The limit applicable to a Registered Exporter in such cases against his REP licences has been raised from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- and that for a manufacturer-exporter, even without a licence, from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 5,000/-.

Samples of drugs and medicines, human vaccines and sera, veterinary including poultry vaccines and insecticides will be allowed under Open General Licence, on the approval of the technical authorities concerned.

There had been a long standing request from the photographic trade for allowing the import of modern cameras for their professional requirements. This has been acceded to and a provision has been made in the policy which permits each such user to import one camera, to certain specifications laid down in the policy, if he has not imported a camera in the past five years.

Indigenous production of aluminium and natural rubber fell short of our requirements and ad-hoc arrangements for their import had to be made in 1978-79. To ensure timely supplies in future their import has been canalised through the MMTC and STC respectively. Copper continues to be canalised and the arrangements for its distribution from indigenous sources as well as imported stocks have been streamlined and incorporated in the procedures accompanying the Policy. To relieve the pressure on copper, imports of brass scrap and zinc and zinc alloy scrap have been permitted under Open General Licence by all persons. This will go a long way in meeting the demands of our small units and handicraft manufacturers.

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

While announcing the foreign trade policy for 1978-79 in the House in April, 1978, I had observed that efforts would be made to see that the prices charged for the materials supplied to the small scale, tiny and cottage sectors by canalising agencies are equal to those payable by the large users on high seas sales. With a view to meet this requirement, it has been decided that State Small Industries Corporation or other designated State enterprise may purchase on the high sea from the canalising agencies concerned, non-ferrous metals and stainless steel, for distributing them to small-scale units located in their State. This will bring the small scale units on par with the big users.

In my Statement in the House on 30th March, 1979, I had referred to the necessity for a review of the arrangements made for giving interpretation and clarifications to the Import Policy, particularly in regard to the items for import under Open General Licence. Accordingly, the new policy lays down a special time-bound procedure for seeking and issuing proper clarifications expeditiously. I am sure that these arrangements would help in cutting down delays and removing uncertainties.

Government has recently allocated additional responsibilities to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. While placing on the Table of the House the Import Policy for 1978-79, I had stated that, in furtherance of the decentralisation of the working of this organisation, new offices would be opened at Agartala, Chandigarh, Cuttack, Gauhati, Jaipur and Patna, while the existing offices at four other places would be up-graded. I am happy to inform the House that this programme has been fully implemented. Besides, Export Promotion Offices have been set up as assured in cities having a population of over one million. Powers have also been given to the Directors of Industries in Jammu and Kashmir, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Mizoram,

Nagaland, Tripura and Goa, Daman & Diu to register exporters of all items other than gem and jewellery without going through the concerned Export Promotion Councils. As a further measure of facility to our exporters, it has been decided that all the licensing offices will handle all types of Import Replenishment licensing work and necessary arrangements towards this end are being made.

The Import Policy for 1978-79 was one of the major factors in the attainment of balanced growth, with relative stability of prices. The objective of self-reliance has always been uppermost in our minds and all possible safeguards have been taken to protect Indian industry and agriculture. There may be still some cases where it would be necessary to render further protection to indigenous industry and agriculture. In this context I propose to have a permanent Review Committee to examine such cases for necessary action from time to time.

In the statement made on this occasion last year I had indicated that the new dimensions given to the Import Policy will bring about a 60 per cent reduction in the number of import applications. The House will be happy to know that the number of import applications has come down to 96,000 in 1978-79 as against 2,50,000 in the year 1977-78.

The Simplified Payment Scheme, by which the cash compensatory support is paid across the counter to eligible exporters, has proved immensely popular. The number of such applications has doubled in 1978-79, to over 2 lakhs as compared to the previous year, simultaneously, our efforts to bring down pendencies have also yielded good results. At the end of March, 1979, the number of pending cases was about 4 per cent of total receipts. Out of this too, more than a half was less than a month old. So, hardly 2 per cent pendencies are there and they are there be-

cause certain requirements have not been fulfilled by those who have applied for. We have virtually brought down the number of pen-
dencies.

Sir, those are the major aspects of our import-export policy for the year 1979-80. In designing this policy, Government has taken due cognizance of the recent trends in the world economy, the development needs and capabilities of the national economy and the increasing gap in Foreign Trade. This policy is directed to meet the basic inputs and requirements of the country, acquire new science and technology, strengthen the production base both in agricultural and industrial sectors, and attain the objective of self reliance as quickly as possible. Sustained production, particularly sustained exportable production is the main key for sustained exports. This approach will help in expanding our exports, increasing our export earnings and reducing the widening trade gap. The foreign trade policy and this approach, I am confident, will give a new impetus to our efforts in fulfilling our long cherished national objectives.

MR. SPEAKER: Item No. 7.—Mr. George Fernandes is held up in the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, I go to item No. 8. Mr. Rabi Ray.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, Sir. How many Ministers are there in the Ministry of Industry? There is a procedure under which he could have authorised some junior Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: He did not expect to be held up. Sometimes, unexpected things do happen. He was expecting that there will be a Calling Attention and, therefore, he will come at a particular time.

Item No. 8. Mr. Rabi Ray.

12.28 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. FINDINGS OF INQUIRY COMMITTEE ON DR. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA'S TREAT- MENT AND ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT THEREON

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, then Member of Parliament was admitted to the Willingdon Hospital on 28th September, 1967, an operation was performed on him on 30th September, 1967 and after certain complications developed; he unfortunately passed away on 12-10-67. Soon after his death the Parliament had been concerned about the matter and in reply to questions, the Government had declared that the "treatment record was examined by the senior medical officers and no negligence in the operation or the subsequent treatment of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was found" No formal enquiry was, however, conducted at that time in 1967.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Who was the Health Minister then?

SHRI RABI RAY: At that time, I think the Health Minister was Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

After the new Government assumed office in March, 1977, a two-Member Enquiry Committee was constituted on 18th June, 1977 to probe into the pre-operative, operative and post-operative care provided to Dr. Lohia during his terminal treatment in the then Willingdon Hospital from the 28th September, 1967 to 12th October, 1967, when he passed away. This Committee consisted of Dr. H. S. Bhat and Dr. K. C. Gangwal. The Committee looked into the relevant records, examined various persons connected with the treatment and submitted its report to the Government on the 30th October, 1977. Copies of this

[Shri Rabi Ray]

report were placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 13th December, 1977.

It may be recalled that the Committee had "concluded that evidence collected from the records, interviews with the clinicians and the information given by the consultants gives grounds to the Committee to feel that complacency existed in late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia's pre-operative work up in the choice of operative procedure, in the control of haemorrhage actively and the selection of anti-biotics that were administered to him in the later part of his post-operative period. In spite of the suggestion of accumulated infected material in the depth adequate drainage was established too late when Dr. Lohia's toxic and septicæmic state had reached an irreversible level.

The haemorrhage, long continued deep seated fulminant infection and the irrational administration of anti-biotics contributed to his death following prostatectomy. The exact cause of death, however, cannot be pin-pointed because no post-mortem examination was performed. It is impossible to apportion the blame to any one individual but it may be said that the basic surgical principles and principles guiding administration of fluids and anti-biotics were over looked by the clinicians. There is no doubt that involvement of too many consultants did contributed to the confusion that existed in not a little resulting more in feverish activity rather than rational therapy."

The Government have carefully considered the report of the Committee and have decided to accept the conclusions of the Committee as mentioned above. However, the findings of the Committee in regard to the pre-operative work up, in the choice of operative procedure, in the control of haemorrhage and that basic surgical principles and

principles guiding administration of fluids and anti-biotics were overlooked, lead to the sad conclusion that more attention could have been given in this case. It is most unfortunate and regrettable that this should have been so, as the case involved a distinguished son of the country like Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

In view, however, of the findings of the Committee that it is impossible to apportion blame to any one individual, the Government after very careful consideration are constrained to note with regret that it would not be possible to take or pursue any action against any individual person and have most regretfully to treat the matter as closed.

I am sure that on this occasion the Hon'ble House will join me in paying homage to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia once again. In paying our homage to him we can only further strengthen our resolve to ensure that all citizens receive at least adequate attention as part of the total health care system.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we come to

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) : यह बहुत गम्भीर प्रश्न है। जब मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री था तब मेरे बहुत ही प्रयत्नों से यह कमेटी एम्पाइंट हुई थी, इसकी ईज फंड एबी डिटेल्, घाई नो। इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सबन इस पर धन्य की तरह से विचार करे। मैं सर्वनमेंट की राय से सहमत नहीं हूँ जो उसने इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में जाहिर की है। मैं एक ही उदाहरण आपके सामने पेश करूंगा कि किस तरह से डाक्टर लोहिया कि—

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be a debate now. You can only make your point.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: There must be a debate on this. Not now; I am not going to make any debate today. I request you only this that you fix a date so that we may discuss each and every detail.

मेरे दबाव पर श्री रिपेस्ट पर एक कमेटी श्री बैठी है। यद्यपि वह एक लोहियायी कमेटी थी मगर नाम उसका दिया है बिलिंगडन अस्पताल के सम्बन्ध में जो इई-ग्लोरेटोज है, उस सबकी जांच करे। उममें हमारे शांति भाई पटेल बहीरह सब बे। उनकी भी रिपोर्ट है।...

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I request you to ask the government to place that report too. श्री हमने शीर्ट नोट एक सरकार को दिया था, वह आपको जाना चाहिये।

I want that short-note to come to you and you must understand what is that note. एक इतने बड़े पोलिटिकल लीडरका मंडेरू कग दिया जाय, पोलिटिकल मंडेरू श्री.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a matter for debate in future

श्री राज नारायण : मोरारजी भाई यहां पर नहीं है, उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूँ कि आज डा० लोहिया के लिये मरने वाले जितने व्यक्ति हैं नवम्बर इस देश में उतने किसी नेता के लिये नहीं हैं। 4,000 आदमी लगातार खून देने के लिये...

MR. SPEAKER: You are converting it into a debate. I will not allow that.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: You fix the date for the debate.

MR. SPEAKER: There are procedures for that.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhopura): The Minister said that individually no doctor could be blamed, collectively the team of doctors was responsible for certain omissions and commissions I want to know what is the difficulty in the way of the government to take steps against all the doctors collectively against whom the report is there that there were omissions and commissions. What is the difficulty? That I want to know.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: You had been a Judge ...

MR. SPEAKER: I am Speaker now.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: You go Through the report...

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN. Who operated—that is not said in the report.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : अध्यक्ष जी, बहुत ही अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि वह लोग जो डा० लोहिया जी की मौत के बाद लगातार कहते रहे हैं कि डा० साहब की हत्या हुई, अब वही लोग जब सरकार में आ गये हैं तब यह कहते हैं कि किसी का दोषी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है। एक व्यक्ति जब दो तरह की बात करता है तो समझ में नहीं आता। राज नारायण जी जो इस वक्त कह रहे हैं इस पर पूरी तरह बहम होनी चाहिये और हम नाबित करेंगे कि डा० लोहिया की हत्या हुई है, जानबूझ कर हत्या की गई है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये।

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): If such apathy, complacency and negligence, as the Minister stated, could happen could occur in the case of a distinguished son of India, as he has rightly described Dr. Lohia, I should der to think what will happen to the common patients in our hospitals whose care and welfare the Janata Government is charged with. I do not know what will happen to the common people. Perhaps, at this rate our hospitals may well become mortuaries.

श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी (खसीलाबाद): इसलिये इस पर बहम करना जरूरी है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I have said about the American Embassy. I have even given the name.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called for a report and the report has not yet come to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY EOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have a notice for rushing food to Bangladesh where there are famine conditions. The

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Prime Minister during his last visit promised to give 20,000 tonnes of food. I would like to know...

MR. SPEAKER: When did you give notice?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Today before 10 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: You have always a priority. That I forgot.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please change the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot change the rules.

12.40 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) NON-APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA (Jammu): Though Jammu and Kashmir State is a part of India, but only certain Articles of our Constitution have been made applicable to this State, the State has got a Constitution of its own.

Now, may I remind the House that Article 19 of the Indian Constitution which pertains to freedom of speech, to formulate association, union, to move freely in the country, to reside anywhere in the country etc. is applicable only for a period of twenty-five years ending on 14th May, 1979. Similarly, Article 16(3) of our Constitution which pertains to employment and appointment to an office is not made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir State.

In these circumstances and in view of Article 370 (though of a temporary nature in our Constitution), I urge upon the Government of India to take all such necessary steps in this connection to remove this disparity once for all. This

being a matter of very great importance and of public benefit will particularly benefit lakhs of people of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

(11) NEED FOR HELP AND COMPENSATION TO THE VICTIMS OF SQUALL IN BIHAR ON THE 27TH APRIL, 1979.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (गहरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के अधीन मैं निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं के विषय का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ :—

दि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स, नई दिल्ली विनायक सोमवार 30 अप्रैल, 1979 एच. एच. राष्ट्रीय अखबारों में "14 डेड इन बिहार स्कूल", जिसके अनुसार विगत 29-4-79 का बिहार में जबर्दस्त बाढ़ी, तूफान, साइक्लोन और धोलों की वृष्टि हुई है। दर्जनों लोग मरे हैं, संकड़ों घायल हुए हैं, पशुघातों की भी अनगिनत मृत्यु हुई है, हजारों घर धराशायी हुए हैं, वृक्षों के रोड़ पर गिरने से यातायात अवरोध हो गया है, लाखों परिवार बे-घरबार हैं। इस अप्रत्याशित प्राकृतिक प्रकाप ने बिहार के जन जीवन को अस्त-व्यस्त कर दिया है। अतः कृषि और मिर्चाई मंत्री का ध्यान इस भार दिलाते हुए आप्रार्थ करता हूँ कि प्रविलम्ब केन्द्रिय सहायता तथा अद्ययन बल भेजकर क्षति का पता लगावें और इस प्राकृतिक विपदा का मुकाबला करने के लिये राज्य सरकार की पर्याप्त सहायता करें।

(11) PERFORMANCE OF THE INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM IN WORLD CUP TOURNAMENT AT PERTH

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): May I make a statement on a matter of very serious and urgent public importance regarding the miserable performance in World Cup Hockey at Perth?

India has put in a miserable performance in World Cup Hockey at Perth by finishing fifth. It had lost earlier to Holland and Australia. This performance may put India out of World Cup Hockey. It is a shame because Pakistan has won the world cup.

The sad state of Indian Hockey can be ascribed to the failure of the Indian Hockey Federation. Instead of making good selection and looking out for genuine talent, the I.H.F. has been more busy in its own intrigues while the Education Ministry has been a

helpless spectator. For India to regain its lost glory, the whole body of I.H.F. should be scrapped.

(IV) SUPPLY OF CEMENT TO ASSAM TEA ESTATES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR LABOURER.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): I take the liberty to make the following Statement. The Regional Cement Officer Calcutta, on the allocations of cement made by the Ministry of Industries, issues allotments of cement for different tea estates of Assam and since no one tea estate can afford to hire one or more trucks to carry the cement allotted to it at Chaihasa or Shalimar from where also no direct truck haulage service into Assam is available, all the tea estates, which are hurriedly completing the construction of labour housing as required under the Plantation Labour Act passed by the Lok Sabha, have their transporters based at Calcutta and Jogighopa, Assam. The cement that is taken for road haulage due to non-availability of railway wagons are at first carried to Calcutta from where another fleet of trucks having permits to ply between Calcutta and Assam carry it to different tea estates. This process is going on for over a decade. The transporters, having no title to the cement they handle, are not required to take out storage licence under the Essential Commodities Act though they have to hold cement for some days to weeks pending transshipment into Assam bound trucks. On or about 27th April, 1979, the West Bengal Government sealed up all the cement that was held by some transporters at Cassipore and arrested two transporters for allegedly not possessing storage licence for the cement that was held by them pending transshipment and thereby created unnecessary obstacle in the process of constructing labour housing in Assam tea estates before the rains set in June-July, next. The Ministries of Industry and Commerce, Government of India might be pleased to take up the matter in collaboration with the Tea Board so that the cement is

forthwith released and no further obstacles with harassment are created on baseless grounds on transport of cement.

(V) REPORTED DECISION OF GOVERNMENT TO CHANGE THE VENUE OF THE NEXT NON-COMPETITIVE INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL FROM CALCUTTA TO BANGALORE.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I want to draw the attention of the government to the following matter of urgent public importance.

It is a matter of dismay to note that the Government of India has reportedly decided to hold the next non-competitive International Films Festival of India in Bangalore in January, 1980 instead of in Calcutta as had been promised. This decision of the change of venue from Calcutta to Bangalore tantamounts to going back upon its own commitment.

The criterion and reasons for such selection of venue lend the whole matter open to question. The primary objective of such film festival being the involvement of film-makers, technicians, workers, artists and the film-goers Calcutta's claim is pre-eminent.

The West Bengal government have also requested the Government of India to revise the decision regarding the venue of the International Film Festival and hold it at Calcutta.

(VI) NEED FOR IMMEDIATE COMPLETION OF DURGAPUR-CALCUTTA EXPRESS HIGHWAY.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I want to draw the attention of the government to a matter of urgent public importance.

West Bengal is the most densely populated State of India and it is one of the industrially developed State also. There are two biggest ports in Calcutta and Haldia. Besides, these ports, railway track are also not in-

[Shri Raj Krishan Dawn]

significant. But due to heavy shortage of railway wagons transportation of goods by road transport has increased considerably. There are two Steel Plants in this State. There are too much pressure or congestion on roads as supply of coal and other steel and industrial products to and fro Calcutta are entirely dependent on the lorries. Moreover, vehicle traffic is becoming heavy every day as satellite towns are growing in the hinterland of Calcutta. G.T. Road is the only means of communication from one end to the other part of West Bengal and also other parts of India for carrying goods traffic and vehicular traffic. For these reasons, in the year 1965, to enhance the road transport facilities and decrease the congestion on the G.T. Road, the then Government of India, with a view to connect the industrial belt of West Bengal with Calcutta, decided to construct Durgapur-Calcutta Express Highway and for this purpose hundreds of acres of valuable cultivable lands were acquired and those lands are still being left unutilised. The earthwork of this road has also been completed to a certain extent—not only this, articles required for the construction of the roads had been purchased and stacked. Stockyards and watchmen's rooms by the side of this road have been constructed and more than Rs. 2.2 crores have already been spent for the purpose. But the work has been kept suspended for want of funds. As a result, the transportation of goods is not only put at a jeopardy but also number of road accidents have been increasing day by day. I have come to know from the answers given by the Departmental Minister in this August House that by this time goods for the construction of the road worth few lakhs of rupees have already been stolen. On the other side more than Rs. 2 crores have been spent. The Minister also informed me in reply to my Question that shortage of funds does not permit the Government to finish the construction of this vital Highway.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, neither any of the Hon. Members of this House from West Bengal, including myself nor any citizen of West Bengal is happy with the replies given by the Central Government through the Minister.

It is a matter of deep regret that the Government of India could not complete the road during the last 14 years.

To meet the urgent needs of the State, I would request the Government of India to complete the road without any least possible delay as otherwise there might be wide-spread unrest for this in the State of West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we pass on to the next item.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I have written to you. This week has also gone...

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I wish to make a submission, with your permission regarding Rule 31, sub-rule (2). I would like to say at the outset that it is a useful and helpful innovation which has been made by you in the Procedure in pursuance of the pledge you took when you assumed this august office that you would make Parliament more effective, and this Rule 377 interlude has become very interesting, Sir. But, I am sorry to say that sub-rule (2) of Rule 31 is not helpful to us. It does say that a subject-matter not listed in the List of Business can be taken up with the permission of the Speaker. That saving clause is there. Otherwise it is not possible for us to take up something which is not listed in the List of Business. I am given to understand, Sir, that these statements to be made at this particular point of time in the House are considered and disposed of one way or the other by you in your Chamber around about 10 or 10-30 in the morning. Now, Sir, I fail to see why it is not possible for the efficient Lok Sabha Secretariat—whose efficiency I have always held was and is superior to that of the

Government Secretariat—to make this available in a cyclostyled form as a Supplementary List of Business. Half an hour or one hour would do for this purpose and it can be done during the Question Hour. One hour is enough. It can be typed and cyclostyled as a Supplementary List of Business.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion. It can be considered.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It can be in our hands within one hour. So, I would request you...

MR. SPEAKER: At least from next session we will try to do that.

SHRI PURNANRAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): Notices under Rule 377 do not come on the same day. I gave a notice for the 30th April. It has come only today. There is so much gap in between.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: What I say is: Supplementary List of Business should include that.

MR. SPEAKER: Certainly that will be considered.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली) : श्रीमान्,...

MR. SPEAKER: No please. You have taken 28 minutes.

श्री राज नारायण: आप केवल हमारे लिए धन्याय करते हैं।

I request you. You please hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: You have been given 28 minutes yesterday. No further time. You have been given out of turn.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Kindly see the Debate of yesterday. Kindly see the proceedings. It says:

"Mr. Chairman: I am sorry, the time is over. Your speech is deemed to be over."

He says 'Deemed to be over,' not 'over'. I have just to make a distinction between these two—deemed to be over and over.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. The Chairman had no other alternative but to say 'deemed to be over'.

श्री राजनारायण: श्रीमान्, आप तो स्वीकर नए बन है और मैं पालियामेन्टी प्रोसीजर में 25 साल से हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप जैसे एक जजमेंट देते हैं कि कोई बिल पास हुआ तो पहले आप कहते हैं कि मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि मेजारिटी प्रोपोजीशन को है, उसके बाद फिर आप कहेंगे कि

Now it is certain that opposition is in majority

तब वह रिजल्ट डिक्लेयर करते हैं। कल बेयर को कहना चाहिये या कि आप को कल मौका नहीं मिलेगा। मैं प्रस्तावना से घाता क्यों घाज ?

MR. SPEAKER: Your health is more important. You have done injustice to yourself by coming.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: My point is more important than by coming

MR. SPEAKER: I have not found it more important than your health.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं आप का बड़ा धावर करता हूँ। मैं आप से विनम्र प्रार्थना करता हूँ, आप की कलिया का मैं धावर करूँगा मगर बुकि आपकी कलिया को इस समय गलत समझता हूँ इसलिए मैं इस सदन का त्याग आज दूसरी बार कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि अगर आप मुझे बोलने नहीं देते हैं तो मुसलमान, ईसाई, पारसी और दूसरी माइनारिटीज के अधिकारी का कल कर दिया जाएगा।

MR. SPEAKER: You are now making another speech, I am sorry. If you walk out, I cannot help it; that is a different matter.

श्री राजनारायण . लेकिन तीसरी बार का बाक-घाउट will have a different shape.

—यह मैं आज डिक्लेयर करके जा रहा हूँ।

Shri Raj Narain then left the House.

12.56 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE DECISIONS OF
GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOM-
MENDATIONS OF THE HIGH LEVEL
COMMITTEE ON CEMENT
INDUSTRY**

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): In view of the importance of the Cement Industry to our developing economy and the need to attain self-sufficiency in this essential commodity within the shortest possible time, Government appointed a High Level Committee in April, 1978 under the chairmanship of the Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, to undertake a comprehensive review of the Cement Industry in all its aspects, including costs and prices. The Committee submitted its report in December, 1978. The Committee has made several recommendations of far reaching importance for the development of the Cement Industry and it would, therefore, take some more time to finalise the views of the Government on all of them. Having regard to the expiry of the earlier pricing period by March 31, 1979 Government had decided to examine, in the first instance, the more important recommendations relating to pricing and incentives and deal with the other conclusions and recommendations of the Committee in appropriate manner at a later stage. However, I am laying on the Table of the House today a summary of all the recommendations contained in the report of the High Level Committee.

The decisions of the Government on the main recommendations of the Committee on cement prices and incentives are contained in the Government Resolution which also I am placing on the Table of the House today. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4394/79].

I may briefly mention here the main elements of the new pricing system for the Cement Industry. In the place of the present uniform retention

price, a three-tier system of retention prices at Rs. 185, Rs. 205 and Rs. 220 per tonne respectively for the low-cost, medium-cost and high-cost units as determined by the Committee will be introduced. New Cement units and substantial expansions have already been granted a still higher price of Rs. 296 per tonne from September, 1977. Production units in hilly areas would continue to get additional retention prices as at present. The retention prices would be reviewed annually in the light of cost variations of essential inputs like price of coal, freight on coal, power tariff, stores and spares and wages. It is proposed to continue the subsidy for consumption of furnace oil and for the maintenance of captive power plants on the basis of the rates recommended by the Committee.

As a result of the implementation of the recommendations of the High Level Committee regarding prices and incentives, the uniform F.O.R. destination price is being increased by Rs. 25.68 per tonne i.e., from Rs. 293.26 to Rs. 318.94 per tonne (excluding excise duty and packing charges)

As the House is aware, the announcement by the Government in September, 1977 of 12 per cent post-tax return for new units and substantial expansions has already had a significant impact on new investment in the Cement Industry which had been lagging behind earlier. As against only 7 Letters of Intent and 11 Industrial Licences for a total capacity of 84.6 lakh tonnes issued during the three years 1974-77, as many as 35 Letters of Intent and 7 Industrial Licences for a total capacity of 150.5 lakh tonnes have been issued during the last two years (1977-79). The House is also aware of the substantial concessions announced in January 1979 for the establishment of mini cement plants. As a result of the announcement, 38 schemes for setting up of mini cement

plants with a total capacity of nearly 12 lakh tonnes have already been approved.

I am quite hopeful that with the present announcement of a rationalised price structure and provisions for incentives, there would be an even greater momentum in the establishment of new capacity in the Cement Industry. At present, in spite of a record production of cement, demand has outstripped supply on account of a phenomenal spurt in construction activities in the fields of Agriculture, Power, Industry and Housing. We have had to make good part of the shortage by importing cement at much higher cost. I am sure that with the renewed interest shown in investment in the Cement Industry, we would succeed in doubling our capacity and production within the next five years and reach self-sufficiency in this essential commodity.

MR. SPEAKER: Just one word, so that somebody might not come in the picture....

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I seek your guidance with regard to a matter which is very much in our minds. Two statements have been made, on economic policy: one was by Mr. Dharia, and another by Mr. Fernandes, the Minister of Industry. What is this House expected to do, apart from hearing these statements? When the Foreign Trade policy for a Year has been laid down by the Government, and it is conveyed to the House, the House has a duty in the matter. The Chair cannot simply say that it cannot do anything, since the Government is not a position to find time. Then we will refuse to listen to the statement made by the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: We will consider it.

The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 2. P. M.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned, for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch of Fourteen of the Clock.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
(AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar). I rise to lend my support to this important measure which has come in the nature of undoing many wrongs that has been done in the previous parliaments, especially by the amending Acts of 1965 and 1972. I also feel that this Bill could have come much earlier. I know there were certain constraints of time; none-the-less I should have liked this Bill to have been passed earlier than it is going to be now. It also gives me an opportunity to express some of my views on broad issues of university autonomy and university functioning in our country. I also welcome the discussion on this Bill because it affords us the scope for making corrections, and gives me an occasion for seeking some clarifications and also for reiterating some of my convictions, in the brief time at my disposal.

I want to start with a warm tribute to the great patriot, pioneer educationist and visionary Sir Syed Ahmed Khan who in 1973 laid the foundation for the Aligarh Muslim University by his imaginative act of setting up this centre, he had sown the seed so well and so carefully, and he nurtured the plant with care and vision; it has now fruited into a great seat of higher learning and education, that is Aligarh Muslim University. We are happy at that. Let us stress this point that Aligarh Muslim University is an important place of

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

higher education precisely because it is a national institution, it is not a sectarian institution; it is not a narrow institution; it is a national institution with this important additional factor, namely that it is a national institution with emphasis on the study at depth of Muslim culture, language, religion, philosophy, etc.

I referred to the two earlier amendments, 1965 and 1972 amendments. I wonder why and how those came about, I have no time to go into the political overtones of the then governments which promoted them to go in for those amendments but I must say that although the amending Bills at that time contained the statement of objects and reasons, those were not the real objects and reasons. I am afraid the real objects and reasons were to teach some kind of lessons to certain types of people and what is much worse—to interfere politically into the academic institutions and bodies of higher learning in our country. That is something which as an academician I cannot tolerate. That is why I feel that those two amending Acts were also wrong in so far as they distorted academic freedom and autonomy and democratic functioning of the University, and they diluted the representation of Professors, students and many institutional devices which were built in University administration.

To-day, we are confronted with two issues. First is, should the Aligarh Muslim University retain, what is called a minority character? Second question is about the autonomy. The first question is a particular question. The Second question is a larger question. On the particular question, I believe that there will be time to-morrow when my friend Mr. Banatwalla's Bill which is already under discussion may come and we may discuss the

question of making Aligarh University an institution with its own minority character. I do not want to go into that aspect at this stage. I do wish to suggest that the question of autonomy of the University and the democratisation of the University functioning which I say is a larger question is a very important one. In our Constitution in Article 30(1), it has been clearly mentioned that minorities have rights to promote their interest of educational, cultural importance and the right is protected. I do not want to go into the legality of Supreme Court interpretation, specially in the light of Act of 1965. But my view is clear that whatever the Constitution it is there and whatever the Supreme Court judgement, after all the Supreme Court judgement is liable to correction by the Supreme Court themselves. They can still revise their own earlier decision. I do not want to go into that aspect at this stage. My point is to stress that minority rights must remain intact. That minority language and culture, not only of Muslims, but of all minorities, and the continued study of those minority languages and culture must be promoted. I am now talking about this Bill—Aligarh Muslim University Bill—and its special purpose is, and if I may call it that way, its unique flavour is learning and education of Muslim culture and philosophy etc., and that must be protected and promoted.

I want to ask a question of the hon. Minister—why was the Minority Commission not consulted prior to bringing of this Bill into this House? I suppose, the House knows that the first Chairman of the Minority Commission, Shri Minoo Masani resigned precisely on this issue; besides, other issues, his main grievance was that Minority Commission was not consulted before this Bill was brought to the Parliament. Now if the Minority Commission is set up by the Janata Government, and I welcome that step of the Janata Government, I do not

know why the Janata Government fell short of asking an advisory opinion and constructive opinion of the Minority Commission. I am sure they would have gone into the depth of the matter and they would have given us a valuable report. Of course, they have given us a report but my point is, it should have been earlier rather than later, specially in view of the fact that the Minority Commission's reports and activities so far have been helpful and constructive. I want to emphasise and reiterate once again that Aligarh Muslim University and for that matter all such national institutions, although they are meant for specialised flavour, they are national institutions and they cannot be considered as communal or sectarian institutions of learning at all. Only their speciality and flavour have to be retained on their cultural campuses and for their cultural imports.

Now, Sir, a University by very definition, is a wide-horizoned and a broad based temple of learning. It is a place where quest for truth goes on earnestly and for all the times and with all the devotion and sincerity at the command of all people who are involved in that exercise. Therefore, no University can afford to have narrow or petty considerations. Therefore, I say further, exclusiveness of any kind would be harmful and detrimental to national unity and integration.

Having said that, in the remaining time at my disposal, I want to suggest in some details, if you permit me, the great harm that was done not only to Aligarh Muslim University but to many universities in this country, by State legislative enactments and Parliamentary enactments, in terms of erosion and corrosion of the University autonomy and democratic functioning of the University administration. I congratulate the Minister on bringing this Bill. He himself said, he is glad he got this opportunity to pilot this Bill and thereby restore

autonomy in this university. But my point is, although the Bill does fairly and adequately restore autonomy, it does not do so quite fully and quite well. This can be seen from the fact that Dr. Chunder himself has moved many amendments to make the representation of various institutions better and wider. That itself shows that he is not satisfied with the kind of arrangements he made originally. Mr. Banatwalla also has given many amendments. All this shows that it would have been better if a Bill of this nature had been introduced last year and referred to a Select Committee so that the Select Committee's report would have come by now and we would have been benefited by more mature and cool consideration and discussion of the various aspects involved, instead of Parliament spending its limited time in a hurry as it were to amend this or that provision and make the functioning more autonomous. Autonomy is inherent in the university. University endeavour and image is meaningless if there is no autonomy. I find that increasingly this is being corroded.

Take the question of appointment of Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor is to be appointed by a particular method. I know that many universities have tried their best to find out the safest, the best and the most suitable method of appointing the Vice-Chancellor. But none of the methods employed so far has been found completely satisfactory acceptable by and large. A number of experiments have been done. I oppose the fact that in the matter of appointment of Vice-Chancellor, a lot of political interference and a lot of political domination by this party or that party comes into operation. That is bad. My friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee is sitting to my left. His party is governing in West Bengal now. I say with distress that the West Bengal Government's Calcutta University Bill, which is now before a Select Committee has got a provision which

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says that in the ultimate analysis, if the Vice-Chancellor is not going to be appointed by the methods spelt out in the Bill, the appointment will be made by the Chancellor, that is, the Governor, in consultation with the Education Minister, which in fact means interference by the Government in the university affairs. I should have liked that the court or the senate gives a panel of three names, out of which the Chancellor chooses one. That is better. I believe every one will agree that the Vice-Chancellor is the head of the university and he has a lot to do. His position is pivotal. His decision-making power is crucial. What happened in my own State of Gujarat? The Gujarat University was founded in 1950. I want it to go on record that it was the political interference during those times by the Congress Government which prevented my father from becoming the first Vice-Chancellor of that university, a place which he had earned by being the Chairman of Gujarat University Committee. He was Speaker at that time and in fact he was ready to give up Speakership to become Vice-Chancellor. Not only that. Years later, a man like Dr Vikram Sarabhai was denied the Vice-Chancellorship precisely because of the kind of Political interference that took place in those days. The country can say that because he was denied Vice-Chancellorship, he could become Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and that was an advantage to the country. But my point is that appointment of Vice-Chancellor should not be a matter of political football, political gimmicks and games.

Let me make another point. Participation, freedom, responsibility and instructed contribution to the university's good and welfare by the professors, teachers and students on the one hand and by the non-teaching staff on the other—all these combined together must make the university a good body.

This Bill has done some good by giving representation at various levels and into various bodies like the Academic Council, Executive Council, Court, etc. That process must be extended because if there is mismanagement of university administration, the solution is not political interference, but the remedy is to inject more democracy into the administration and make the university people more responsible by giving more responsibility to the professors, teachers, students and non-teaching staff. The democratic functioning of a university can only be ensured by keeping official control completely out or at least to the minimum by keeping extra-academic interests totally out, and by making political meddling and assaults impossible. Only then we shall be able to have true autonomy in the right sense of the term. The confidence of the Muslims, the confidence of the minorities, the confidence of academicians have to be earned and retained by all concerned. If we do that especially in regard to the Aligarh Muslim University, then I am quite sure that the principles of secularism, modernity, culture and education can well be harmoniously blended together.

I hope, the Minister will bring a new Bill keeping in view all these things. I wish him success. I hope, he will not stop there and he will proceed in the right direction and make this University and indeed all universities in India more autonomous, more free and more academically fruitful and successful.

डा० राजजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, उसमें ज्यादा चर्चा अनीमस और मुस्लिम तथा हिन्दू की हो रही है, जबकि सबसे प्रमुख चर्चा विश्वविद्यालय के संबंध में होनी चाहिए।

नेहरू जी ने विश्वविद्यालय के उद्देश्यों के विषय में कहा था —

"A university stands for humanism, for tolerance for reason, for the adventure of ideas and for the

search for truth. It stands for the onward march of the human race towards ever higher objectives. If the universities discharge their stands adequately, then it is well with nature and the people."

डा० राधाकृष्णन् ने भी विश्वविद्यालय आयोग की अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था :—

"Universities are the houses of intellectual adventure. Everything is being brought to the test of reason, venerable theologies, ancient political arrangements, a thousand things which a generation ago looked as fixed as the hills."

डा० कोटारी ने विश्वविद्यालय के उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए कहा था कि विश्वविद्यालय का उद्देश्य नये ज्ञान का स्थान और पोषण करना है, पुरे उत्साह के साथ, जिससे हाकर मनुष्य की श्रद्धापूर्ण मजुत पठना है और नई आवश्यकताओं और नई चीजों के सर्जन में प्राचीन ज्ञान और विश्वास की व्याख्या करना है ।

जब विश्वविद्यालय की चर्चा होती है, तो वह कोई धार्मिक ग्रंथों की चर्चा नहीं होती है । विश्वविद्यालय में तो शास्त्रों का भी पोस्ट मार्टम किया जाता है और मानस की भी शवपरीक्षा होती है । मैं विश्वविद्यालय का अध्ययन करने के लिये साईं हेंसलन की पुस्तक "दि डेडि-केटिड लाइफ" में से यूनियनिटी के उद्देश्य के सम्बन्ध में उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ —

"The University is a places of research new and necessary knowledge is to be developed. It cannot live and thrive under the domination either of the Government or the Church. Freedom and development are the breadth of its nostrils, and it can recognise no authority except that which rests on the right of truth to command obedience."

अमरीका के मुख्य न्यायाधीश, जर्ज वारेन ने भी कहा था :—

"To impose any strait-jacket upon the intellectual leaders in our colleges and universities would imperil the future of the nation."

अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में जितनी भी रिपोर्टें हैं—सरकार कमेटी की रिपोर्ट, गजेन्द्रगढ़कर कमेटी की रिपोर्टें आदि—, उन्हें भी ध्यान में रखना होगा ।
• सरकार कमेटी ने कहा था :—

974 LS—10

"What exactly is meant by saying that Aligarh is a Muslim University and Banaras, a Hindu University. There is talk of having a Sikh university, and possibly a Christian university. What meaning do these terms connote? When we call a place 'university', whether we call it a Hindu or Muslim, whether it is located in Aligarh or in Banaras or in Timbactoo, it must first of all be a University."

इस लिए जब हम इस सर्वम में चर्चा करते हैं, तो बोझा ऊपर उठ कर चर्चा करनी चाहिए । लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय की अपनी कोई परम्परा नहीं है । अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय की परम्परा भारतीय सभ्यता का एक प्रावश्यक अंग है । जब कास्टोट्यूट एमेम्बली में माइनास्टीज से सम्बन्धित एक्टिफिक 30 पर विचार हो रहा था, तो श्री लोकनाथ मिश्र ने कहा था —

"Just as there is the ocean to which all the rivers go, to the cultural ocean, to the spiritual ocean that is India, that has been our heritage, all our rivers of culture, language and script, hopes and aspirations must go and form a mighty ocean ever full."

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि भारतवर्ष की संस्कृति को हिन्दू राष्ट्रवाद या सकीण्ड इस्लामवाद का पर्याय नहीं कहा जा सकता है । भारतवर्ष की संस्कृति एक सामाजिक संस्कृति है । हम में जितना हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का योगदान है, उस से कम अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय का योगदान नहीं है । जिस दिन हम इस को योगदान को कम करेंगे भारतवर्ष की संस्कृति विखंडित हो जायेगी । इसीलिये जब यह अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय का बिल लैजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल में प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा था तो उस समय मोहम्मद अली साहब ने इस के उद्देश्यों के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा था—

"My Lord, the passing of this Bill means that the Government is ready to co-operate with the Muslim community for the purpose of preserving and promoting their special culture and for providing the necessary means required for their special needs."

मधुसूक्त में जब मुसलमान राजाओं को शपथों ने बरस किया और उन के साथ बहुत अन्याय हुआ, उस के बाद वह बहुत बाढ़ रहे थे ऐसी किसी संस्था का

[श्री० रामजी सिंह]

विभाग करना, तो बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी को पहले कायम किया लेकिन उस के बाद जब बहुत माग हुई तो अमीरुद्दौलत मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय को कायम किया। मुसलमान लोगों के साथ काफी अन्याय भरेजो ने किया है। लेकिन मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने का मतलब कोई यह नहीं था कि किसी खास तरह की एक धार्मिक संस्था का हम निर्माण करें। सर सैयद अहमद खां, जिन का नाम कौन नहीं जानता, उन्होंने बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कहा था कि यह मुस्लिम जनता को पीछे पड़ी हुई है, इस को हम धार्मिक विज्ञान और धार्मिक शिक्षा देना चाहते हैं ताकि वह जीवन संश्राम में किसी से पीछे न रहे। यही मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का उद्देश्य था और यही कारण है कि जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ तो हमारे पहले शिक्षा मंत्री मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद जो बिल साफ़ उस में उन्होंने क्या कहा यह आप देखें। आजादों हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री उस की आजादी की वापस कर रहे हैं। उन को यहाँ की धारों धारों वाली पीढ़ियाँ याद करती कि उन्होंने उस की आजादी को वापस किया। लेकिन मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद ने कहा था कि मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी की आजादी 1920 के ऐक्ट के अनुसार खत्म हो चुकी थी। वे अपनी ड्रेस भी नहीं पहन सकते थे मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में बिना गवर्नर जनरल की इजाजत के। मौलाना आजाद के ये शब्द हैं :—

"He advised the students to act upon the Viceroy's words. The day after he spoke, Mr. Beck was called by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and asked as to why he delivered that speech. Mr. Beck referred to the speech delivered by Lord Dufferin, as was published in Pioneer, and asked Sir Syed if he would go against what the Governor-General had said. Sir Syed had to eat the humble pie, because he could not do anything. Such was the freedom the University had under the British rule"

इसीलिए मौलाना आजाद ने इस की आजादी को वापस किया।

इस के बाद हम देखते हैं छागला साहब ने जब इस का संशोधन किया तो उस समय भी इस के सम्बन्ध में सारी चर्चाएँ हुईं, वह तो एक प्रगतिशील भावनी थे, उन्होंने भी इस मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के सम्बन्ध में इस की आजादी की बरकरार रखने की सकारित्व की और इस का जो एक विश्वविद्यालय का स्वरूप है उस को रखने की इजाजत दी।

लेकिन सबमूच में दुर्भाग्य तो तब हुआ जब हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी पर छुरा भोका गया और जब इंदिरा जी के राज का अवसरण हुआ, उस समय केवल हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी नहीं छीनी गई बल्कि मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी की आजादी का खून हो गया और

यही जो आज समर्थन कर रहे हैं इस बिल का और धड़ियाली धाँसू बहा रहे हैं उन्होंने उस समय क्या कहा था ? नूरुल हसन साहब यह कहते हैं :—

"Sir, this is a Demand, which is neither in the national interest, nor in the interest of the University itself, nor, I may venture to suggest, of any section of our population, including the Muslim community."

न आजादी चाहिये, न मुस्लिम नाम तक चाहिये, यह है नूरुल हसन साहब और इंदिरा का प्रमाण पत्र।

इसीलिए सबमूच में जब आप यह बिल लाए तो हिन्दुराज के मुसलमान भाइयों के हृदय में यह खूबी आई कि मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में मुसलमानों की जो आकांक्षा थी उस को समझा गया और उस की आजादी को वापस किया गया।

इसी तरह जो और बहुत सारी कमेटियों की रिपोर्टें हैं उस को देखें। जो बग कमेटे की रिपोर्टें हैं उस में उन्होंने भी यह कहा था :—

"The Committee has already unanimously recommended that the residential character of the University should be maintained and hence there should be no question of affiliation or grant of privilege of University to colleges established by any outside agency. Consequential amendments necessary to give effect to this recommendation and to maintain its minority character should be carried out in respect of the sections concerned."

एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल की जो रेकमेंडेशन है वह भी इसी प्रकार है :—

"They made no reference to articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution, nor to the minority character of the University. They leave untouched the character of the institution as a national centre of higher learning, open to all, irrespective of differences of caste, community, religion etc., a symbol of our secularism and unity in diversity."

इसके बावजूद, हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बिल रखा है, मैं बहुत चाहता हूँ कि लोग चाहें जो कहें, राजनीति करने वाले लोग कुछ कह सकें यूनिवर्सिटी को जो रूप दिया गया है और जो नामकरण किया गया है उसमें मुसलमान भाइयों की भावना का प्रति ध्वनित किया गया है।

“‘University’ means the educational institution which was originated as a Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College Aligarh established by the Muslims of India incorporated in 1920 by this Act’

यह स्वीकार किया है पहली बार मुसलमान भाइयों ने कि जो संस्था बनी थी उसको कोमिल न एक्ट से स्वीकृति मिली।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इसकी आजादी को भी बाधित किया गया है।

एक बात और भी है। लोग को बरगलाना तो आसान होता है। लोग कहते हैं कि मान्यारिटी बर्रिस्टर क्यों नहीं किया गया लेकिन देश में 150 यूनिवर्सिटी हैं बौन सी यूनिवर्सिटी आर्टिकल 30(1) में शामिल है? जो हमारी साचारी है उसका भी समझने की वाशिश की जानी चाहिये। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपन जजमेंट में कहा है

University cannot be said to have been established by the Muslims but one established by the Act of the Indian Legislative Council

सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के चलते हमारे मंत्री महोदय बिधान के धनसार जितनी दूर नज़र जा सकने से गए हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के खिलाफ जान भी उनकी ताबत नहीं है। लेकिन जितनी दूर तब जा सकन वे गए हैं। उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया है

‘‘University’’ means the educational institution which originated as the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College Aligarh established by the Muslims of India’

इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी जा कर सकते थे उन्होंने किया है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola)
That is an eye-wash Don't deceive yourself

डा० रामजी सिंह जिन्होंने आजादी का झुन बहाया उनको आजादी के लिए बालने का अधिकार नहीं है।

मैं अन्त में गजन्तगदकर रिपोर्ट से कुछ पढ़ना चाहूँगा

The Aligarh Muslim University has over the years made a notable contribution in the education of Muslims and has contributed to the study of Muslim culture and philosophy in depth as one of the prominent academic activities and academic work Indian culture is composite in character and to the enrichment of the composite culture Muslims had made a significant contribution”

गजन्तगदकर कहते हैं —

These two universities are national institutions and must always remain as such It is essential that the Central universities should maintain their national character”

बहा पर इस्लामिक संस्कृति और सभ्यता की सारी बातें हाती रहेंगी। यदि अभी आप 8 करोड़ देते हैं तो उनकी इसकाद का आप और बढ़ाये ताकि राष्ट्रीय गौरव का रूप में यह संस्था रहे। 38 देशों के लोग बहा पर पढ़ रहे हैं। दुनिया के पचासा देशों के लोग पढ़ने के लिए बहा पर आयेगे और लोगों को यह होगा कि हम धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्र में मुस्लिम संस्कृति की पराई भी उतने ही प्यार से होती है जितना कि किसी अन्य की।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत इस विधयक का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI A SUNNA SAHIB (Palghat)
Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, really the introduction of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill cuts both ways. Now, it comes as an amendment to the Act of 1920. At the same time I would like to draw the attention of the hon Minister to this—to what extent it will improve the Act Regarding the 1920 Act there were omissions and commissions. By simply introducing certain things, to what extent you are protecting the minority character? There are three

[Shri A. Sunna Sahib]

important factors which are to be taken into consideration—whether it will become an autonomous body, whether it will take into account the interests of the minorities at large, and under Article (30)(1) which is much agitated and much spoken of here, whether the minority character of the institution will be kept up.

As far as the other two things are concerned, it is a well-established fact now that the Minorities Commission was not at all happy.

As far as the third point is concerned, the minority character of the institution has to be preserved. What is minority character? The Act itself is a creation of Parliament. To what extent does it protect the interests of the minority? If a minority community starts an institution, it must be allowed to have its own management and out look, but the present Bill is no improvement upon the Act of 1972. It only makes it appear that we are bringing something better, while actually it is not so. If the intention of the Bill is really to make an improvement, it must preserve the culture and education of the minority.

When we talk of the minority character of the institution, one should not immediately think on lines of communalism. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded this institution. Before that the Anglo Oriental College was there. By way of abundant caution, to preserve their culture, the minority community contributed the funds for this institution in full by themselves, and the college was converted into a university.

The university must not only be autonomous, but in its governing body there should be sufficient representation for the Muslims, so that the interests of the Muslims are protected. Irrespective of their caste and creed, all students will be admitted, but at the same time, the minority character of the institution will also have to be preserved.

If under article 30(1) you allow the Muslims to run this institution,

they must also be allowed to preserve their culture as well as religion. In spite of the fact that its minority character is preserved, the public interests and a national outlook will also be maintained. The present Bill is very silent over this matter. So, my respectful submission is that the minority character, as envisaged under article 30(1) should be incorporated in this Bill, while its national character is also maintained.

The Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University are our two eyes. When we come to the Aligarh Muslim University, we should not treat it differently. It must retain its national character, but the interests of the Muslim minority must also be protected. In the governing body proportional representation must be given to the minority, and we must see that their interests are not jeopardised.

When the majority of the members on the governing body are nominated, it is their majority which will prevail, and the minority will have no voice in the administration of the University. Those who have already contributed to the establishment of the institution must be properly represented in its management. So, the Constitution should be suitably amended, so that the interests of the minority also may be protected.

श्री संयच सिवाकात हुसैन (फतेहपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सवाल है अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के माइनोरिटी करेक्टर का। अगर माइनोरिटी करेक्टर बरकरार रखा जाता है, मेन्टेन किया जाता है तो बाकी बातें करीब-करीब खत्म हो जाती हैं। माइनोरिटी करेक्टर के बारे में कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 30 (1) में दिया गया है कि सभी माइनोरिटीज को अपने एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन को चलाने का हक होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब यह कांस्टीट्यूशन कहता है तो कांस्टीट्यूशन के बमोजब हक देने में सरकार को कोई एनराज नहीं होना चाहिये।

कांस्टीट्यूशन की काम हम सब ने छापी है कि हम कांस्टीट्यूशन के बफाबार रहेंगे। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का माइनोरिटी करेक्टर बरकरार रखने के लिए मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी कोई भीषण नहीं मांग रही है बल्कि वह अपना हक चाहती है जो कांस्टीट्यूशन ने उसे दिया है वह उसे हासिल रहे।

सन् 1947 से लेकर 1977 तक बराबर मुल्क में कांग्रेस सरकार रही है। उसने माइनोरिटीज के हक को बजाय बरकरार रखने के उन हकों को, राइट्स को खत्म करने की कोशिश की है। यही वजह है कि आज फिर अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी बिल को यहाँ लाने की जरूरत पड़ी है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं धन्य करना चाहता हूँ कि इससे पहले की सरकार की यह साजिश रही है कि कैसे माइनोरिटी के सामने नये नये प्राबलम्स क्रियेट किये जाएं, नयी नयी समस्याएँ पैदा की जाएं। बजाय इसके कि इनकी समस्याओं को दूर किया जाना, समस्याएँ पैदा की गयीं। यह माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी की बदबिस्मती रही है कि न केवल अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का मसला बल्कि उर्दू का मसला भी जिसका कि ताल्लुक मुस्लिम माइनोरिटी से है, पैदा किया गया है। इसी तरीके से सर्विसिज के बारे में भी माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी फील करती है कि उनके साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किया गया। यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन बढ़ता ही रहा है और बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। धीरे दिन साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुंफ्रा करते हैं। इन सबका असर सीधे सीधे माइनोरिटीज पर पड़ता है। बजाय इसके कि माइनोरिटीज की समस्याओं को दूर किया जाता, उनके लिए समस्याएँ पैदा की गयीं और वे इसलिये पैदा की गयीं जिससे कि यह कम्युनिटी मजबूत न बन पाये और यह कम्युनिटी कहीं उर्दू के मामले में, कहीं अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के मामले में, कहीं हिन्दू मुस्लिम राण्टस के मामले में फंसी पड़ी है और उनकी जो इकोनामिक कडीशन है आर्थिक दशा है उसकी तरफ बह न सोच पाये। जब वह कमजोर रहेगी तो वह अपनी तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगी। एक शरीर जो बीमार है, उसके लिए यह कहा जाए कि हम तुम का दवा दे रहे हैं और यही कहते हुए उसे थोड़ी थोड़ी देर बाद डाइस बढ़ाया जाए और इसी डाइस के नाम पर उसके थोट लेने की कोशिश की जाए तो वह शरीर कैसे ठीक हो सकता है। मैं बहुत ही धन्य के साथ गुजारिश करूँगा कि जो बाम तीस साल में कांग्रेस सरकार ने किया वह यह किया कि इस कम्युनिटी को कमजोर करने की कोशिश की। मैं चाहूँगा कि अब उन चीजों को दूर किया जाए। मैं यह भी चाहूँगा कि जो 1972 का अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एक्ट है उस को खत्म कर के इस यूनिवर्सिटी को ओरिजिनल स्टेट्स देने की कोशिश की जाए। अगर माइनोरिटी करेक्टर का ओरिजिनल स्टेट्स इस यूनिवर्सिटी को दे दिया गया तो इससे न केवल मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी में बल्कि सारी की सारी माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटीज में यह एहसास पैदा होगा कि सरकार ने सचमुच में बह किया है की उनमें बायबा किया था। यह बात मैं ही नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह बात हमारे मैनिफेस्टो में भी गयी है जिसके द्वारा हमने इन्वेष्टेशन में बायबे

किये हैं। उनमें यह कहा गया है कि हम इस यूनिवर्सिटी का माइनोरिटी करेक्टर मैनेज करेंगे। फिर मैं नहीं समझता कि क्या बजह है जो ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा है? अगर बारीकी से इस बिल को धीरे जो दूसरा राइसें बिल है उन दोनों को देखा जाए तो कोई खाम फर्क नहीं है। जो बिल में है मैं पढ़ता हूँ —

“ ‘University’ means the educational institution, which originated as the Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, established by the Muslims of India, and which was incorporated in 1920 by this Act ”

जैसा बाहा जाता है उसकी यह लैंग्वेज है।

“University” means the educational institution of their choice established by the Muslims of India which originated as the Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh and which was subsequently incorporated as the Aligarh Muslim University”.

मैंने इस मिलमिल में अपने आधारणीय एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर से बात भी की है। उन्होंने भी कहा कि इन दोनों में कोई फर्क खास नहीं है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जब कोई खाम फर्क नहीं है तो माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी के दिलों दिमाग में जो शक है उसको दूर करने में उनकी कोई एतराज नहा होना चाहिये और उनको दूर कर दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं इन्फ़िवाद देना हूँ कि हम बिल में सारी की सारी बातें तो आप ने पूरी कर दी हैं लेकिन एक यह थोड़ी सी बात जो माइनोरिटी करिक्टर की रह गई है, इसको भी आप पूरी कर दें।

आपने एक माइनोरिटी कमीशन भी बनाया है। उन माइनोरिटी कमीशन का भी एक मकसद है जिस का सामने रख कर उनको बनाया गया है। बिना मकसद बह नहीं बनाया गया है। उन कमीशन न अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के मुताबिक ‘अपनी रिपोर्ट भी आपने दी है। मेरी आप से गुजारिश है कि उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक और उसकी निफारिशों का प्रमली जामा पहनाने के लिए उसकी जो सिफारिशें हैं उनको आप इस मौजूदा बिल में इनकारपोरेट करें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो एक बात जरूर दिलीदिमाग में पैदा हुए बरकर नहीं रहेगी कि इस कमीशन का क्या मतलब है? दूसरे इन्फ़िवाद पर भी अगर यह कमीशन अपनी रिपोर्ट देगा तो हो सकता है कि उन की रिपोर्ट के बमुबिब सरकार प्रमल न करे। इस बास्ते मैं धन्य करना चाहता हूँ कि जब कमीशन हम ने मुकदर किया है और हमारी यह मशा भी कि कमीशन जो रिपोर्ट देगा उसकी मुताबिक हम काम करेंगे तो माइनोरिटी—कम्युनिटी के दिलोदिमाग में यह भावना पैदा करने के लिए कि कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर प्रमल किया

[श्री १६६ (अ. १६६) अ. १६६]

जाएगा, उनकी हस्तक्षेप आप यही से करें। और माइनों की कम्पनियों के दिवादिमाग में किसी फिस्स का शक पैदा हो, इसका आप भीता उनका न ब।

वह जो कहा गया है कि यह माइनों की हस्तक्षेप नहीं है बल्कि यह एक एक की पैदावार है, उसके बारे में मैं अब कहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से यूनिवर्सिटी हैं। इलाहाबाद, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, बनारस, अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी है और हम तरह से और भी बहुत सी हैं। मैं बड़े ही श्रद्धा के साथ सुझाव कहूँगा कि कलकत्ता मद्रास वगैरह जिनमें यूनिवर्सिटी है और अलीगढ़ और बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी है, इन दोनों के कन्ट्रोल में इन दोनों की नेचर में एक है। यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि सब को एक मा दर्जा है। सब लाग जानते हैं कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी की बुनियाद पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय ने डानी थी और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी की मर सयद अहमद न डानी थी। यही बाद में चल कर यूनिवर्सिटी बनी है। इन मिलमिल में कुछ डाकुमेटरी प्रकृति में सामने पेश करूँगा जिस में साबित हो जाएगा कि मध्यम में इस यूनिवर्सिटी में माइनों की कम्पनियों ने सरमाया लगाया। यह बात जरूर है कि पैसा इन बातों में मध्यम में बहुत से राग शामिल है। 1911 में एक कमेटी बनी जिसका मकसद यह था कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी बनाई जाए। उस कमेटी ने उच्च समय की सरकार से रायचौक की। एक पत्र 10 जून 1911 का है जो कि बी. आइ. सराय में सेंटरी आफ स्टेट का लिखा था। इस में उद्धृत कहा था

"Constitution of a Muhammadan University at Aligarh We desire to address Your Lordship on this subject The Agha Khan and other leading Muhammadans have conducted this movement with much success and we understand that 25 lakhs of rupees have been promised and that a larger sum is expected"

25 लाख रुपया इस में देने की बात करी गई थी। अब जो जवाब सेंटरी आफ स्टेट का 18 जुलाई 1911 को आया उस में उद्धृत यह लिखा था

"University At Aligarh Your telegram of the 10th June I approve in principle of the establishment of a University at Aligarh"

कमेटी ने प्रोच किया और कहा कि 25 लाख हैंगे। इसके अलावा और भी रकम दी जाएगी। केवल यही नहीं। इसके बाद एक और लैटर है। मैं यह साबित करूँगा कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी में जो सरमाया

लगा इस की इमारत में और एक्विपमेंट में, उस वक्त की सरकार का बरायनाम हाथ था, ज्यादा से ज्यादा कंट्रीब्यूशन मिके उस कमेटी ने ही किया था। यह लैटर है 2 नवम्बर, 1911 का जो कि सेंटरी आफ स्टेट में लिखा था

"As regards finance, it is accepted that for a University of 1000 students (including the school which already exists), an income of not less than 5 lakhs a year will eventually be required From the financial statement appended to this despatch, it will be seen that the present income of the College (including the attached school) is about Rs 2 19 000"

और उस वक्त था ऐसा माइनों द्वारा कलकत्ता

"We propose to make it a condition of starting the University that a sum of 30 lakhs shall be invested, capital expenditure on building, etc being met from the income of this fund or from separate subscriptions. This together with a large estimated increase in fees, etc will raise the funds available for the University to about Rs 3,80,000 We desire to associate ourselves with the movement by contributing from imperial revenues a sum of one lakh a year The balance of the annual income is thus only Rs 20,000 representing an investment of slightly over 5½ lakhs Seeing that since the death of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan the income of the College has been raised from Rs 70 000 to over Rs 2,00,000 we have little doubt that adequate funds will be forthcoming We recommend therefore that the University be sanctioned conditionally on the investment of thirty lakhs of rupees"

तो इस तरह में साबित होता है कि जो कुछ भी सरमाया लगा अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के बनाने में वह ऐसी मोहमदन प्रारिपेटन बालेज का था जो बाद में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी हो गया। तो यह कहना कि 1920 के एक से यह यूनिवर्सिटी बनी, ऐसा नहीं है। बल्कि यह एक इसलिये बना ताकि यूनिवर्सिटी कबानिय को रेगुलेट किया जाये जो किसी यूनिवर्सिटी से उसको कनफर करने के लिये इजाजत दी जाये।

यह मतलब नहीं है कि सरकार ने उसको कायम किया। दरअसल उसको माइनॉरिटी कम्युनिटी ने कायम किया था।

एक बात धीर करना चाहता हूँ अपने आदरणीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कि यह बहस का तीसरा दिन है और हाउस में ज्यादातर मैम्बरान ने इस बिल को सपोर्ट किया है। मैं समझता हूँ किसी बिल को हाउस में लाने की मंशा यही होती है कि यह देखा जाय कि हाउस की क्या आपीनियम है। धीर उनकी आपीनियम को आनर करना चाहिये। धीर जैसा हमने देखा माइनॉरिटी मैम्बरान ने इसका सपोर्ट किया, धीर इसके माइनॉरिटी कैंसेक्टर के लिये सबने कहा है कि धर्मीय मुस्लिम रीनर्वांमदी का माइनॉरिटी कैंसेक्टर मेंटन होना चाहिये। इसलिये हाउस के मैम्बरान के जा ख्यालान है धीर जज्बात है उनको एहनराम करने हुए, जैसी कि माइनॉरिटी बमीशन की रिपोर्ट भी आयी है उनके मुताबिक माइनॉरिटी कैंसेक्टर मेंटन करने के लिये एमेन्डमेंट बिल सरकार की तरफ से आना चाहिये।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat). what about me?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Small parties' time is over

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yesterday, the Chair mentioned my name that I will be allowed to speak

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Mavalahkar and you were in the same boat.

बी एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आग्रह तरीके से धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ माननीय लियोकलट हुसैन साहब से जा इस हाउस के नये मेम्बर हैं उनका यह कहना कि 30 साल से लगातार मुसलमानों के साथ धीर धर्मीय मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के ऊपर हमला किया जा रहा है कांग्रेस हुकूमत की तरफ से, यह सही नहीं है। अगर आप पठित नेहरू को भी यह कहते हैं कि वह भी मुसलमानों के हुकूम पर हमला कर रहे हैं, मेरे ख्याल में इससे ज्यादा धीर कोई गलत बात नहीं होगी। पार्टीशन के पहले से भी धीर उसके बाद भी पठित नेहरू ने जो खिदमत इस देश के हर क्षेत्र की, जिसमें मुसलमान, हिन्दू, पारसी, सिख, ईसाई सभी शामिल हैं, इन सब की उन्होंने खिदमत की है। धर्मी आप बच्चे हैं, आपके पिताजी या आपके दादा जी अगर हैं तो उनसे पूछिये।

बी सोम नाथ चटर्जी (जादवपुर): कौन बच्चे हैं?

बी एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी: धर्मी नीजवान हैं, धर्मी बूढ़े नहीं हुए हैं। यह कहना कि मूढ़ से लेकर आखिर तक, 30 साल के ऊपर जो हमला कर रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। अब उर्दू, इस्लाम इन सब का धर्मीय के साथ सम्बन्ध है, तो उर्दू तो मैं भी बोलने वाला हूँ धीर आपसे अच्छा उर्दू लिखने वाला हूँ अगर कभी मौका मिले तो मैं भी तैयार हूँ। इस बास्ते यह कहना कि उर्दू मुसलमानों की जवान है धीर सिर्फ धर्मीय मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी से ही इसका सम्बन्ध है, वही उर्दू को जितना रख सकता है, यह बात बिस्कुल गलत है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह कौन कर रहा है?

बी एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी: उर्दू का मिकं मुसलमानों के साथ ही सम्बन्ध नहीं है, उर्दू जानने वाले बहन मे धर्मी हैं, उर्दू पढ़ने वाले हिन्दू लोग ज्यादा है मुसलमानों की बनिम्बत। आपका यह कहना कि माइनॉरिटी कैंसेक्टर होना चाहिये, अगर मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी मुसलमानों की है तो उसकी रूपांतर करेगा या यह जिम्मेदारी हर फर्द की है। यह आपकी ही नहीं है, हमारी जिम्मेदारी है। सब की है। जितने लाग हम मुल्क में रहते हैं उन सब की जिम्मेदारी है। अगर एक माइनॉरिटी इम्प्लेंटेशन है तो उसकी देखभाल हमनी चाहिये, उसकी इन्चुन मिलनी चाहिये, उसका तरजीह मिलनी चाहिये।

मे यह भी करना चाहता हूँ कि धर्मीय मुस्लिम रीनर्वांमदी धीर बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में हमारा पैसा लगा हुआ है। मैं हैदराबाद का धावमी हूँ धीर इनमें निजाम का पैसा लगा हुआ है। दोनों का निजाम बराबर पैसा दत थे। आप पुराने बास्ते खोलकर देखिये, इनमें हैदराबाद का पैसा लगा हुआ है। वह पैसा मेरा है। इस बास्ते यह कहना चाहिये कि हिन्दू मुसलमान सब लोगों ने उसकी तरक्की के लिये काम किया है।

अपने देश में बहुत से लोग हैं, हर धावमी को हर तरीके से मजहबी होना चाहिये। अगर इसमें कोई फर्द कमजोर हो जाता है, तो उस हद तक मुल्क कमजोर हो जाता है। अगर मुसलमान पिछड़े हुए धीर बैकवर्ड रहे तो उस हद तक भारत देश, यह मुल्क, हिन्दुस्तान पिछड़ा हुआ रहता है। इस बास्ते हर धावमी को अगर तरक्की हो जाये तो उसका मतलब है कि मुल्क की तरक्की होती है।

मे अपने एक्सेशन मिनिस्टर की मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। इस बिल से यह हुआ है कि मुसलमानों के जज्बात को जो जरूर पहुँचा था, ठेस लगी थी, वह खरब धीर ठेस दिवों से वह निकाल रहे हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा काम है। आपकी कितना फायदा होता है, यह बड़ी बात नहीं है, बिल में से बदलमाजी जी भी, उसको निकालना बड़ा काम है। इसे हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब धीर गवर्नमट आ निकाल रही

[श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी]

वह बहुत बड़ी खिदमत है। इस वास्ते मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो कदम उठाया है वह बहुत मुबारक कदम है।

श्री रामजी लाल मुनन (फिरोजाबाद) : आप निजाम के पुत्र हैं क्या ?

एक सामान्य सवाल : हैदराबाद के घादमी है, हिन्दू है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : मैं अच्छा खासा हिन्दू हूँ, 100 फी सदी हिन्दू हूँ।

श्री रामजी लाल मुनन : आप ज़िम् तर्ह से बात कर रहे हैं, उससे लगा कि आप निजाम के पुत्र हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is absolutely irrelevant, as far as I can see. Let him complete. There is very little time left.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : मैं एक अच्छा मजहबी घादमी हूँ। कोई भी मजहब हा, दूसरे मजहब की मैं इज्जत करता हूँ और अच्छा मजहबी होना मैं मुनासिब समझता हूँ क्योंकि जा अच्छा मजहबी है, वह अच्छा दमाश्कत हो सकता है।

इस वास्ते लियाकत हुसैन साहब ने जा कहा है कि हर तरफ से बिल की ताइयद हो रही है, इसका मतलब है कि गवर्नमेंट इस हम्बरेड परसेट करैक्ट।

मैं आपने मिनिस्टर को फिर एक बार मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि वह एक अच्छा बिल लाये हैं और उस बिल को पास होने के बाद हमारे मुल्क में एक अच्छी फिजा पैदा होगी जिससे हम एक डोकर और अच्छे अच्छे काम कर सकते हैं। यह एक अच्छा कदम है, मुबारक कदम है, इसलिये मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का दिली मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I have a very limited time at my disposal.

I think the House is confronted with two major issues in connection with this Bill. (1) Whether the Bill provides adequately to guarantee the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University within the meaning of Art 30(1). (2) Whether the democratisation process that the Government propose to introduce is adequate enough to preserve the academic freedom and independence of the University.

As I have already mentioned that my time is very limited, I will only mention certain points. The hon. Minister is kind enough to dwell on two aspects of this Bill. While moving for the consideration of the Bill, I quote him— he observed:

"I am trying to bring back virtually the situation which existed in the 1951 amendment."

My question is: the situation of 1951 adequately satisfy the hopes and aspirations of the minorities, particularly, the Muslim minorities of our country? My answer is no, as is evident particularly from the speeches of many hon. Members who have taken part in this debate.

Again I have to say, he wants to bring back the situation of 1951. He is going back by about 3 decades. The situation has improved to a very large extent and, therefore, I think the Bill is not satisfactory to the House. He is again reported to have said in his observation:

"We want to give back to the Muslim community what they had enjoyed after 1951 and, by and large, this is what I mean by minority character"

Naturally, it is admitted that the hon. Minister himself agrees that the Aligarh Muslim University has the inalienable right of enjoying the minority character. What is the difference then? The difference is what is really meant by minority character—whether it is under Art 30(1) or by the interpretation given by him. He again says:

"Minority character has not been defined in our Constitution. It has not been defined in any statute."

I am constrained to remark that this very observation of the hon. Minister betrays the state of his mind or betrays the confused thinking of the Minister.

Once he concedes the minority character is a particular feature of this university, but, he concedes also that he does not want to incorporate it as it has not been defined in the Constitution of our country no has it been defined in any statute I am not to go into details of it

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You have no time to go into details

SHRI CHITTA BASU Again he shifts his position and he says that the university among the powers should have the objective to freedom, specially for the educational and cultural advancement of the Muslims of India That means a special characteristic of the university But then this cannot be equated with the minority character of the institution

Therefore I think he is still in a state of confusion I hope that while answering he will clarify this point as to what actually he means by using the expression 'minority character of the university'

Sir, some points have been made suggesting that if once the minority character is guaranteed under Art 30(1) Parliament has no competence to make laws or make any regulations about this particular university Sir, I have not got the time But many hon Members have made out their points that there are Supreme Court judgments by which the Parliament cannot be barred from taking regulatory measures in case there is any mismanagement by those who have to administer the university There is again a feeling that the minority character and secularism cannot go together I am not in agreement with that the confirmation of the minority character would not strengthen further the secular forces in our country There are also several doubts expressed that the minority character of the

Aligarh Muslim University and democratisation of the university cannot go together I would like to go on record to say that that is also not correct Also that is unfair

The Bill has got certain shortcomings with regard to the minority character and also with regard to the autonomy of the university as had already been made out by many Members of this House I would, therefore, earnestly request the hon Minister even at this late stage to accept the motion of Mr Banatwalla to refer the Bill to the Select Committee so that we may give a proper thought, careful thought and improve upon it and that may remove from the minds of the minority community the fear or apprehension which is very much existing in their minds

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) Sir, at the outset I should thank the hon Members who have welcomed the measure because we have tried to undo the mischief which was done to this great University by the Acts of 1965 and 1972

In the statement of objects and reasons I have not gone beyond that, I have clearly indicated that we would like to restore the position of the university as it existed after the Act of 1931 which was then introduced and passed during the time of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, as the Education Minister of this country

Many have pointed out that this Bill has many welcome features Even my good friend Shri Banatwalla has acknowledged that although in a grudging manner when he says that there are few improvements At the outset, I would like to say that what

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chander]

some of the hon. Members like Shri Vayalar Ravi, Mrs. Mohsina Kidwai and, to-day, our young friend, Mr. Liaquat Husain said is not correct when they say that we had made any promise in our election manifesto to restore the minority character of this university. I had tried to find out what was contained in the election manifesto and it will be surprising information to many of them that in this book which is now before me there is not a single mention about Aligarh Muslim University. I had tried to find out whether in the separate election manifesto which is stated to have been issued in Uttar Pradesh whether there was any mention but I am told by a reliable source that there is no such mention. Even then we do not deny that in our mind there was a decision or firm resolve to undo the wrong which was done to this university and also to bring about the position which existed after the amendment Act of 1951.

Sir, I have said in my introductory speech that I myself had seconded a resolution soon after 1972 supporting the demand of our friends of the minority community.

Now, a point has been raised as to why we have brought this measure at a late stage. Sir, there were different reports concerning this university. There was the Beg Committee report about this university and several suggestions have been given. There is also the Khuro Committee report which dealt with various provisions of the Act as well as the statute thereunder. We had to consider these reports very carefully. Since we assumed office many more representations were coming and more than two dozen delegations met me. Dr. Khuro the present Vice-Chancellor and the Chairman of the Khuro Committee also met me along with many important members of the minority community and from time to time we discussed all these matters and we tried to formulate any common ideas that could be incorporated in the proposed

Bill. So, it took some time. Then Beg Committee also urged that the definition should be changed and we found the difficulty involved in this. The Minority Commission's report itself on page 15 mentions it and I quote:

"Notwithstanding any judgement, degree or order of any court or Tribunal to the contrary, the Aligarh Muslim University shall be deemed to have been established by the Muslim minority of India as an educational institution of its choice."

That is one approach which was mentioned in the Beg Committee's report. Khuro Committee did not agree with it. The Khuro Committee tackled the definition directly in Section 2(k) and said:

"University means the Aligarh Muslim University established by the Muslims of India."

Then again later on the Minority Commission also came up with their definition. All this created some confusion and we wanted to know what could be the appropriate definition. In the course of discussion with Prof. Khuro and also a large number of representatives of the minority community we came to the conclusion that the definition which I have suggested in this Bill will reflect the correct historical perspective and that definition has been commented upon by my hon'ble friend Dr. Ramji Singh. Mr. Liaquat Hussain is not correct when he says that I told him that there is no difference between the definition I have given in the Bill and the definition which is put forth by Mr. Banatwalla. There is lot of difference. I indicate the historical origin of this Muslim university. It originated in an institution called Mohammaden Anglo-Oriental College which has been established by the Muslims of India and the institution was incorporated. In Mr. Banatwalla's bill he straightaway says that this university itself is the educational institution which was established by Muslims of India and it was incorporated by Act of 1920.

Now, this proposition of Mr. Banatwalla, the Supreme Court does not agree to. I do not want to go into the details of the Supreme Court Judgment. Unfortunately for our friends (who are saying that the institution is a minority institution as contemplated by Article 30, sub-clause (1) of the Constitution) the fact is that that is not borne out by the Supreme Court decision. What we have tried to do is that we are going back to the Act of 1951. If in the Act of 1920 or in the Act of 1951 this institution had some minority character—whatever that minority character might be—we are trying to restore that minority character. In this connection I would like to read out one passage from the Minorities Commission's report which is given at page 8. I quote:

'The Act of 1920 thus recognised the minority character of the university. In other words, the Government and the Legislature gave recognition to the minority character of the university.'

Then again at page 9,—referring to Chatterjee Committee's Report with approval—the Minorities Commission has said this. I quote:

'By this section, the disqualifications imposed by the old Act on non-Muslims being Members of the Court were removed. The point worth noting about the amending Act of 1951 is that while bringing the provisions of the Act into conformity with the requirements of the Constitution, it did not alter its fundamental character as a Muslim University for the educational advancement of Muslims.'

Therefore, if in 1920 Act as well as in the 1951 Act the University enjoyed a minority character (which is sought to be restored by this Bill) I do not see where there is a quarrel. The quarrel really is brought about by the decision of the Supreme Court and this decision has been challenged by some of the hon. Members including

non. Shri Banatwalla. It has been said that Mr. Seervai had criticised this decision of the Supreme Court. Now, here is this unanimous decision of the Supreme Court. The opinion of a counsel, however learned he may be, will always remain an opinion and that cannot override the decision of the Supreme Court. Now this decision can be over-ridden only by another decision of the Supreme Court. The Minorities Commission has referred to two decisions of the Supreme Court which according to them would override the decision of the Supreme Court in Aziz Basha's case. And as Mr. Nathwani has correctly pointed out, these decisions do not apply to the particular case because this case of Aligarh Muslim University concerns a body which is created by an act of Legislature. It is a statutory body whereas in the other cases they were institutions set up under some society or body, under some rules and regulations under the Societies Registration Act and so on. They are not statutory bodies. Therefore those decisions cannot apply to this special type of institution which is now before us. My friend Mr. Jethmalani referred to the decision of the Supreme Court in Aziz Basha's case. I am surprised to hear my learned friend saying that the Supreme Court decision was prompted by false affidavits given by some officers. What prevented so many petitioners to file their counter-affidavits to establish their claim before the Supreme Court? The Supreme Court correctly accepted the facts stated in the affidavits filed by these officers and therefore it is not proper on the part of Shri Jethmalani to say that the Supreme Court decision was based on false affidavits. The Supreme Court decided on the facts which they had recognised. So, this is the position and I do not see how the Supreme Court decision can be considered to be wrong. One might say, we can over-ride the decision of the Supreme Court. Parliament has got enormous power to over-ride the decision of the Supreme Court—as has been done in many other cases.

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder]

Certainly Parliament has got power to do so. But, in the present case, it is a question of fundamental rights—fundamental rights of a section of minorities or minorities as an whole. And as you know, Fundamental Rights cannot be declared or created by an ordinary Act of Parliament. In my submission, it can only be declared by the Supreme Court under the Constitution. That is why, Shri Nathwani pointed out that if there is any mischief involved in the Supreme Court decision, either the Supreme Court should change the decision or the Constitution itself should be amended. It will be a constitutional matter, not an ordinary legislation whereby these special rights should be conferred upon this University.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnavi): Are you prepared to amend the Constitution?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Whether I am prepared or not, it does not matter. It is for the House to decide. You can also bring in a Constitution Amendment Bill if you are so willing. You can do that, if you can convince both the Houses of Parliament. Certainly that can be done. But so long as the House does not determine that, we are not in a position to accept the proposition which has been put forth by Mr. Banatwalla and his supporters.

I will come to other aspects of minority character later. I would like to mention some of the other points which are important but which is not linked up with this minority character. It is definitely clear that we are trying to give back democracy to this institution. Many of the hon. Members have pointed this out. But the hon. Member Shri Saugata Roy had some suspicion that perhaps the original Bill has certain limitations. I concede that but afterwards this Minority Commission has come forward with some suggestions and we have accepted many of the suggestions. In addition to that, last week, some of the Members of this House and

also of the other House met me and they gave me certain suggestions about representation of the Chairman and others and I promptly accepted their suggestion to give as much democratic right to the management of this body as possible and after we have taken into account these suggestions I have tabled amendments. If the House accepts these amendments then in the Court there will be 23 ex-officio Members, there will be 20 Members who will be there by rotation according to seniority, elected Members will be 72 in number, nominated Members will be 10 only and the total will be 125 Members. In the Executive Council, ex-officio Members will be 5 and six will be by rotation according to seniority; it will provide for 8 elected Members and nominated Members will be 4. That is, only 4 are nominated Members out of a body of 23 Members. Now, obviously, in this Executive Council ex-officio Members, Chairman and others who will be there by way of rotation according to seniority will be in charge of day-to-day administration of this university. So, weightage is given to them and that does not militate against the idea of democracy at all. Moreover, the amendment ensures that the Court which is now again being made the supreme Governing body will have 72 elected members to reflect the democratic views in this body.

Now, hon. Member, Mr. Banatwalla criticised me that on the one hand I wanted to give the supreme governing body status to the Court and on the other hand I was taking away the independent statute making powers because the statute should be the previous approval of the Visitor and the hon. Member was very annoyed with me on this score. I was trying to find out whether I have done anything wrong. As I said earlier, we are trying to bring back the position which existed after the Act of 1951. I have before me the Act of 1951 and here in Section 28, which deals with the statutes, we find the very same provision which I am introducing in the

present Bill. In sub-section 6 of Section 28, we find this provision,

"Every new statute or addition or the statutes in any amendment or repeal of the statute shall require the previous approval of the Visitor who may sanction, disallow or remit for further consideration."

Therefore, it will be seen that in the Act of 1951, the previous permission of the Visitor has been mentioned and this is done in compliance with the provisions also in other Central universities. The idea is that no statute can be brought in without considering various aspects of the problem, particularly involving the finances because all these central universities are by and large, funded out of public exchequer by the Central Government. Those who have no responsibility for raising funds may not dump on the Government the expenditure and various other matter. In this way, we have tried to introduce elements which were there in the 1951 Act. It is, therefore, not correct for hon Mr. Banatwalla to say that I have done anything wrong. If any wrong was done, it was done by the then Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who, as I said, was one of the original sponsors of the Aligarh Muslim University idea. Between 1910 and 1920, he was one of the vocal Members who demanded that the Aligarh Muslim University should be established. If he had done something, I think, it was in the interest of the institution and, therefore, we should restore that position.

There are some other minor matters which have been mentioned, for instance, the question of reference to Minorities Commission. The Minorities Commission had been set up by us and we have high regard for it. But that does not mean that any Bill which will be prepared will have always to be vetted by the Minorities Commission or for that matter any other Commission, but we should have consultations in sufficient time. In fact, what happened was that because there was some delay in the

presentation of the Bill before the Parliament, people started criticising the Government. Particularly, our friends of the minority community charged that the Government was going back on its word. Even today, they are saying that. But that is not correct. Still Government was keen to bring this Bill. I had discussions with all the important representatives of the minority community who later met the Minorities Commission also. When the Bill was prepared in consultation with them, almost towards the end of the last year's budget session that is on 12th May, 1978, I introduced this Bill before the Parliament. Before that, I had told the Minorities Commission that they can give their views and there will be sufficient time to consider the views and amend the Bill if and when found necessary. And this is what we have done. Somehow, the Chairman felt that this was an insult to him. I am very sorry that he had taken this attitude, but at the same time, I am glad that other Members of the Minorities Commission felt no slight in this move. It is not correct to say that we did not consult the Minorities Commission and there is nothing wrong in placing a Bill before the Parliament when there is ample time to consider the views of a particular Commission. This is the position. I am going to move various amendments and many of these have been thought of after the Minorities Commission had indicated their views. We welcome these views. But we cannot accept the view which has been mentioned by the Minorities Commission in connection with the definition of the Aligarh Muslim University for reasons which I have already stated because it directly goes against the decision of the Supreme Court and involves the question of fundamental rights. By ordinary legislation, in my submission, it is not possible and it is also not desirable in the present circumstances.

Now, what is the real nature of the minority character which is being demanded under Article 30? Some of

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chandur]

the hon. Members have said that even after this declaration, this august House will have powers to deal with matters concerning the syllabus, standard of education and check mal-administration etc. If this Parliament has got that power, what is the power that this particular Article will confer on the minority? It is only in the matter of administration. It is nothing but expressing a no-confidence in the Parliament when one finds that the minority community has no confidence in the collective wisdom of this House, which reflects the wisdom of the nation. I do not agree that simply by declaring that this institution is of a minority character, it is going to solve the problem. In any event, supposing this is declared, for the sake of argument, which part of the minority community will run this institution? Will there be a referendum among eight to nine crores of our friends belonging of the Muslim community to elect a body? That is not possible. Once you say that this is a minority institution under Article 30(1), then this Parliament will have no power in dealing with, say, administration matters and all these matters about Court, Executive Council etc will be *ultra vires*. In fact, that was the demand of the petitioners before the Supreme Court. So, the attempt that we are now trying to make will not succeed. Then again, the 1972 Act, in so far as it deals with the administration and structure of the University will also go—similarly the Act of 1965 and of 1951; because in that case, once it is a minority institution protected under Article 30(1) of the Constitution, it will have retrospective effect at least upto the date on which the Constitution had come into force. Then, which will be the body that will run this institution? Should we come back to the pre Constitution days, and should we be governed by the Act of 1920? That, again, is under debate—whether the old Act also can go against the mino-

ity rights. These are some of the grave problems which will have to be faced.

So, we had consulted our Attorney General in this matter; and we were given this idea that it will really be throwing this institution into utter confusion and also make it face a large number of litigations both from the minority community as well as majority community, if we take this point in view. If the Constitution is changed, perhaps at that time certainly a new structure might be thought of as a part of the constitutional amendment, and there may not be any problem. If the Supreme Court itself changes its decision, it may give a guidelines as to how the institution should be run. But, as it is, it is not possible for me to accept the suggestions which have been given to us by some of our learned friends.

I do not want to take much of your time. In the end, I would like to point out that this bill has been welcomed by the Vice-Chancellor Mr. Khushro, when I was having a discussion with him. He felt that whatever we are trying to do, is conferring the minority character on this institution. On May, 2, 1978, he has written thus—and I quote:

"This is to thank you and the leaders of Janata Party on behalf of my colleagues and myself for the just and fair decision in relation to the restoration of minority character of Aligarh Muslim University which had become a major irritant for the Muslim minority community, because of wrong handling of the issue in 1965 and in 1972 by the previous Government"

I introduced this Bill on 12th May, 1978. Then Dr. Khushro writes to me again: on July 24, 1978 when the next session after the Budget session was on. He wrote thus:

"As I wrote to you earlier, the placing of the AMU (Amendment) Bill, 1978 in both Houses of Parliament has evoked a very favourable

response in the University and in the country generally, and there is general feeling of gratefulness to you for your efforts in convincing your colleagues in the Government and the party. Your assurance that the Bill will be passed in the current session has satisfied everybody here and we are all looking forward to the approval of this Bill by Parliament in July or August."

But, unfortunately, we could not bring this Bill earlier, because there were the constitutional amendment and other matters which got precedence. So, in spite of my repeated efforts, I had not been able to do so. I would say that in view of the urgency, as indicated by Prof. Khuro, I cannot agree with Shri Banatwalla's suggestion that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, and I before that the house is competent to dispose of this Bill. I would humbly request all the sections of this House to support this Bill, including the amendments that I will move, so that a new deal can be given to this University, where real democracy will be restored, and the University will certainly give effect to that true minority character, namely, the training of students belonging to the minority community, and study and researches into the great contribution which the minority community has made, not only to our country but also to the world civilization.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, you want to press your amendment for reference of the Bill to Joint Committee.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I shall put the amendment of Mr. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 22 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to clause 2. I shall put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Amendment of section 2)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

for lines 2 to 5, substitute—

'(1) "University" means the educational institution of their choice, established by the Muslims of India, and which was incorporated and designated as Aligarh Muslim University in 1920 by this Act.' (1)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Reddi, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI G. S. REDDI (Miryalguda): No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Anant Dave is not here.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): This is the most important amendment which I commend to the serious consideration of this House. The definition of the word 'University' as suggested by me is exactly in accordance with the recommendations of the Minority Commission in its Report about the Bill at paragraph 68. The object of so defining the University is clear and about which I have already spoken at

[Shri G. M. Banatwala]
length, that is, the University is recognised as a minority institution and gets the necessary protection and benefit under Art. 30(i) of our Constitution.

We do not ask for communal character; we are not asking for communal character as is quite distinct from our demand. We have approached this House for the recognition of the minority character of the University in a manner that Art. 30, clause 1 of the Constitution gets meaning, life and vitality. It is the minority which gives meaning to the concept of secularism. It is the minority institutions which give meaning, life and breath to the secular concept that we have in our mother land. I, therefore, say that minority educational institutions are not only in accordance with the secular spirit, but they are in furtherance of it and give secularism its real meaning. I quote here from paragraph 57 of the Report of the Minority Commission on the Bill. It says:

"We see nothing inimical to secular value in such a declaration for the simple reason that this right is conferred on the authorities by the Constitution itself and there are several hundred minority institutions in the country, besides Aligarh Muslim University that enjoys this right. The history of the Aligarh Muslim University not only shows that it was established by the Muslims of India but that as a token of their approval of the establishment of such a University, non-Muslims and Government also gave some assistance."

A reference has been made to Aziz Pasha's case. I have dealt with the implication of the case at a very great length even at a time when I was moving my non-official Bill for the amendment of the Aligarh Muslim University Act. Now, I do not want to reiterate all those arguments. They are there as a matter of record. I am very happy that members from all

sides, with solitary exceptions here and there, have supported the demand that the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University should be restored. In Aziz Pasha's case the Supreme Court held that it was the Act of 1920 and not the Muslims that established the university. As I have already submitted, the decision of the Supreme Court is based on very narrow and untenable aspect of the whole matter. It means that it is the fire, and not the cook, who cooked the food. These are such technical wranglings that have come up. Our hon. Minister referred to the fundamental rights. Let me quote the Supreme Court from its own judgement in *St. Xavier's college versus the state of Gujarat AIR 74 SC 1389* at page 1874 and show what broad view the Supreme Court has taken later on with respect to fundamental rights and minority rights:

"The catholic approach which led to the drafting of the provisions relating to minority rights—should not be set at naught by narrow judicial opinions."

In fact the Supreme Court has fallen victim to very narrow judicial opinion. We can in this august House set at naught this decision of the Supreme Court which is a blot on the Constitution. We have discussed this point at length. I must say that for the demand for the restoration of the minority character of Aligarh Muslim University, Muslims have courted arrest and have also laid down their lives. I understand that the Government is bound by the Supreme Court decision. But we are approaching this House with its supreme powers to undo the mischief that has been done; this House has all the powers. So many Members, almost all present, had supported this particular definition which I have suggested. The definition given by the minorities commission in its report, the definition that was suggested by the Belg Committee, by the Khuro committee were

all for the purpose of seeing that the Aligarh Muslim University got back its minority character as envisaged by article 30(1). I appeal to the House and to the Treasury Benches once again and to the hon. Minister Dr. Chunder that this is the most important amendment that I have moved which reflects strong sentiments and aspirations of the Muslims and also of the secular elements in our country. It seeks to give life, breath and vitality to article 30(1) of the Constitution. So many members, almost all members with solitary exceptions here and there have supported this particular demand. I now appeal to all those members to be true to their conscience; not to think whether the amendment that is being placed before the House is an official amendment coming from the minister or a non-official amendment. Let them be true to their conscience. They have supported the demand for the restoration of the minority character. I ask all the members to rise above party considerations and remove one of the greatest mischiefs that has been committed by the judgement in Aziz Pasha case. With these words I commend my amendment for the consideration of the House and hope that it will be adopted. I am sure the House will respect the sentiments of the Muslims and respect the historical facts. Respect the secular attitude and undo the great mischief that has been done. I thank the Members, all those who have during their speeches and observations supported this particular demand. But I ask them to see that their verbal support is also translated into reality by adoption of this amendment. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I respect the sentiments and emotions expressed by my hon. friend Shri Banatwalla. And when he is actuated by sentiments, he is

very eloquent. I appreciate his eloquence. But in very clear terms I have indicated why it is not possible for the Government to accept this suggestion. The amendment that he has moved is a verbatim copy of the definition which has been suggested by the Minorities Commission and we have indicated why we could not accept the amendment suggested by the Minorities Commission. I say that even the Beg Committee was much more sincere when they straightaway attacked the problem and said—

"Notwithstanding any Judgement, decree or order of any court or tribunal to the contrary, Aligarh Muslim University shall be deemed to have been established by Muslim Minority of India, and shall be administered and managed as provided in Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution of India."

It was a straight attack. But the Minorities Commission did not have that courage, I am sorry to say that they tried to bypass the judgement of the Supreme Court by this devious definition. But this definition is absolutely ineffective. As I have said, the definition that we have suggested clearly gives the historical facts and on the basis of the historical facts as recognised by the Supreme Court we have to accept this and not on this devious method to achieve the goal, which is intended to be done.

Because of its ineffectiveness and devious approach, I cannot accept this amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put Shri Banatwalla's amendment No. 1 to Clause 3 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Page 2,

for lines 2 to 5, substitute—

'(1) "University" means the educational institution of their choice, established by the Muslims of India, and which was incorporated and designated as Aligarh Muslim University in 1920 by this Act.' (1)

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 25 , 15.54 hrs.

AYES

Ahsan, Jafri, Shri
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
 Borooah, Shri D. K.
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chettri, Shri K. B.
 Choudhury, Shrimati Rashida Haque
 Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
 Kodiyan, Shri P. K.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N.
 Pullaiah, Shri Darur
 Rachaiiah, Shri B.
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ramamurthy Shri K.
 Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Shiv Shanker, Shri P.
 Shrangare, Shri T. S.
 Stephen, Shri O. M.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Venkataraman, Shri R.

NOES

Abdul Lateef, Shri
 Ahuja, Shri Subhash
 Amat, Shri D.
 Arif Baig, Shri
 Balak Ram, Shri
 Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
 Baldev Prakash, Dr.
 Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi
 Barman, Shri Palas
 Bateshwar Hemram, Shri
 Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh
 Bhagat Ram, Shri
 Bharat Bhushan, Shri
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
 Borole, Shri Yashwant
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri
 Chandan Singh, Shri
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Chaturbhuj, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad
 Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar
 Dharia, Shri Mohan
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
 Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Gattani, Shri R. D.
 Ghosal, Shri Sudhir
 Godara, Ch. Hari Ram Makkasar
 Gore, Shrimati Mrinal

Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hukam Ram, Shri
Jan, Shri Nirmal Chandra
Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh
Jethmalani, Shri Ram
Josh, Dr. Murli Manohar
Kapoor, Shri L. L.
Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
Kishore Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri Jadunath
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishan Kant, Shri
Kundu, Shri Samarendra
Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
Kushwaha, Shri Ram Nareish
Machhand, Shri Raghuraj Singh
Mahala, Shri K. L.
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maiti, Shrimati Abha
Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mangal Deo, Shri
Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali
Mehta, Shri Ajit Kumar
Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mritunjay Prasad, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Nathu Singh, Shri
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
Negi, Shri T. S.
Onkar Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
Paruekar, Shri Bapusabeb
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri H. M.
Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai
Patil, Shri S. D.

Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal
Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy
Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
Raghavendra Singh, Shri
Raghavji, Shri
Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Ram Kinkar, Shri
Ram Kishan, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri P.
Ramji Singh, Dr.
Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
Saha, Shri A. K.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sai, Shri Larang
Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
Sanyal, Shri Sasankasekhar
Sarangi, Shri R. P.
Sarda, Shri S. K.
Sarkar, Shri S. K.
Sen, Shri Prafulla Chandra
Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
Sharma, Shri Jagannath
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.
Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singha, Shri Sachindralal
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Soman, Shri S. S.
Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
Tan Singh, Shri
Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
Thakre, Shri Kushabhau
Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad
Tripathi, Shri Ram Prakash
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad

Verma, Shri R. L. P.

Verma, Shri Reghunath Singh

Yadav, Shri Ramjilal

Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad

Yadav, Shri Roop Nath Singh

Yadvendra Dutt, Shri

Yuvraj, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is Ayes-35; Noes-185.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 8 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now clause 9. Mr. Anant Dave is not here.

The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 10. Mr. Anant Dave is still not here.

The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11—(Amendment of section 19)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 11,—after 'principal Act', insert—

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri P.A. Sangma;

NOES: Shri Zulfikarullah, Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit, Shri Rudra Sen Chaudhury, Dr. Bijay Mandal, Shri Rudolph Rodrigues and Shri Mohan Singh Tur.

'(i) for sub-section (1) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Visitor from a panel of persons recommended by the Court for such term and in such manner as may be prescribed by the States." and (ii).'
(2)

"Page 3, lines 11 and 12,—

for "sub-sections (2), (3) and (4), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—"

Substitute—

'sub-sections (1), (2), (3) and (4), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court in such manner and for such terms as may be prescribed by the Statutes". (76)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment numbers 2 and 76 of Shri G. M. Banatwalla to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 76 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.
15.57 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Clause 12.

Clause 12—(Insertion of new section 20A)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
I beg to move:

"Page 3,—

for lines 18 to 21, substitute—

"20A. (1) The Treasurers shall be a full-time salaried officer of the University, and shall be elected by the Court in such manner and for such term as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) It shall be lawful for the visitor to lay down the minimum qualifications to be possessed by a person before he can be elected treasurer.

(3) The Treasurer shall exercise such powers and functions as are prescribed by the Statutes.

(4) Wherever the word "Honorary Treasurer" occurs in this Act and the Statutes, it shall construed to mean "Treasurer".

(5) Whenever the office of Treasurer is vacant, the Finance Officer shall exercise his powers and perform his functions". (62)

Sir in this amendment, we are providing for a full-time salaried officer as a Treasurer of the University. The budget, as he understands, is more than 7 crores of rupees. Our definite information is that the next Honorary Treasurer of Aligarh Muslim University after this Bill is passed, will be a local landlord and there is a serious apprehension in the minds of the employees and the teaching staff and non-teaching staff that this will go to the ruling clique there. Whatever our good friend may say, there is a ruling clique there who are representing the vested interests in Aligarh. To take care of such a huge sum of money, the Treasurer should be a full-time salaried officer for which I have provided in this amendment. I request the hon. Minister to kindly consider it. This does not affect the autonomy of the University. I am not saying that the Treasurer will be under the Government. But he

must be a duly qualified person who would be accountable directly to the University. He should be a University Officer. There is no question of affecting the autonomy. I, therefore, request the Minister to seriously consider this.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I cannot accept this amendment for this reason that in the original clause it is provided that the Honorary Treasurer will be elected by the Court and Court will certainly elect a proper person. Ultimately the whole matter will be under the Court because it has got the supreme power over the University.

It is not a guarantee that a paid officer will not misappropriate funds. We often find that there is defalcation even by paid officers. So, I submit that what we have proposed in the Bill is proper and not what is suggested in the amendment.

16 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amended No. 62, moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 62 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That clause 12 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14—(Amendment of section 22)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

omit lines 25 and 26. (3)

The purpose is merely to see that the Finance Committee is also not to be considered one of the authorities of the University.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: It is not acceptable to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No. 3, moved by Shri Banatwalla, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That clause 14 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15—(Amendment of section 23)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 29,—

after 'principal Act' insert—

'(i) in sub-section (1) the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that in order to have effective control of the Muslim community, the Court shall be so constituted as to ensure at least three-fourths majority of Muslims among the members thereof," and (ii) (4)

The Act of 1920 specifically lays down that all the members of the Court shall be Muslims. It was later on, by an Act of 1951, that this condition was deleted. To this day it is being argued that because the administration does not vest among the Muslims, it is not a minority institution. This amendment is being suggested in order to counter such arguments and in order to see that in effect the Aligarh Muslim University continues to be a minority institution, as envisaged by article 30, sub-clause (1); though it is not so expressly provided for in the Act, in effect it continues to be as such. I have moved this amendment so that at least three-fourths of the members of the Board shall be Muslims. I hope that it will be acceptable to the hon. Members and the House.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I regret, for reasons already stated, I cannot accept this amendment, because it is again indirectly trying to introduce something which should not be there. Actually, the amendment to the original Act of 1920 was introduced and passed by this House in 1951, during the time of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad. He opened the University to peoples from all the religions so that this University may be a truly national institution. I am, therefore, not willing to accept this amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put to vote amendment No. 4, moved by Shri Banatwalla.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment No. 58 has not been moved.

The question is:

"That clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16—(Amendment of section 26)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, about amendment No. 5 to Clause 16—Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I move:

"Page 4, lines 7 and 8,—

omit "the Finance Committee and" (5)

Sir, the purpose is that it should not be necessary that the powers should be prescribed by the statutes. And making the statutes, amendment of the statutes and so on are all subject to the prior approval of the Visitor and are, therefore, in that particular respect beyond the competence of the court.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER: I do not accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Page 4, lines 7 and 8,—

omit "the Finance Committee
and" (5)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will put
Clause 16 to the vote of the House

The question is:

"That clause 16 stand part of the
Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clause 17—(Amendment of section 27)

MR. CHAIRMAN: On Clause 17,
there are again amendments Nos. 6
and 7 by Shri Banatwalla and amend-
ment No 25 is Government amend-
ment. Now, Mr Banatwalla,

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir,
I do not move amendment No 6 But
I move:

"Page 4,—

after line 15, insert—

'(iii) in clause (k) the words
'establishment and" shall be
omitted.' (7)

The purpose of this amendment is
very clear. Again the word 'establish-
ment' has been used and this word
has given enough of mischief and,
therefore, I say that it should be
deleted so that the mischief that has
already been created elsewhere by
the word 'establishment' need not re-
main here pregnant with serious
consequences.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER: The word 'establish' was there
already in the Preamble of the Act:
'to establish and incorporate' In that
view the word 'establishment' has
been used. There is no purpose in
deleting that. So, I oppose that.

I move:

"Page 4, line 18,—

for "appointment or election"
substitute "election or appoint-
ment" (25)

The amendment is of a verbal
nature. Instead of saying "appoint-
ment or election", I want to put it as
"election or appointment" to high-
light the elective aspect of the offices.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two
different amendments. I will now put
amendment No 7 of Shri Banatwalla
to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Page 4,—

after line 15, insert—

'(iii) in clause (k) the words
'e tablishment and" shall be
omitted' (7)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I will put
amendment No 25 which has been
moved by the hon. Minister on be-
half of the Government to the vote
of the House.

The question is:

"Page 4 line 18,—

for "appointment or election"
substitute "election or appoint-
ment". (25)

"—
The motion was adopted.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 17, as amended,
stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 17, as amended, was added to
the Bill.*

Clause 18—(Substitution of new sec-
tion for section 28.)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

"Page 5, lines 1 and 2,—

for "require the previous approval of the Visitor who may sanction, disallow or remit it for further consideration"

substitute—

"be reported to the Visitor who may sanction or remit it for further consideration only once" (8)

The purpose of the amendment is very clear. Clause 18 wants to substitute section 28 of the principal Act, and in this section 28, there is sub-section (6) which reads:

"Every new statute or part of the statute or any amendment or repeal of any statute shall require the previous approval of the Visitor who may sanction, disallow or remit it for further consideration."

This makes the Court almost helpless, and especially in view of the character and nature of the Aligarh Muslim University, such a condition should not exist. I have, therefore moved, the amendment to delete this particular sub-section (6) to section 28 which is sought to be substituted in the principal Act by Clause 18 of the Bill. There should not be any restrictions upon the autonomous nature of the Court. It is especially necessary in view of the character and the nature of the Aligarh Muslim University.

I hope this particular amendment will be received with every sympathy and will be accepted by the Treasury Benches as also by the House. I can understand the difficulties that the Treasury Benches are now creating in serious matters, in restoring the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University, but here we are concerned with the autonomous nature, democratic nature, of the Court. I hope, therefore, that these constraints on the working of the Court will be removed.

This is especially necessary in view of the fact that a large number of statutes have already been made under the black Act of 1972, and they continue and will continue despite the present amending Bill. Therefore, in the name of the autonomy and democracy of the Aligarh Muslim University, I appeal to the hon. Minister to accept this particular amendment. I hope at least some time he will show the magnanimity of his heart.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: In my reply at the time of the second reading I explained why this Clause was inserted. I have told the House that this Clause was inserted exactly in line with the clause inserted by Maulana Azad in section 28 of the Act as amended in 1951. If there was democracy at that time, today also there will be democracy. If there is any other black statute and the University brings it before the Government, certainly the Visitor will consider and see that the black statute is properly dealt with.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): He cannot go on depending upon Maulana Azad all the time. Let him explain to us why he cannot accept it.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already explained that in a University of this nature, where almost all the funds are provided by the Central Government, there must be proper vetting of the statutes which might otherwise upset the whole structure of the University. Therefore, prior approval is necessary. This provision is there in other Central Universities, so that it is a very useful provision. After all, it is delegated delegation.

Proper control does not militate against the inner democracy. But when the general administration of the University might be affected, certainly, the Visitor can scrutinise it. It does not mean that the Visitor is

making the statute. Ultimately, the University Body will make the statute. That is why I am relying upon the provision which has been introduced by Maulana Azad.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Does it mean therefore, that the Visitor is going to have powers only in order to check the possible misuse of funds? Anyway the Minister's statement just now gives an assurance that the autonomy of the University will not be interfered with. But 'Visitor' means the Government ultimately. We must have an assurance that the autonomy of the University will not be interfered with by the Visitor i.e., by the Minister.

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already said that I do not want to interfere in the internal autonomy of the University. Before this House, several questions have been raised in connection with different Universities and the Indian Institute of Technology and I have made it quite clear that we are not intending to interfere in their affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mavalankar, moreover, there can be no saturation point so far as democracy is concerned.

I now put the amendment No. 8 moved by Shri G M Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 8 was put and negatived.

Amendments made:

"Page 4, line 21—
for "1978" substitute "1979" "
(26)

"Page 4, line 27—
for "1978" substitute "1979" "
(27)

(Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder).

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 19—(Amendment of section 29)

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I move:

"Page 5, line 15,—
for "the following proviso"
substitute "the following provisos"
(28)

"Page 5,—
after line 20, insert—

Provided further that before making any Ordinance in respect of the constitution of the Teachers' Association or other staff associations, the interests concerned shall be consulted. "
(29)

This is based on the suggestion given by the Minorities Commission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anant Dave—he is absent

The question is:

"Page 5, line 15,—
for "the following proviso"
substitute "the following provisos"
(28)

"Page 5,—
after line 20, insert—

Provided further that before making any Ordinance in respect of the constitution of the Teachers' Association or other staff associations, the interests concerned shall be consulted. "
(29)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 19, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

Clause 19, as amended was added to the Bill.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 21. There is an amendment given notice of by Mr. Banatwalla. Is he moving?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anant Dave. He is not here. I shall put Clause 21 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clause 22—(Amendment of Statutes)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am moving all my Amendments. I have also an amendment to the Government's amendment. Should I wait till the Minister moves his?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Regarding amendment to amendment, you can move later; after the Minister has moved. I will give you the opportunity later.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 8, lines 15 and 16,—

after "Professors" insert—

"Readers and Lecturers who have completed ten years of continuous permanent service." (10)

Page 8,—

omit lines 18 to 23. (11)

Pages 8, 9 and 10,—

for lines 39 to 47, 1 to 41 and 1 to 14 respectively,

substitute—

'(xi) for Statute 14, the following Statute shall be substituted, namely:—

"Court 14. (1) The Court shall consist of the following members, namely:—

Ex-officio members

- (i) Chancellor;
- (ii) Pro-Chancellor;
- (iii) Vice-Chancellor;
- (iv) Pro-Vice-Chancellor;
- (v) Honorary Treasurer;
- (vi) All Ex-Vice-Chancellors;
- (vii) Librarian;
- (viii) Three Provosts, by rotation according to seniority;
- (ix) Proctor;

Representatives of the Departments and Colleges

(x) Chairman of the Departments of Studies by rotation according to seniority in each faculty as shown below:—

Faculty of Commerce	..	1
Faculty of Arts	..	2
Faculty of Science	..	2
Faculty of Social Sciences	..	2
Faculty of Engineering and Technology	..	2
Faculty of Medicine	..	2
Faculty of Law	..	1
Faculty of Theology	..	1
Total	..	13

(xi) Principals of Colleges 5;

Representatives of Teachers other than Chairmen of Departments and Principals of Colleges

(xii) Ten teachers to be elected from amongst themselves of whom at least one shall be a Professor, and two shall be Readers;

(xiii) Two teachers of the schools maintained by the University to be elected from amongst themselves;

Representatives of Ex-Students

(xiv) Twenty-five representatives of ex-students to be elected by the Aligarh Muslim University Old Boy's Association;

Representatives of Donors

(xv) Every muslim who makes or has made a donation of Rupees one lakh or more;

(xvi) Ten representatives of Donors who have donated at least a sum of Rupees ten thousand or have transferred property worth at least ten thousand rupees to be elected from amongst themselves;

Representatives of learned professions industry and commerce

(xvii) Ten Muslims representing the learned professions, to be elected by the Court, of whom at least five shall be persons residing outside the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(xviii) Five Muslims representing industry and commerce, to be elected by the Court;

Representatives of the All India Muslims Educational Conference

(xix) Five representatives of the All India Muslim Educational Conference.

Representatives of Parliament and State Legislatures

(xx) Twelve members to be elected from amongst themselves by the Muslim members of the State Legislatures, who shall elect three members to represent each of the four regions of India;

(xxi) Five members to be elected by the Muslim members of Parliament from amongst themselves of which three shall be from Lok Sabha and two from Rajya Sabha;

Representatives of Muslim Culture and Learning

(xxii) Ten representatives of Muslims culture and learning to be elected by the Court;

Representatives of Muslim Colleges and Oriental Institutions

(xxiii) Six persons representing Muslim Colleges and Oriental Institutions not under the control of the University to be elected by the Court of whom not more than three shall be from the State of U.P.

Representatives of Waqf Boards

(xxiv) Four persons to be elected by the Court from amongst the Chairmen or Presidents of the Muslim Waqf Boards;

Representatives of Urdu Language and Literature

(xxv) Two persons representing Urdu language and literature to be elected by the Court;

Representatives of the Students

(xxvi) Ten representatives of the Students to be elected by the students according to the rules framed by the Aligarh Muslim University Students' Union of whom three shall be the office bearers of the Aligarh Muslim University Students' Union;

Representatives of Non-teaching Staff

(xxvii) Six representatives of the non-teaching staff to be elected as under:—

(a) Two representatives to be elected by the administrative and ministerial staff of the University amongst themselves;

(b) Two representatives to be elected by the technical staff of the University from amongst themselves; and

(c) Two representatives to be elected by the Grade IV employees of the University from amongst themselves;

Nominated persons

(xxviii) Not more than three persons to be nominated by the Visitor;

(xxix) Not more than one person to be nominated by the Rector; and

(xxx) Not more than one person to be nominated by the Chancellor:

Provided that in making nominations under items (xxviii) to (xxx) due regard shall be had to the representation of the different areas of the country in view of the All India character of the University:

Provided further that no employee of the University shall be eligible to be a member under items (xiv) to (xxvi) and (xxviii) to (xxx).

(2) All the members of the Court, other than ex-officio and student members, shall hold office for a term of three years and an ex-officio member shall cease to be a member of the Court as soon as he vacates the office by virtue of which he is such a member and a student member shall hold office for a period of one year or till such time as they continue to be students, whichever is earlier." (12)

Page 10, line 31,—

for "Two Principals of Colleges" substitute "One Principal of College" (13)

Page 10,—

omit line 35. (14)

Page 10, line 36,—

for "five" substitute "eight" (15)

Page 11,—

omit lines 21 to 26. (16)

Page 11, line 27,—

omit "further" (17)

Page 11,—

after line 30, insert—

"(xiv) Two Research Scholars to be elected from amongst themselves by simple majority votes;" (18)

Page 13, line 23,—

for "three" substitute "two" (19)

Page 6,—

for lines 33 to 41, substitute—

"(1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court by a simple majority in accordance with the Regulations made by the Court." (77)

Page 7, lines 19 and 20,—

for "two-thirds of its total membership"

substitute "those present and voting at the meeting". (78)

All these amendments are with respect to the composition of the Court. I will, at this stage, not take up the time of the House by again repeating all that has been said earlier. The purpose of my amendments is to see that the number of nominated members to the Court is reduced, that the number of internal elements represented on the Court is reduced to a fair size and also to see that the number of elected members is increased. Further, the purpose of all these amendments is also to see that the Court also acquires an all-India character. We have always believed that the Aligarh Muslim University has an all-India character. It is an institution not of any local importance but of national importance. That has also been accepted under item (63 of List I of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution—that it is an institution of national importance. The purpose

of my amendments is also to see that representatives for the Court are drawn from the length and breadth of India. There would be representatives not only of Parliament but also from the State Legislatures as provided for in my amendment.

I hope that the purpose with which I have moved all these amendments will be appreciated, namely, to see that the Court becomes more democratic in character and also acquires an all-India character in its composition.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 6, lines 9 to 11,—

for "by a simple majority in
accordance with the Regulations
made by the Court."

substitute—

"inaccordance with the system of
proportional representation by
means of the single transfer-
able vote." (30).

Page 6,—

for lines 20 and 21, substitute,—

"in accordance with the system
of proportional representation
by means of the single transfer-
able vote." (31).

Page 7, lines 24 and 25,—

for "by a simple majority in
accordance with the Regulations
made by the Court"

substitute—

"in accordance with the system
of proportional representation
by means of the single transfer-
able vote." (32).

Page 9,—

for lines 9 to 13, substitute—

"Representatives of teachers
other than Chairman of Depart-
ments and Principals of Colleges

(xii) Five Professors, who are
not Chairmen of Depart-
ments, to be elected from
amongst themselves;

(xiii) Five Readers to be elec-
ted amongst themselves;

(xiv) Five Lecturers to be elec-
ted from amongst them-
selves:

*Representatives of non-teaching
staff*

(xv) Four representatives of
non-teaching staff, to be
elected from amongst
themselves;" (33).

Page 9, line 18,—

for "(xvi)" substitute "(xvii)"
(35).

Page 9, line 23,—

for "(xvii)" substitute "(xviii)"
(36).

Page 9, line 26,—

for "(xviii)" substitute "(xix)"
(37).

Page 9, line 29,—

for "(xix)" substitute "(xx)"
(38).

Page 9, line 32,—

for "(xx)" substitute "(xxi)"
(39).

Page 9, line 37,—

for "(xxi)" substitute "(xxii)"
(40).

Page 9, line 40,—

for "(xxii)" substitute "(xxiii)"
(41).

Page 10, line 1,—

for "(xxiii)" substitute "(xxiv)"
(42).

Page 10, line 3,—

for "(xxiv)" substitute "(xxv)"
(43).

Page 10, lines 5 and 6,—

for "items (xxii) to (xxiv)" sub-
stitute—

"items (xxiii) to (xxv)" (44).

Page 10,—

for line 10, substitute—

"eligible to be a member under
items (xvi) to (xxv):

Provided also that elections
under items (xii) to (xix) and
item (xxii) shall be in accor-
dance with the system of pro-
portional representation by
means of the single transferable
vote." (45).

Page 10, line 38,—

after "elected by it" insert—

"in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote". (46).

Page 10, line 43,—

after "from amongst themselves" insert—

"in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote." (47).

Page 11,—

for line 14, substitute—

"from amongst themselves in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;" (48).

Page 9,—

for line 7, substitute—

"(x) Twenty Chairmen of Departments, by rotation according to seniority;" (51).

Page 9, line 15,—

for "(xv) Ten" substitute—

"(xvi) Fifteen". (52).

The purpose of these amendments is, largely, to bring the composition of the Court and other elected bodies in line with what has been suggested by the Minorities Commission. If this House adopts these amendments, then it will be found that the apprehension which hon. Member Mr. Banatwalla has in his mind will be removed.

I have already said that after these amendments will be added, there will be in the Court only 23 ex-officio members, 20 members by rotation according to seniority, 72 elected members and 10 nominated members and the total is 125. Similarly, in the Executive Council, out of 23, ex-officio

will be 5, by rotation—8, elected members—8 and nominated members—4. In this way you will find that the point which is being raised by Mr. Banatwalla will be met.

So I move my amendments and oppose his amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rashid Masood—are you moving your amendment?

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): I am not moving.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I beg to move:

Page 9,—

for line 7, substitute—

"(x) One-third of the Chairman of Departments according to seniority;" (63).

Page 9,—

omit line 9. (64).

Page 9, line 11,—

for "principals of Colleges and Professors" substitute "and Principals of Colleges" (65).

Page 9,—

for lines 12 and 13, substitute—

"(xiii) Fifteen persons to be elected by the teachers of the University from amongst themselves in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

Representatives of Non-teaching employees

(xiv) Ten persons to be elected by the non-teaching employees of the University from amongst themselves in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

Representatives of Students

(xv) Ten students to be elected by the students under the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. (66).

Page 10, line 29,—

for "(iv) Three Deans of Faculties, by rotation" substitute—

"(iv) Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Social Sciences, Science, Medicine and Engineering; and one Dean, by rotation from amongst the Deans of the Faculties of Law, Commerce and Theology" (67).

Page 10,—

omit lines 34 and 35. (68).

Page 10, line 42,—

add at the end—

"according to the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote" (69).

Page 10,—

after line 42, insert—

"(xa) One representative of non-teaching employees to be elected from amongst themselves;" (70).

Page 10,—

omit line 45. (71).

Page 11, line 14,—

add at the end—

"in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote" (72).

Page 14,—

for lines 10 to 21, substitute—

"33. All employees of the University, whether teachers or others, shall have the right to

form or join associations or unions of their choice; and it shall not be lawful for the University to impose an obligation to join, or to abstain from joining, any particular association or union." (73).

So far as these amendments are concerned, the Bill gives excessive representation to the Chairman of the Departments in the court and find a place only for five teachers other than Professors and they are put there by rotation according to seniority. This was criticised by the Minorities Commission which has recommended that to ensure democratic norms, representation of faculties other than Professors should be at least equal to the number of Professors in the Court. The removal of representation for non-teaching employees and students is, according to us, the most objectionable part and is a retrograde measure. The existing statute provides for their representation. This will be clear from the present statute. The Minorities Commission has supported the representation of non-teaching employees on the Court. The method of election by proportional representation is provided in the existing statute and it has also been recommended by the Minorities Commission and we feel that the proportional representation system should be followed.

So far as amendments 67 to 71 are concerned, I am moving them. We find that in the Executive Council the Vice-Chancellor's nominees are becoming more and more predominating in the sense now that the Proctor and the Provost will be members of the Executive Council who both will be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor or nominees of the Vice-Chancellor. The number of Deans on the Executive Council is being reduced from the present 5 to 3. This is being objected to by the teaching staff there. Since Dean represents the academic elements, there should be at least one representative of the non-teaching

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

employees on the Executive Council also. As far as the election of the teachers' representatives, they demand that the proportional representation should be provided for as in the existing statute and which is also recommended by the Minorities Commission very strongly.

So far as amendment 72 is concerned, it is also for providing for proportional representation. There we are requesting the hon. Minister to take note of the recommendation of the Minorities Commission and we feel that this tendency which is displayed in the Bill to replace the system of proportional representation by a simple majority vote, should be reversed and the old system of proportional representation should be brought into existence.

So far as amendment No. 73 is concerned, we are strongly pressing it because of this reason. You will find from page 14. I am requesting the hon. Minister to kindly spare a minute for this. It says that there shall be a Teachers' Association for the University and the constitution of the Teachers' Association shall be such as may be prescribed by the ordinance. Now, it is the fundamental right of the teachers to form an association. What will be the constitution of the Teachers' Association should be left to the teachers themselves. Similarly, with regard to the staff associations, this is amazing that the Act will say that there shall be staff associations for the following categories of the staff of the University, namely, administrative and ministerial, technical, Class IV and School Teachers and the constitution of the staff associations referred to in clause (1) shall be such as may be prescribed by the ordinance. How many staff associations would be there? And how many employees will be there and what will be their constitution? This is a clear attempt—bureaucratic attempt—to create divisions among the employees. We are very strongly resisting it. It has been

unanimously rejected by the employees' association; also it has been rejected by the Teachers. They have protested against them. In spite of that, I do not know, how you can do that by an executive fiat. How can this method of fundamental right of forming an association be decided by an act? We are very strongly opposing it. I would request the hon. Minister to accept amendment No. 73 of mine which will at least make this a civilised law with all the defects. I am submitting that this attempt by this Bill to give the university to change the constitution of the staff association and teachers' union and non-teaching employees union into three or four categories of union is nothing but to weaken only the present union, the present employees' union—in the Aligarh Muslim University which, whether the Minister likes it or not, has the support of the C.I.T.U. That may be the real object for which they have brought forward this retrograde and perverted provision in this clause. Not only the Students Union but also the CITU as also the Minorities Commission has the following to say—I quote:

"Another set of undemocratic provisions one notices in the Bill consists of sections 33 and 34. These refer to the Teachers' Association and staff associations. Why should the constitution of the Teachers' Association be prescribed by ordinances instead of by the teachers themselves? Why should the university oblige non-teaching staff, through ordinances, to be organised into four separate staff associations, unless they choose to do so? We mention these matters since they indicate how power is sought to be organised and deployed under the proposed system of autonomy."

This is the recommendation of the Minorities Commission. The hon. Minister would care to explain this. Why he cannot accept Mr. Banatwalla's proposed amendment to change the functioning of university? Is it because of the Supreme Court judg-

ment? Nowhere the Supreme Court has said anything which goes contrary to the recommendation of the Minorities Commission. Some portions he cannot accept because of the Supreme Court's judgment. Here this is not only the recommendation of the Minorities Commission but all the students and teachers' Unions and non-teaching staff has rejected this method of forming association by an act. I would request the hon. Minister not to go by the bureaucratic way but to accept this very reasonable amendment suggested by me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Banatwalla, do you want to say anything on 79?

MR. G. M. BANATWALLA: Nothing.

MR CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, the Minister.

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER Sir, before I deal with the points raised by Shri Chatterjee. I would like to correct the amendment moved. In fact, I do not want to move my amendment No. 34 as it has already been taken care of by amendment No 52. But, there is a minor typographical error which has crept in at page 7. I do not know how you will correct it. This has to be corrected.

I think the words 'he shall' are redundant. These should be omitted. This is a typographical error which may be corrected if the House gives the permission to do that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think this amendment should also be deemed to have been moved with the permission of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: He should have given it in writing.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have just now given it in writing.

Amendment made:

"Page 7, line 13,—

omit "he shall" (80).

(Dr. Pratap Chundra Chunder)

974 LS—12.

I think Shri Chatterjee pleaded for the cause of the students and teachers. I share his predicament because he has been approached by them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I had been approached by the people.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I had also been approached by Professor Khusró, Vice-Chancellor and other representatives, teachers etc. And, ultimately, this clause has been proposed in the Bill. But, we read the criticism to this clause which the Minorities Commission has made at page 17. So, my amendment is that in dealing with these matters, the authorities should have prior consultation with the interests concerned.

Now, who are these authorities? It is not correct for Shri Somnath Chatterjee to say that they are bureaucrats. Actually, they are largely the elected representatives who are forming these bodies and they will frame these ordinances, certainly after consultation with these bodies, so that they can actually give affect to the desire of these respective groups. So, I should submit that this amendment that I have moved will meet the apprehension which Shri Somnath Chatterjee has in mind. So, I cannot accept his amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: First, I will dispose of amendment No. 79 which is an amendment to an amendment.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am not moving my amendment No. 79.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That simplifies the matter. Now, I will put to the vote of the House all the amendments together.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I want my amendment No. 73 to be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, I put amendment Nos. 10 to 19, 77 and 78 of Shri Banatwalla and amendments Nos. 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69; 70; 71 and 72 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 10 to 19, 77, 78 and 63 to 72 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put government amendments Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51 and 52 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Page 6, lines 9 to 11,—

for "by a simple majority in accordance with the Regulations made by the Court".

Substitute—

"in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote." (30).

Page 6,—

for lines 20 and 21, *substitute—*

"in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote." (31).

Page 7, lines 24 and 25,—

for "by a simple majority in accordance with the Regulations made by the Court"

substitute—

"in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote." (32).

Page 9,—

for lines 9 to 13, *substitute—*

"Representatives of teachers other than Chairman of Departments and Principals of Colleges

(xii) Five Professors, who are not Chairmen of Departments, to be elected from amongst themselves,

(xiii) Five Readers to be elected from amongst themselves;

(xiv) Five Lecturers to be elected from amongst themselves;

Representatives of non-teaching staff

(xv) Four representatives of non-teaching staff, to be elected from amongst themselves;" (33).

Page 9, line 18,—

for "(xvi)" *substitute* "(xvii)" (35).

Page 9, line 23,—

for "(xvii)" *substitute* "(xviii)" (36).

Page 9, line 26,—

for "(xviii)" *substitute* "(xix)" (37).

Page 9, line 29,—

for "(xix)" *substitute* "(xx)" (38).

Page 9, line 32,—

for "(xx)" *substitute* "(xxi)" (39).

Page 9, line 37,—

for "(xxi)" *substitute* "(xxii)" (40).

Page 9, line 40,—

for "(xxii)" *substitute* "(xxiii)" (41).

Page 10, line 1,—

for "(xxiii)" *substitute* "(xxiv)" (42).

Page 10, line 3,—

for "(xxiv)" *substitute* "(xxv)" (43).

Page 10, lines 5 and 6,—

for "items "(xxii) to (xxv)"
substitute "items (xxiii) to (xxv)"
(44).

Page 10,—

for line 10, substitute—

"eligible to be a member under
items (xvi) to (xxv):

Provided also that elections
under items (xii) to (xix) and
item (xxii) shall be in accor-
dance with the system of pro-
portional representation by
means of the single transfer-
able vote." (45).

Page 10, line 38,—

after "elected by it" insert—

"in accordance with the system
of proportional representation
by means of the single trans-
ferable vote" (46).

Page 10, line 43,—

after "from amongst themselves"
insert—

"in accordance with the system
of proportional representation
by means of the single transfer-
able vote". (47).

Page 11,—

for line 14, substitute—

"from amongst themselves in
accordance with the system of
proportional representation by
means of the single transferable
vote"; (48).

Page 9,—

for line 7, substitute—

"(x) Twenty Chairmen of
Departments, by rotation accor-
ding to seniority;" (51).

Page 9, line 15,—

for "(xv) Ten"

substitute "(xvi) Fifteen" (52).

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will put
amendment No. 73 moved by Shri
Somnath Chatterjee to the vote of
the House.

The question is:

Page 14,—

for lines 10 to 21, substitute—

"33. All employees of the Univer-
sity, whether teachers or others,
shall have the right to form or
join associations or unions of
their choice; and it shall not be
lawful for the University to
impose an obligation to join,
or to abstain from joining, any
particular association of union."
(73).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 26]

[16.47 hrs

AYES

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

Basu, Shri Dharendraanath

Bhagat Ram, Shri

Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen

Chandrappan, Shri C. K.

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Damani, Shri S. R.

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh

Kisku, Shri Jadunath

Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi

Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.

Mathew, Shri George

Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.

Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mishra, Shri G. S.

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Narayana, Shri K. S.

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Rachalaiah, Shri B.

Raju, Shri P. V. G.

Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala

Reddi, Shri G S
 Reddy, Shri M Ram Gopal
 Saha, Shri A K
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 Sanyal, Shri Sasankasekhar
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P
 Suryanarayana Shri K
 Unmkishnan Shri K P

NOES

Abdul Lateef Shri
 Ahmed, Shri Halimuiddin
 Ahuja Shri Subhash
 Alhaj Shri M A Hannan
 Amat Shri D
 Arif Baig, Shri
 Balak Ram Shri
 Balbir Singh Chowdry
 Baldev Prakash Dr
 Barakatali Shrimati Renuka Dev
 Bateshwar Hemram Shri
 Bharat Bhushan Shri
 Borole Shri Yashwant
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri
 Chandan Singh Shri
 Chandravati Shrimati
 Chaturbhuj Shri
 Chaturved, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chauhan Shri Nawab Singh
 Chavda Shri K S
 Chhetri Shri Chhatra Bahadur
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Chunder, Dr Pratap Chandra
 Dandavate Prof Madhu
 Das Shri S S
 Dawan, Shri Raj Krishna
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh Shri Ram Prasad
 Dhara Shri Sushil Kumar
 Dharia, Shri Mohan
 Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh
 Digvijay Narain Singh Shri
 Durga Chand, Shri

Dutt Shri Asoke Krishna
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh Shri
 Gattam Shri R D
 Ghosal Shri Sudhir
 Gore, Shrimati Mrinal
 Goyal Shri Krishna Kumar
 Gupta Shri Kanwar Lal
 Hukam Ram Shri
 Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra
 Jaiswal Shri Anant Ram
 Jasrotia Shri Bakdev Singh
 Kapoor Shri I I
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
 Khan Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
 Khan Shri Muhsin Hasan
 Khan Shri Mohd Shamsul Hasan
 Kishore Lal Shri
 Kotiasheff Shri A K
 Krishan Kant Shri
 Kundu Shri Samarendra
 Kureel Shri Jawala Prasad
 Kureel Shri R I
 Kushwaha Shri Ram Naresh
 Liaquat Husain Shri Syed
 Machhand, Shri Raghbir Singh
 Maheshi Dr Sarojini
 Malhotra Shri Vijay Kumar
 Malik Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mandal, Shri Dhamk Lal
 Mangal Deo Shri
 Meera Shri Syed Kazim Ali
 Mehta Shri Ajit Kumar
 Mhalgi, Shri R K
 Mishra Shri Shyamanandan
 Mohd Hayat Ali Shri
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Murmu Father Anthony
 Nathu Singh Shri
 Nathan Ram, Shri
 Nathwani Shri Narendra P
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
 Negi, Shri T S

Onkar Singh, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Pipal, Shri Mohan Lal
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Raghavendra Singh, Shri
 Raghavji, Shri
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ramji Singh, Dr.
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rasheed Masood, Shri
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri
 Sahoo, Shri Ainthu
 Sai, Shri Larang
 Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
 Sarkar, Shri S. K.
 Sen, Shri Prafulla Chandra
 Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
 Sharma, Shri Jaganath
 Sharma,, Shri Rajendra Kumar
 Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
 Sikander Bakht, Shri
 Singh, Dr. B. N.

Singha, Shri Sachindralal
 Sinha, Shri Purnannarayan
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Somani, Shri S. S.
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
 Tan Singh, Shri
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
 Thakre, Shri Kushabhau
 Tiwary, Shri Madan
 Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
 Yadav, Shri Ramjilal
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad
 Yadvendia Dutt, Shri
 Yuvraj, Shri
 Zulfikarullah, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction, the result* of the Division is: Ayes—31; Noes—137.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put Clause 22, as amended, to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clause 22, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 23 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri Krishna Chandra Halder;

NOES: Shri Ram Jethmalani, Shri M. P. Sinha, Dr. Bijoy Mondal, Shrimati P. Chavan and Shri Roop Nath Singh Yadav.

Clause 1—(Short title and Commencement)*Amendment made:*

"Page 1, line 4,—

for "1978" substitute "1979"." (24)

(Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.**Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.***Enacting Formula***Amendment made:*

"Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-ninth" substitute "Thirtieth"." (23)

(Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.**The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.**The Title was added to the Bill.*

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is some improvement in the Bill. There are, however, serious shortcomings of grave nature. The Government had a very obstinate attitude towards the basic demand namely the restoration of the minority character to the Aligarh

University. Unfortunately, the demand has been rejected and the hopes of crores of Muslims of India have been shattered. I protest against the attitude of the Government on such a basic demand. In protest, I, with a heavy heart, walk out of this House.

Shri G. M. Banatwalla then left the House

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, I have already explained in great detail at the time of moving this Bill and also in my reply that the Government is very keen to respect the basic character of this University. I have said that the 1951 position has been restored and as the Minorities Commission has already indicated, both in the 1920 and 1951 Acts, this minority character is there as understood in a proper sense, namely the culture of Muslims should be protected, study of Islamic literature, languages and other matters, particularly the contribution which this community has made to the civilization of India as well as the civilization of the world should be studied in depth and there should not be any impediment to this. In addition to that, the University has powers to formulate courses as specifically mentioned in clause 4 of the Bill which has been passed by this hon. House. . . "to promote especially the educational and cultural advancement of the Muslims of India". That, in substance, in effect, means the minority character, not the administration of this institution by a group of people belonging to minority community.

As already indicated, since the beginning this institution was never in the hands of one single religious community. I am very glad to tell you that when Sir Syed Ahmad had set up this institution in the last century, he had so much confidence in the Hindus of those days that when he left the country, he left the charge of the Aligarh affairs in the hands of Raja Jai Krishna Das. I am reading an extract from the book 'India and Contemporary Islam' published by

the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla in 1971. In this book, it is stated:

"Prof. Sherwani said, with particular reference to the present paper, that Sir Syed had never put forward the two-nation theory and his role in forming non-political Muslim opinion was misunderstood... and as far as Sir Syed was concerned, he had left Raja Jai Krishna Das, who was his right hand man, in charge at Aligarh when he had gone abroad."

It will thus be seen that from the beginning, the Hindus were also involved in this and one single Hindu was in charge of Aligarh as Prof. Sherwani points out.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Who is the author of this book?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: This book was edited by Shri S. T. Lokhandwalla. There was a symposium and several authors had submitted their papers and on the basis of these papers, discussion had taken place. Prof. Sherwani had also written an article in this book, "The Socio-Religious Thought of Syed Ahmad Kharh", where he said:

"He advocated the idea of one 'qawm' one nation, for all the inhabitants of the country. He was explicit when he said that if we disregard for a moment our conception of Godhead, then in all matters of every day life the Hindus and the Muslims really belonged to one qawm, one nation, as children of the soil and not two, and the progress of the country is possible only if we have a union of hearts, mutual sympathy and love... I grieve at the sight of those who do not understand this basic point and inculcate view which would ultimately lead to a cleavage between the two sections of Indian community."

He had that foresight, and because his theory of one nation consisting of Indian Muslims and Indian Hindus

was not accepted, we had partition. This is most unfortunate. So, what we have tried to provide in this Bill are actually the ideals of Sir Syed Ahmad, so that we can all work together for the achievement, or implementation of these ideas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I put it to vote.

श्री न.बूराब बिर्खा (नागौर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं भी बोलना चाहता हूँ। मैं ने आपसे रिक्वेस्ट की थी। आपने मुझे मौका नहीं दिया और मंत्री महोदय को बुला लिया। मैं तो बहुत देरकी बोलने के लिए खड़ा होता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : अब यह सम्भव नहीं है।

श्री न.बूराब बिर्खा : आपके लिए सब कुछ सम्भव है। मुझे दो मिनट दे दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry; now it cannot be done. After the Minister has replied, it cannot be done.

श्री न.बूराब बिर्खा : सभापति महोदय, आपके अधिकार हैं। मुझे सिर्फ दो मिनट दे दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should have sent in your name. I am sorry; not now. The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.57 hrs.

SPECIAL COURTS BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we pass on to the next item of business. There are still 3 or 4 minutes. Shri H. M. Patel.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of a certain class of offences, be taken into consideration:

[Shri H. M. Patel]

Preamble

(1) That at page 1, after line 17, the following be inserted, namely:—

"And whereas all powers being a trust, and holders of high public or political offices are accountable for the exercise of their powers in all cases where Commissions of Inquiry appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 or investigations conducted by Government through its agencies disclose offences committed by such holders;"

Clause 3

(2) That at page 2, for lines 27 to 29, the following be substituted, namely:—

"(2) A Special Court shall consist of a sitting Judge of a High Court nominated by the Chief Justice of the High Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Special Court is situated, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India.

Explanation.—Any reference to a High Court or to the Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court shall, in relation to a Union Territory having a Court of the Judicial Commissioner, be construed as a reference to the said Court of the Judicial Commissioner or to the Judicial Commissioner or any Additional Judicial Commissioner, as the case may be."

Clause 5

(3) That at page 2, line 34, the words "during the period mentioned in the Preamble hereto" be deleted.

Clause 11

(4) That at page 4,—

(i) in line 2, for the words "judgment or order" the words "judgment, sentence or order, not being interlocutory order" be substituted;

(ii) in line 5, for the words "judgment or order" the words "judgment, sentence or order," be substituted; and

(iii) after sub-clause (2), the following sub-clause be inserted, namely:—

"(3) Every appeal under this section shall be performed within a period of thirty days from the date of any judgment, sentence or order of a Special Court;

Provided that the Supreme Court may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days if it is satisfied that the appellant had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within the period of thirty days."

Sir, the Special Courts Bill 1979 was passed by Lok Sabha on 9th March, 1979. Rajya Sabha has passed the Bill with amendments to the Preamble and to clauses 3, 5 and 11. I do not intend to take up the time of the House reading out these amendments. Briefly, the effect of the amendments in the Preamble and to clause (5) will be that the scope of the Bill will not be confined to offences committed during the period of Emergency. The Bill will cover offences committed by the category of persons mentioned in the Bill even if committed outside that period. The change in sub-clause (2) of clause (3) is to the effect that the sitting Judge of the High Court presiding over the Special Court will be nominated, not by the Central Government, but by Chief Justice of the High Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Special Court is situated.

The Rajya Sabha has also inserted sub-clause (3) in clause 11 to provide specifically for a period of limitation, viz. thirty days, within which an appeal can be preferred to the Supreme Court. Sub-clause (1) of clause 11 has been amended to provide that an appeal would not lie against an interlocutory order.

I beg to move that the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of a certain class of offences be taken into consideration.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
(Hoshangabad): On a point of order.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar). Why did you have to wait for the Rajya Sabha to do it and then come back here for this purpose? (Interruptions)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Articles 143 and 108....

16.59 hrs.

[MR. SPFAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER: I think the point of order will have to wait till tomorrow.

17 hrs.

**DISCUSSION ON REPORTED
LARGE SCALE VIOLENCE IN NEW
DELHI DURING PROCESSION OF
YOUTH CONGRESS (I) ON
1ST MAY, 1979**

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up the discussion about the incident which took place here day before yesterday. The procedure that we have adopted, in consultation with the Business Advisory Committee, is that we will first call Members in accordance with the ballot, that is, Members whose names have been selected by the ballot in the Calling Attention. Then there are 2 persons who have given notice of an adjournment motion. They will be called; and one Member from the CPI, one Member from the Congress (I), one Member from Congress and one Member from the Janata Party. This is the procedure.

Now, Shri Saugata Roy. No Member will get more than 10 minutes. The lesser the better. We will sit upto 7 o'clock.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): An incident took place in this capital city of Delhi, two days ago; and before I go into the details of the incident, let me wish my friend and colleague **Shri Ramalingam** who was injured in the lathi charge on that day, and is now in the hospital a very speedy recovery. Whatever the incident of 1st May has done, they have solved one controversy in Indian politics. A big question mark, a big enigma which may be called in and out controversy. This reminds me one of the stories of some persons who went to meet one gentleman. The small daughter of the gentleman was there outside. So, they ask her, "Is your father at home?" She went inside and came back saying that "father told me to tell you that he is not at home." A similar controversy has been going on in Indian politics for some time whether **Mr. Sanjay Gandhi** is in politics or not. Her mother had gone on record several times saying that he was not in politics; he was too busy in his cases and doing social work. But then when he was convicted in the **Kissa Kursi Ka** case, she went to the **Tihar Jail** and said: "This was his political revenge."

Most surprisingly, recently, we had a session of the AICC(I) in Delhi and there Mr. Dev Raj Urs, who is also the Chief Minister of Karnataka, said, "If I know Mrs. Gandhi's mind, she will not bring him to the forefront of politics." Only some people are clandestinely and surreptitiously using him to get favours from her." This is what Mr. Dev Raj Urs said in the AICC(I) session. And even more surprising is what the hon. Member, the Leader of the Opposition said in Trivandrum on 30th April, 1979. Speaking in a Press conference, he gave a statement which was published on 1st May in the Malayalam paper. He said, "The greatest lie in Indian politics and in this era is that Sanjay Gandhi is in politics." He is neither in

[Shri Saugata Roy]

Congress (I) nor in youth Congress. This is what Mr. Stephen said on 30th April. One point is quite clear that Sanjay Gandhi is in politics. They fought terribly for emergency, back in politics and the Lumpen in India has got a national leader of their own. (Interruptions) Before coming back to the incident, I will make one or two other observations about the incident. It means that unrolliness has accompanied Mr. Sanjay Gandhi wherever he had gone; whether it had been in the Tees Hazari Court, whether it had been in the Shah Commission cases, whether it had been in Dehra Dun where the ONGC case was being heard and whether it was on Jan Path on 1st May. We have found that unruly scenes have accompanied Sanjay Gandhi. I do not know whether he is directly responsible for this or not, but it is for those in administration to take note of the fact that in this country, in courts, the atmosphere has been defiled by slogan shouting, by open defiance of judges during his presence. That is why, the question that arises is what and how this thing had happened on 1st May. On 1st May, the Youth Congress was scheduled to hold a demonstration. Of course, it may surprise some that it was on the day when the workers of the world promised to unite. A former car factory owner had decided to take out a procession; may be this would give workers more strength to unite in future. But the fact that he was taking out a procession was known, the fact of his propensity for encouraging violence was also known. Then what the Delhi Administration was doing? The procession started from Minto Bridge; it passed through the busy streets of Connaught Circus. If the procession was to come to Parliament House, why did it not take Parliament street? Instead it chose the busy shopping area of Jan Path. As soon as the procession reached Jan Path it seems trouble broke out and the shopkeepers were

required forcibly to close down their shops and then there was a lot of brickbatting. My complaint is that the Delhi Police had no previous intelligence about the whole thing; they did not take any preventive measures; when the procession was taken out there were not sufficient number of policemen accompanying the procession. Then when there was violence from the procession, police indulged in brutal lathi charge. I have no hesitation in saying that the incident that took place did not warrant this sort of lathi charge that took place. I have gone to Kudanthai Ramalingam in the hospital; he had been injured badly. Whether the whole thing could not have been prevented is the question that we pose before the government. We want to know whether the government had no information that there were people, apart from political people, my colleagues in parliament, there are also known anti-social elements there, there were those names during the emergency—I do not want to glorify them by naming them now here—and there were people with known criminal records. Still the police took no action. I do not want to bring in the photographs, I have one of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi being his by lathi charge and another, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi holding the Deputy Commissioner to ransom, holding him tight. I do not want to indulge in this photograph politics. I say that if there was provocation from one side, there was brutality from the side of the police and that is where the competence of the Delhi police to tackle such a situation is called severely into question, the police which is unable to prevent robberies and other crimes in the capital, has not taken any preventive steps to stop violence breaking out, nor could prevent the procession going through the important shopping areas. How can that police manage a difficult procession?

I am told that Sanjay Gandhi's procession was to protest against the Special Courts Bill. This is also a

new aspect of the thing. The Special Courts Bill, whether one likes it or not, was passed by the two houses of Parliament and it is now pending with Rajya Sabha amendments before the Lok Sabha. Are we in this country permitting this sort of politics, where issues which are to be settled in legislatures are to be taken to the streets? Who is encouraging this politics of the streets? Is the government really competent? Is it determined and has it the capacity and the mental make up to meet this challenge? These are the questions that are to be posed before the government. I have nothing to say on this point whether the Special Courts Bill is good or bad but I totally differ from anybody who says: we will defy legislation by taking it to the streets. This is not the way things should be done in a democracy; this is not the way in which democracy will be strengthened.

Now Sanjay Gandhi's procession had only 2,000 people. The Congress (I) Party originally did not claim any credit for the procession; later it came out with the statement condemning the brutal police lathi charge and Mr. Stephen also later came out and defended the procession. I want to know whether the police is capable of managing the procession that the Congress (I) is proposing to take out on 16th, a much bigger procession. The police which cannot manage 2,000 people, how will it be capable of managing a procession which will run into 50,000 or a lakh. That is the question which has to be put before the government, whether effective steps are being taken. I have information that not only in this capital but also in other capitals in this country, lumpens are gathering under one flag. We know in West Bengal when there was a similar situation, such a position was created by an industrialist named Kamal Nath during Datta Commission hearing and police could not do any-

thing. Therefore, this is happening all over the country and it is for the government to take cognisance and take notice of the whole thing. That is why I say that what happened on 1st May could have been avoided by proper police action. The Rs. 1 lakh damage that has been done to shopkeepers will not be made good by this Government. The people injured including the shopkeepers whose photographs I have got will not be helped by this Government, nor will my own colleagues who are there in the hospital be cared for. On the 1st May, when the procession was taking place, Mrs. Gandhi was addressing a press conference at Lucknow. It was a very interesting press conference where she said that she did not believe that Shri Morarji Desai was trying to project Shri Kanti Desai into politics nor did she believe that Shri Kanti Desai was being foisted on Gujarat as Chief Minister of Gujarat, as has been alleged by some people. (Interruptions). To wind up, all I want to ask is this: Is there a *quid pro quo* involved in this first May statement of Mrs. Gandhi in Lucknow giving a clean chit to Shri Kanti Desai? Knowing that such an incident might happen, is the Government's complicity explained by this *quid pro quo*? That is the question I want to ask.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह बलिक (मोतीपन) :
स्पीकर साहब, मुझे जिन बकन इस बात का पता चला कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर ने राज्य सभा में यह डिक्लेयर कर दिया कि इस वाकए की ज़िम्मेदार इन्कवाररी होगी तो मुझे भ्रममय के साथ यह कहना पड़ा :

दिल के फफोले जल उठे दिल के दाग से
इस घर को प्राण लग गई घर के चिराग से ।

इस किस्म की कमजोरी न हो हमें चौराह पर साकर खड़ा कर दिया है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति, पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट पर नटी जायेगी । मैं इस देश के होम मिनिस्टर से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो डिक्लेयर इन्कवाररी डिक्लेयर कर दी है क्या वह गवर्नमेंट की कमजोरी नहीं है ? मैं होम मिनिस्टर पर बड़ा भ्रममय करता हूँ, क्या इसी तरह से वे राज

[श्री मुक्तिपार सिंह मलिक]

करना चाहते हैं ? सजय गांधी जिसकी पोलिटिकल डेब हो गई थी उसको क्या आप इस तरह से ज़िन्दा करना चाहते हैं ? मैं होम मिनिस्टर न कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई मामूली मर्ज नहीं है, यह बहुत बड़ी बुराई है, एक जबरदस्त माफ़िया है, दिल्ली में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने इसकी खुशी छूट दे दी है—क्या इस गुण्डागर्दी का लाइसेंस देना चाहते हैं ? इन्दिरा गांधी तो चाहती हैं कि देश का सारा निजाम दरहम-बहरम कर दिया जाए। लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन, स्टीफन साहब यहाँ पर बैठ हुए हैं, इन्होंने ए धार्ई सी मी (धार्ई) में बोलते हुए कहा कि स्पेशल कोर्ट न मिले कि मातहत जिन जजज ने प्रसाइनमेंट मान लिया उन्हें बड़े खतरनाक नतायज का सामना करना पड़ेगा। क्या यही पॉलिटिक्स है ? मैं होम मिनिस्टर से पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या आप इनको खुली छुट्टी देना चाहते हैं ? यह तो गवर्नमेंट की कमजारी है। हम 14 महीने जेल में रहे, चार महीने हमें घर वालों से मिलने नहीं दिया गया। धरम महीने में एक बार मिलने दिया गया तो सी धार्ई की दा धादमी इधर बैठे और वो उधर बैठे। इन्दिरा गांधी खुली जेल के अन्दर जाती हैं, जेल के दरवाज़े खोल दिये जाते हैं, वहाँ सैकड़ों धादमी अन्दर जा कर उन को मिलते हैं, ऐसे हुकूमत करो तो पटेल साहब ? हुकूमत करो, तो बड़े से बड़े लेकिन रूल आफ ला चले। हुकूमत बड़े से करो, जोर से बना, ऐसे हुकूमत नहीं चलती है जैसे धाप कर रहे हैं। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मुझे सजय गांधी के ऊपर डगना गुस्सा नहीं है जितना धाप के ऊपर गुस्सा धाता है। धाप कर क्या रहे हो ? धाप क्या इस हुकूमत कहते हैं ? धाप हमें खत्म बनवाना चाहते हैं ऐसे गुण्डों के हाथों जा इस तरह से सड़कों के ऊपर चलते हैं। कहा तो धाप जीप भर कर स्टान्स। बड़ा पर 10, 12 धादमी रिवाल्वर टाग हुए थे, साठिया जीप के अन्दर रखी हुई थी परयर उस के अन्दर थे। बुढ़ाना के अन्दर घुस कर लोगों का मारा गया। (व्यवधान) यहाँ इस दशक के अन्दर कितने मुर्जाहरे हुए हैं। ये सभी ने किये हैं। यहाँ पर भूमिहीन किसानों ने किये, हार्रजनाने ने किये, किसानों ने किये, कम्युनिस्टों ने किये, जनसभ वालों ने किये और हम जब अपोजीशन के अन्दर थे, तो हम ने भी किये लेकिन धाज तक बता तो दो कि किसी मुर्जाहरे के अन्दर, जिस में बीस, बीस और तीस तीस लाख धादमी धाप थे, कोई भी वाक्या इस किस्म का हुधा हो यानी जिस में किसी दुकान को सूट गया हो या किसी ने अपनी जवान से कोई ऐसी बात कही हो लेकिन धाप की हुकूमत के अन्दर सजय गांधी को ऐसा लाइसेंस दे दिया गया है जिस से ऐसे वाक्यात हो रहे हैं। क्या धाप फिर वही वाक्यात दोहराना चाहते हैं ?

मैं श्री सीतल राय की तारीफ करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने माफ-साफ बोल कही हैं लेकिन वह एक नेतावनी है हमारे लिये भी और कांग्रेस के लिये भी कि सजय गांधी की बजह से देश के अन्दर कांग्रेस

का विभाजन हुधा और उस के दो टुकड़े हुए सिर्फ उस की करतूतों की बजह से और जिस तरह से उस ने गुण्डागर्दी की थी, वह धाज सबरे-धाम पर धा रहा है और धाज हमारे लकप्पा साहब इन्दिरा गाँ के साहबजाद बन कर उस की गोद में बैठ गये (व्यवधान) यह बात मेरी ममझ में नहीं धाती। धाज यह हमारे लिये नहीं, यह देश के लिए भी, लकप्पा साहब, बात ममझ में नहीं धाती है। एक मीर साहब थे। उन का एक मेर मुझे याद धाता है। मीर साहब सादा ही रहे लकप्पा से मादा ही रहे—हुए जिसके बायस बीमार। फिर इन्दिरा के बॉड से बवा से धाग। मेरी ममझ में यह बात नहीं धार्ई यानी देश के अन्दर जिस न यह खाट करवाया, धाप की कांग्रेस का विभाजन करवाया (व्यवधान) जिस की बजह से हम और होम मिनिस्टर साहब धाप इस गद्दी पर धा गये, लेकिन राज करना नहीं धाया। मुझे माफ करना, होम मिनिस्टर साहब, धाप बैठ गये इन कुर्सी के ऊपर लेकिन क्या इस तरह से राज चलेगा, इस तरह से पुलिस के अन्दर कान्फ़िडेंस रिप्राज कर सकते हैं। अब पुलिस जा है, वह बड़ा जा कर सजय गांधी के पैरों में पड़ेगी और सजय गांधी की मिन्नत करेगी। (व्यवधान)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
Are the words used by the hon.
Member parliamentary?

MR. SPEAKER I will look into
the matter.

(Interruptions)

श्री मुक्तिपार सिंह मलिक . रिपोट के अन्दर क्या है। इन्होंने कहा कि सजय गांधी ने बिन्टी कमिश्नर की गर्दन पकड़ी और एस००७००० पर हमला किया, टाइटलर और सजय गांधी ने बिन्टी कमिश्नर, पुलिस के ऊपर, एस००७००००० के ऊपर हमला किया।.. (व्यवधान)...

मेरा इन्होंने इतना बकत खराब कर दिया है और धाप ने घटी बजा दी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धाप ने अपनी बात कह तो दी है।

श्री मुक्तिपार सिंह मलिक : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा वाक्या कभी देश के अन्दर हुधा है कि दुकानों के अन्दर जा कर लोगों को मारा ? एक जगदीश भाटिया दुकानदार है उसके सिर पर 16 टांके धाये हैं। (व्यवधान) मैं पटेल साहब से धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि बदमाशों को इतनी मार दो कि दर्द से कराह उठें ? (व्यवधान) उन से ज्यादा अफसोस तो मुझे धापके ऊपर धाता है। इन साठे साहब को क्या कहूँ। (व्यवधान) ये जो हमारे साठे

माहव हैं ये बच्चे ये जब धारणासंगम में जाया करते थे। (व्यवधान) अब यहाँ आकर उधर बैठ गये हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR SPEAKER No, you cannot go on

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक अध्यक्ष महादय, मैं आखिर में एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

MR SPEAKER Please conclude

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक मुझे एक सवाल तो पूरा सन दीजिए।

MR SPEAKER No saval Please obey orders

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी (धनमाडा)
अध्यक्ष महादय

हम चाहते हैं कि जात है बदनाम,

वह बल भा करते हैं ता चर्चा नहीं होता।

आप जरा जिन पर ध्यान कर बैठिये अब हमारे बारे में। श्रीमान आज जिस घटना पर यह मदन विचार करने के लिए प्रवृत्त हैं वह सामान्य घटना नहीं है। कम से कम यह छोटा सा मवाल निर्दिष्ट नहीं है कि किसी व्यक्ति का मारा गया या किसी को दुकान लूटी गयी या कुछ सम्पत्ति का वहाँ बिनाश हुआ। अध्यक्ष महादय किसी ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से हम सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हैं किन आज हम सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करने का वाय साध विरोधी दल का नेता का भी ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहते हैं। आज हमारे सामने सवाल यह है कि क्या देश में जनतांत्रिक परम्परा रहती या राजनीति का बीरहा पर न आ कर इट-पट्टरी स लड़ा जाएगा / यह दाखिये श्री जगदीश भाटिया का खून है। इन का आपका जवाब देना है, आपका और आपकी पार्टी का जवाब देना है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI VASANT SATHE Has he brought it from police custody? (Interruptions)

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी श्रीमान, मैं आपका सरक्षण चाहता हूँ। जब आप लाग बाल रहे थे तो मैंने हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया था। मैं कभी हस्तक्षेप नहीं करता हूँ। श्रीमान इनको सुनना चाहिए। जिस पार्टी के बकील यहाँ साठे माहव बैठे हुए हैं यह उस पार्टी का कारनामा है। जैसे साठे माहव यहाँ बहुत हल्ला मचा रहे हैं लेकिन ब बहुत चतुर हैं डिमास्ट्रेशन के बन्त गायब हैं। इनक बारे में मुझे बहाल याद आ जाती है कि छप्पर में धाग लगाव जवाबो दूर खड़ी। (व्यवधान) ये सबोटनेट करने वालों से स थे।

श्रीमान मैं आपकी बातना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से साक्षि हो रही है। जनवरी 1978 में जब दिल्ली में श्रीमान संजय गांधी ने प्रदर्शन किया तब भी

मैंने इस मदन में चित्र रखा था। जिस मामले में किया गया था वह प्रदर्शन? किस्सा कुर्सी के मामले में। साठ माहव जरा ध्यान से सुनिये जनतांत्रिक परम्पराओं का सम्मान करना सीखिये। यह जनपथ नहीं है यह जन समद है। यह डिमास्ट्रेशन नहीं है। (व्यवधान) जरा ध्यान से सुनिये गौर स सुनिये।

श्रीमान किस्सा कुर्सी के मामले में किस प्रकार से इनके चहते नता श्री संजय गांधी ने प्रदालत का प्रपमान किया था

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) ये कोई एमी बात नहीं बहय जिमय यह खुद फसे।

MR SPEAKER Let us not have arbitration here

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी मुझे सामान्य नहीं था कि आप राज नारायण जी का सम्मान करने लग गये। बहुत अच्छा है। श्रीमान मैं यह रहा था कि किस्सा कुर्सी के मामले में श्री संजय गांधी और उनके मित्रों ने प्रदालत में क्या दृष्टि उपस्थित किया। राशन उठावा काट नखनज में श्री संजय गांधी और उनके साथी गये। यहाँ विरोधी दल के नेता और मर मित्र बैठे हैं जा श्री राज नारायण व अग्रज से मतवाले हावी हो मानि उच्च रहे थे।

श्री राज नारायण मतवाल गदरे की तरह भी कुछ लाग नाचते हैं।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी आप एक अनुष्ठान स ठाक हा गया। मैं उन दोनों बकील स कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम जनतंत्र के सरक्षण के लिए अब ऐम मामला का वकालत करना छोड़ दें। नेता विरोधी दल का मैं ध्यान हम धार आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह कब तक ऐम साथी की वकालत करने रहेंगे जो न्यायपालिका का सम्मान नहीं करते हैं बेडा न्यायपालिका का सम्मान नहीं करना है और मा समद का सम्मान नहीं करती है। यह एक खानदानी परम्परा है और जिनकी भी जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली है उनकी ये ध्वस्त करना चाहत है। यह एक गहरा सवाल है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक साक्षि की जा रही है। जनता सरकार के धाने व बाद जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली का कायम करने की साक्षि की गई है। उनको प्रति य मारे देश में घृणा फैला कर न्यायपालिका को बहनाम करा कर, उसका निग्रहारी बना कर, समर के बाय व बाधा डाल कर जनता ने जो मैसेट दिया है उसकी अवहेलना कर रहे हैं। (इटरप्शन) ईमस्ट्रेशन करके जीत कर हम नहीं प्राप्त है। जनता ने जा हम को मैसेट दिया है उस मैसेट का प्रपमान करने की साक्षि की जा रही है। मारी जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली का ही जहमूल स नष्ट करने व साक्षि की जा रही है।

श्रीमान मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। इन सवाल ईमस्ट्रेशन के लिए पैसा कहा से धारा है? साक्षिनाहज बाना पैसा क्या अभी तक भी चल रहा

[डा० म० रली मनोहर जोशी]

है ? यह मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कहाँ से यह पैसा आया है । मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कांग्रेस आई के जितने भी बैंक एकाउंट्स हैं वहाँ सरकार उनको धीज करेगी ? क्या इस बात की जानकारी की जा रही है कि लाखों करोड़ों रुपया युध्वाध्वा के खाता में धाज भी जमा है । मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इनके इन तमाम बैंक खातों की जानकारी ली जाए और देखा जाए कि इनके पास पैसा कहाँ से आया है, प्रदर्शन करने के लिए कहाँ से इनके पास इतना पैसा आया है । इस प्रदर्शन में बी सी पुलिस को गर्दन से पकड़ कर घसीटा गया, उनमें ऊपर धाधाध्वा किया गया, दूकानें तोड़ी गईं । यह कैसा प्रदर्शन था, किस प्रकार का प्रदर्शन था जो किया जा रहा था ? धर्मशिर्या दी जा रही है कि हम राजनीति को सड़को पर नें जागेगे । श्री सजय गांधी कहते हैं कि हम चौराहा पर इसको लें जागेगे । श्रीमती गांधी भी यही बजती हैं । सजय गांधी कहते हैं कि हम इन तमाम कानूनों का खुला उल्लंघन करेगे । मुझे धक्का है कि स्ट्रीफन साहब और साठे साहब उनकी इसकी लिए बकालत करने के लिए यहाँ पर मौजूद हैं । उनको इस सब का धाज जबाब देना है । उनको बताना है कि वे जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली में बिबाध रखते हैं या नहीं, मतदान की प्रणाली को मानते हैं या नहीं, देश में जो परम्पराएँ हैं, मजिधान की मर्यादाएँ हैं उनका पालन करेगे या नहीं । अगर नहीं करेगे तो देश की जनता और समय का हम धार ध्यान देना होगा और फेंक ला बना होगा कि उनको इस देश की राजनीति में रहने का कोई अधिकार है या नहीं है । मैं समझता हूँ कि नहीं है ।

सजय गांधी कौन है ? उन्होंने कहा कि वह कार निमाता है । मेरी जानकारी यह है कि किसी जमाने में वह कार चोर थे । इसी कनाट सर्कस से उन्होंने कार चुराई थी । यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि स्कूटर भी चुराया था । यह मेरे मित्र बता रहे हैं । कनाट सर्कस में जिन लोगों से उनकी पुरानी दुश्मनी है—भायव उम्मी में से किसी की कार चोरी करके तो वे नहीं ले गए थे ? यही पर दूकान तोड़ी जाती है । किन तरह को लोग देश की राजनीति में आ कर घुस गए हैं, इसको धाप देखें । मैं मजिफ माहब से सहमत हूँ कि सरकार को कड़ाई करनी चाहिये, दंड का प्रयोग करना चाहिये । काफी समय हो गया है और बहुत दिनों तक उनका छूट बी जा चुकी है । और छूट नहीं दी जानी चाहिये । मजिफ माहब ने जैसे कहा है अगर वे लोग सड़कों पर निपटना चाहेंगे तो हमें डर नहीं है । लेकिन हम देश में जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं, इस प्रणाली के प्रति निष्ठा प्रकट करते हैं । जनता पार्टी ने इस देश में जनतंत्र को, न्याय की व्यवस्था को ठीक ठग से लागू करने की चेष्टा की है, प्रयत्न किया है ।

अतः मैं ये यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि कड़ाई जरूरी जानी चाहिये । नेता विरोधी दल को इस बात का स्पष्ट ऐलान करना चाहिये और वास्तव में राष्ट्र से उनको क्षमा माचना कम्मी चाहिये कि उन्होंने ऐसे तत्वों की बकालत की है । गलत, दुर्धर्ममय

करने वाले, धन्यदाकारी, उच्छृंखल व्यक्ति की बकालत करने के लिए जब कुछ लोग सामने आते हैं तो सम्येह होने लग जाता है कभी कभी सी आईए के पैसे के बल पर तो कहीं समद के सदस्यों को इस काम के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा रहा है और कहीं उस बजह से वे ऐसे गलत धादमी की बकालत तो नहीं कर रहे हैं ? उनको अपनी पोजिशन राष्ट्र के सामने साफ करनी होगी । ऐसे दूषित तत्वों को राष्ट्र के राजनीतिक जीवन से बिल्कुल दूर करने के लिए कड़े कदम उठाए जाने चाहिये । इसमें मार्ग राष्ट्र धापके साथ है । हम प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं कि धाप कड़ाई करने और ऐसे तत्वों को देश से बाहर बने । ऐसा धापने किया तो देश धाप के साथ खड़ा होगा ।

श्री बिनायक प्रसाद भायव (महरमा) अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस घटना पर हम लोग विचार कर रहे हैं उसके बारे में श्री स्ट्रीफन बा बयान हमने देखा था और उन्होंने कहा कि जूनस मातिपूर्ण था लेकिन उसमें १४ धार ०१५०१०१० के लोग घुस गये और स्ट्रीफनिये बहा लूटाटा हुई । अध्यक्ष जी, मैं धापको "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" का एक उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ जिस में लिखा है कि

"A 1500-strong riotous mob of Youth Congress (I) followers led by Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, to-day went on a rampage at Connaught Circus and Janpath, stoning Policemen and forcing shops to close"

और "नवभारत टाइम्स" लिखता है कि "दुकानदारों के दुकान बन्द करने से इन्कार करते ही प्रदर्शनकारियों ने न केवल दुकानों पर पत्थर बरसाये, उन दुकानों के सीने तोड़ दिये । बल्कि दुकानदारों के कथानुसार कई दुकानों का माल भी लूट लिया गया और कई लोगों को धायव किया गया ।" और यह है जुलूस का फोटो । धाप इसको देखेंगे तो पायेंगे एक तरह पुलिस के अधिकारी प्रदर्शनकारियों को और सजय गांधी को शाल कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ सजय पुलिस को टेलमटेल कर रहा है उस पर शांति बरसा रहा है क्या यह सजय कोई धार ०१५०१०१० का धादमी है, यह मैं माननीय म्डीफेन से पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

हम लोग भी इस देश में 20, 25 साल तक विरोधी की राजनीति किये हैं और हमने भी सत्याग्रह और प्रदर्शन किये हैं । कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि डा० सोहिया काफी उग्र विरोधी थे । लेकिन जब हम लोग सत्याग्रह करते थे तो डा० सोहिया हमसे कहते थे कि तुम प्रदर्शन करो, बेराब करो, सत्याग्रह करो लेकिन जब पुलिस आ कर के दुधारी देह को छू वे तो तुल खड़े हो जाओ और पुलिस के हमारे हो जाओ । यह कहते थे जो एक शांतिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन की राजनीति बलाते थे । दूसरी विरोधी की राजनीति माननीय स्ट्रीफन और सजय गांधी बसा रहे हैं । मैं

पूछना चाहता हूँ, और आपके माध्यम से वह मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब यही पर श्रीमती गांधी को मजा दी गई थी, आप ही ने सजा दी थी, हाउस की तरफ से पड़ा था, तो उसका भी विरोध किया था। और विरोध का क्या तरीका सजय गांधी ने अपनाया था? पटना से जो हवाई जहाज आ रहा था 175 प्रादमियों को ले कर उसका हार्डलैंडिंग कर दिया गया। आज इस प्रदर्शन को ले कर कई दिनों से अखबारों में निकल रहा था कि सजय गांधी जुलूम का नेतृत्व करेंगे। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो ऐसा प्रादमी है जिसको बिल्कुल भातिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन में विश्वास नहीं है वह भयर प्रदर्शन निकालना चाहता है, तो सरकार ने उससे निपटने के लिये, वह प्रदर्शन भातिपूर्ण हो, वह प्रदर्शन लूटपाट नहीं करे इसके लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया था?

मैं माननीय स्टीफन से पूछना चाहता हूँ श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी कहती हैं कि हम बिल्कुल निर्दोष हैं, जनता पार्टी की सरकार हमको तग करना चाहती है। अध्यक्ष जी, आप तो जड़ रह चुके हैं और आप जानते हैं कि जो साधारण प्रक्रिया है कोर्ट की उसके जरिये लिटिगेट लीग प्लेटिफ और डिफेंडेंट दमना पक्ष, यानी मुर्दे और मुहालय, दोनों तग हो जाते हैं सालों कचहरी में दौड़ते दौड़ते। जनता पार्टी ने पहले ही कहा था कि हम इन आप ला एस्टेबलिश करेंगे। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने इतना हीनियस फ्राइड किया। उनके पिता जी ने इस देश में डेमोक्रेसी की स्थापना की थी, उसका विकास किया था उस पर इन्दिरा जी ने कुठाराघात किया। और समूचे देश का जेज बना बना था। इन्दिरा गांधी को जेल जाना चाहिये, लेकिन जनता पार्टी को हकूमन कमिटिड है इस देश में इस आप-ला एस्टेबलिश करने के लिये, और इसीलिये इन्दिरा गांधी को परेशानी न हो, ज्यादा दिन तक दौड़ना न पड़े, इसलिये सरकार ने स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाया, कि जल्दी उनकी मुनवाई कर के उनकी सारी बात सुनकर, तब जा वाजिब सजा होगी, जो कोर्ट फीमला करेगा, उसके मुनाबिक किया जायेगा। आज इन्दिरा गांधी को क्या करना चाहिये था? इन्दिरा गांधी को सरकार के इस स्पेशल कोर्ट का स्वागत करना चाहिये था और यदि वह निर्दोष है तो हिम्मत के साथ स्पेशल कोर्ट के सामने जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन क्या कर रही हैं इन्दिरा गांधी? आज कांग्रेस में उनका कोई साथ देने वाला नहीं है।

यहां आपने देखा, आज राज्य मन्त्रा का चुनाव है, वहां जो कल्पनाय राय जी और दूसरे लोग हैं जिनका सजय से सम्बन्ध था, कांग्रेस के एक एक मेम्बर ने कहा कि इलैक्शन में उन्हें किसी भी हालत में भाने नहीं देंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't refer to the Rajya Sabha.

श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव: मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि कांग्रेस पार्लियामेन्टरी पार्टी का चुनाव है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज कोई भी कांग्रेस के लोग इसमें साथ देने वाले नहीं हैं। अब एक तरफ इन्दिरा जी देश का दौरा कर रही हैं गुडो को जुटाने के लिये और दूसरी तरफ सजय गांधी, जो दिल्ली में गुडो का, भावारा लोगो वा बदमाश लोगो का मरदार है, उनसे उन्हें जुटाकर के जनपथ में, कनाटप्लेस में। ताराख को लूटपाट करवायी थी।

इसलिये मैं आपके जरिये सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस। ताराख के प्रदर्शन से निपटने के लिये सरकार कपलीसी फेल हुई है और जो इन्दिरा गांधी तैयारी कर रही हैं, बड़ा जंग लाने के लिये, सरकार को अभी से उसके लिये मुस्तैद रहना चाहिये, सचेत रहना चाहिये।

आपने देखा कि इस देश में जिसको प्रजातन्त्र चलाना है, माननीय चौधरी माहब के जन्म दिवस पर 50 लाख, 1 करोड़ प्रादमी धाये थे, हमारे नेता श्री राजनारायण जी हैं, जिन्होंने उस जुलूम का नेतृत्व किया था। एक करोड़ प्रादमी राजधानी में धाया था, लेकिन पुलिस कहती थी कि ऐसा जुलूम, ऐसा प्रदर्शन और ऐसा डिसप्लिज जुलूम कभी नहीं देखा था। कहीं कोई एक पत्थर नहीं चला।

मैं ज्यादा समय मदन का नहीं लेना चाहता, मैं स्टीफन माहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टीफन माहब, धार0 एम0 एस0 की आज में आप कितने दिन तक उनके कुकर्मों को छिपाइयेगा? आप इस सदन के विरोधी दल के नेता हैं, आप जरा उन पर तम्बीह कीजिये। आपको उन्हीं के हुकम पर चलना है, ऐसा हम नहीं मानते। आप विरोधी दल के नेता हैं, इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र की मफलता के लिये आपका जो कोई पाट है। इसलिये तम्बीह कीजिये उनको, नहीं तो यह देश नही बचेगा, प्रजातन्त्र नहीं बचेगा और आप भी विरोधी दल के नेता नहीं रहियेगा। इतना ही कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन (सिवनी) अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैंने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया था, उस समय मैं एक चेतावनी देना चाहता था और वही चेतावनी मैं अब भी देना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो मर्क एक बातगी है, एक नमूना है जो कुछ जनपथ में हुआ है। इसमें मर्क 1 न का नाला बहा होगा, लेकिन 16 मई को इन्दिरा कांग्रेस यहाँ खून की नदिया बहाने की साजिश कर रही है। मैं गृह मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनसे बचने के लिये उन्होंने कौनसे उपाय किये हैं? क्या इस प्रकार दुकान-दारों को फिर छोड़ दिया जायेगा कि वह गुच्छों से निपटें, उनसे पिटे और अपनी दुकानों को लूट-याये प्रथमा सरकार उसके बारे में कुछ करनी?

दूसरी चीज मुझे अभी बतायी गई कि राज्य-मन्त्रा में इस बात का वाचना की गई है कि बटना की ज़रूरतयस इन्सायरी होगी। आज

[श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन]

समाचार-पत्रों में एक चीज और आई है कि महरीली में नई बस्ती में कुछ डाकुओं ने उपद्रव किया और यदि आप देखें तो वहाँ भी कांच बैसे ही टांढे गये हैं जैसे जनपथ में तोड़े गये थे। क्या मंत्री महोदय, उस घटना की भी जुड़िशियल इन्क्वायरी करायेंगे जो महरीली के निकट हुई है ?

मैं कहना हूँ कि अपराधी-अपराधी में भेद नहीं होना चाहिये। जितनी मुश्कालें महरीली में हुई हैं, वैसी ही मुश्कालें जनपथ में हुई हैं। जा उनके साथ बड़ा होना चाहिये, वह जनपथ वाला के साथ होना चाहिये। इनकी नफ़्ता आप क्यों बरतते हैं ? क्या सिर्फ इसलिए कि प्रधानमंत्री जा रही है, उनका बह बंटा है ? एक प्रश्न और उठना है कि कल श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जेल क्यों गई थी ? वह जेल के भीतर गई। अपने कई लोगों के साथ, मांटे माहब के साथ—वह यहाँ नहीं है—वह जेल में गई और एक घंटे तक बड़ा रही। क्या वह अपने लडके को दूध पिलाने गई थी ? किमलिए गई थी ? उनको भीतर क्या जाने दिया गया ? (व्यवधान) यह कानून की प्रवहेलना क्यों की गई ? यह कानून है कि किसी को जेल के अन्दर नहीं जाने दिया जायेगा, लेकिन उन्हें जाने दिया गया।

एक और अजीब बात हुई है। हम मामले में धारा 307—गेटेड २ मर्डर—लाग हुई है, जिसमें लाइफ इमप्रिजनमेंट की सजा है। लाइफ इमप्रिजनमेंट वाले केम में नीचे की अदालत से उद्धान्त नहीं होती है, मैजिस्ट्रेट कोर्ट में जमानत होती है, यदि होनी हो, तो। लेकिन पब्लिक प्रोसीक्यूट ने कहा कि उनको जमानत पर छोड़ दिया जाये। कानून को एक तरफ रख दिया गया।

एक सवाल और उठता है। विशेष न्यायालय गठित न हो, इसके लिए यह प्रवर्धन किया गया। मगर न्यायालय की कार्यवाही रात के 1-20 बजे तक चलती रही—बड़ा पर विशेष अदालत चलती रही और रात के 1-20 बजे उनकी जमानत दी गई। मेरा आरोप है इन प्रशासन पर कि इन प्रशासन के बहुत से लोग श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को, और उनका सुपुत्र होने के नाते संजय गांधी को, जबरन से ज्यादा सहूलियतें देते हैं और इसी के कारण यह घातक बड़ रहा है और इसी के कारण यह परेशानी हो रही है। (व्यवधान)

प्रश्न यह भी है कि 1-5-79 को क्या हुआ था। क्या यह अपने आप में एक अकेली घटना है, या किसी साजिसी घटनाक्रम का एक घग है ? आपातकाल के समय से यह बात निश्चित रूप से परिलक्षित हो रही है कि कुछ लम्बे अपने आप को कानून से ऊपर मान कर चलते हैं, और दूसरों पर घातक अमा कर अपनी मनमानी करना चाहते हैं। जहाँ तक श्रीमान् संजय गांधी का सवाल है, उनके बारे में जुडीशियल प्रोनाउंसमेंट

है कि वे अपने आपको कानून से ऊपर समझते हैं। किस्सा कुर्सी का केस में जिन समय गवाहों को सोझने की साजिसा हा रही थी, और उनके विरुद्ध सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आवेदन दिया गया था कि उनकी जमानत रद्द की जायें, उस समय जस्टिस कृष्णा अग्र्वर ने जो कहा, मैं उसको उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ —

“Therefore, any party who thwarts an early but fair progress of a trial obstructs the course of justice. With a view to see that we do not unwittingly hurt the particular accused who is allegedly responsible for the dilatory manoeuvres, notice was issued to him, on a memo filed by the petitioner. An affidavit has been filed by a responsible officer that despite reasonable efforts to serve the notice of this court on him, evasion has been resorted to. Certainly soned because there is someone on the party array who is recalcitrant. Times out of number this court has repeated the maxim—indeed in the very order passed in February, 1978 this has been emphasised—“Be you ever so high, the law is above you.” But here is a man who perhaps tries to show that he is above the law. We would have hesitated to make any such suggestion but for the fact that with all the effort made to serve on him the summons of this court and afford him a fair hearing, he has prevented service, being in-different to getting a hearing.”

आह कमीशन के मामले जाकर, “किस्सा कुर्सी का केस में, देहरादून की अदालत में, विशेष-वाधिकार के बंग के मामले में, सब जगह उन्होंने यह बनाने की चेष्टा की है कि वे व्यवस्था को नष्ट-घट कर सकते हैं और उसे नष्ट-घट करने का अधिकार उन हिटलर-मुन्ने को है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन हिटलर-मुन्ने के विरुद्ध वह क्या कार्यवाही करेगी।

यह कहा गया है कि कुछ आर० एस० एस० वाले थे जिन्होंने बड़ा पर सड़बड़ की। वहाँ पर एक घातक का आतावरण फैलाया गया था। “टाइम्स आफ इंडिया” में, जिसका स्पेशल कारेसपोण्डेंट बड़ा पर उपस्थित था, यह फोटो

भाया है, जिसमें बड़ा स्पष्ट है कि ये युवक कांग्रेस के झंडे लाठी से कर पुलिस पर आत्याचार कर रहे हैं, पुलिस को मार रहे हैं। इसके बाद कहा गया कि वैदिक वहां फैला हुआ था, वह भी रिपोर्ट है और उस वैदिक के बावजूद भी कुछ लोगों ने इनको चुनौती देने की चेष्टा की तो कहा गया कि वह धार० एस० एल० के लोग थे। यानी जो निर्भीक हो, जो आतंक से न डरे वह यदि धार० एस० एल० का धादमी है, ऐसे श्रद्धा मयन यदि धार० एम० एम० का पहुंचे ता हमें हमें कोई धार्षित नहीं। लेकिन एक प्रजीव बात यह है कि जिसके बारे में कहा गया कि धार० एम० एम० के थे उनकी ही दूकानों के काबू टूट। उनका लडा गया। उन पर मार्शाल हुई और उनके निर दूटे। क्या वह अपने आप कर लेंगे? क्या धार० एम० एम० के लोग धार० एस० एल० के लोगों पर आत्याचार खुद कर लेंगे? उनके मूल में सजय गांधी कहते हैं कि देशों मरी पीठ, मझकों भी चोट आई है। पीठ पर किसको चोट धानी है? या तो जो युद्ध में भागता है उसको चोट आती है या फिर यह हो सकता है कि जो युवक कांग्रेस के लोग लाठी लिए हुए थे और वह मार रत थे पुलिस से, उनमें से कुछ लाठी सजय गांधी को खग गई हो, अपने ही लोगों के हाथ में पिट गए हो। सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न यह है कि यह लाठी क्यों लिए थे? इनके साथ टैम्पो क्यों चल रहा था जिसमें ईटा के टुकड़े थे, पत्थर थे, मोश वाटर की बोतलें थी? यह वही टैम्पो है जो टैम्पो जिस समय इंदिरा गांधी विशेषाधिकार के मामले में यहा से निकाली गई थी और उनको सजा हुई थी, तब जो प्रदर्शन हुआ था और पुलिस पर हमला करने के लिए जो टैम्पो उपयोग में लाया गया था, यह वही टैम्पो है जो कि यहा पर था। बहुत से लड़के जो उसमें शामिल थे उन उपद्रवकारियों से, यह वही लोग हैं जो पिछली बार भी पकड़े गए थे। उनसे जब नाम पते पूछे गए तो नाम और पते उन्होंने बलत बताए। पुलिस प्रजुक्मूटर ने कहा कि हमें समय चाहिए क्योंकि उन्होंने नाम और पते गलत बताए हैं।

स्पेशल कोर्ट का मामला सदन के सामने चल रहा था, हम लोग विचार करने उनका जुल्म निकालना होता तो निकालने, लेकिन दूकानदारों को यह कहना कि तुम दूकानें बंद करो ताकि यह बिच सके कि तुम हमारे साथ हो यह कहना एक आत्याचार की बात थी, गलत बात थी। उन दूकानदारों से कहा गया कि तुम रोजी रॉटी मत कमायो साथ की, अपने लड़कों को मूका करने दो और यह कि उन्होंने कहा? ये सब वह प्रदर्शनकारियों से जो रोकाना की दर पर प्रदर्शन करने के लिए संघय गांधी अपने साथ लाए थे, भाई पर लाए थे। यानी अपना पेट बह भरना चाहते थे और इतरे का पेट भरना चाहते थे। इन प्रकार के साक्षि की गई।

सर के साथ कहा हुआ? सर साहब को संघय गांधी ने पीठ से पकड़ कर मारा और सर साहब का खूब का स्टैकड है कि संघय गांधी

देन घासक हिज सपोर्ट्स टू बीट हिम अप हिम्मी में कहा कि इसको मारो। आज वह कहते हैं कि हम यह कुछ नहीं करना चाते थे, सातिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन था। सर के ऊपर हमला करना कहते हैं कि मारो इनको और सातिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन की बात करते हैं? मैं फिर से यह चेतावनी दे देना चाहता हूँ कि यह सिक एक खानगी है उस बड़े साक्षि की जो की जा रही है और जो 16 सारी को सामने आने वाली है। श्रीमती इंदरा गांधी ने कहा था कि स्पेशल कोर्ट के खिलाफ जो भी कदम होगा वह हम उठाएंगे। यह खानगी प्रस्तुत की है, पेटे ल साहब जरा हमके आगे का नमना देखने की चेष्टा करें।

SHIRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mrs Indira Gandhi has chosen a right day—the First of May—for furthering the interests of the working class! Sir, it reminds me of what Hitler used to do in the early thirties and how he came to power. But here it is not going to work and we can assure Mrs. Gandhi about this.

Sir, I would like to pose this question to Mr. Stephen: Would he support a judicial enquiry into the whole affair? If they have no guilty conscience, they should come forward with their support for this judicial enquiry. Let there be a judicial enquiry into the whole affair. Let the truth come before the House and let them sit in judgment over it. I understand why Mrs. Gandhi and her descendant are so much afraid of the Special Courts Bill. Sir, all that is wanted through the Special Courts Bill is to dispense justice as early as possible. If they do not have a guilty conscience, if they are all that innocent, if they rightly feel about their innocence, why is it that they are so much worried about the Special Court Bill? I can well understand their idea that if court proceedings go in the normal way, this litigation will continue for another two decades and in the meantime all this goondalism will thrive again.

Sir, this sort of politics of murder, terror, hooliganism and repression taking upper hand in politics is not at all unknown to us and to our people in West Bengal.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Sir, from 1970 to 1977, no less than 1300 of our workers were annihilated. In the name of suppression of Naxalites, equal number, if not more, in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and many other States were also annihilated. Even the other day when with a massive mandate we came into power in West Bengal the Cong.(I) hooligans, hoodlums and hired anti-social elements, nothing but that, invaded the West Bengal Government and smashed furniture and glass panes etc. That is the type of democracy and non-violence they believe. Much blood has tainted the soil of West Bengal. While she was in power, in order to retain herself there in power, she took to unprecedented repression, and muscle power was her main source. The unprecedented brutality, barbarism and indiscriminate man-hunting was seen in Turkman Gate, Muzaffarnagar, Jama Masjid and many other areas. Now she is shedding crocodile tears for the Muslims. This heinous person can stoop as low as was possible to come back to power. She wants to create law and order situation in the whole country. We know what happened in Jamshedpur. What you have seen in Delhi on first May is only an experiment, as a test for a pilot project of creating widespread law and order situation in the whole country. She is interested in creating communal riots in the country, otherwise why Nirma's Deshpande was sent by her to Vinobha Bhave to coerce him and pressurise him to go on fast in protest of cow slaughter.

The whole object was to create a law and order situation in the country and to divert the attention of the Government and the people from the issue of the process of law of special courts. The whole object is to evade the punishment which will come by process of law after the establishment of special courts. She is desperately trying to create communal riots in the country. She is talking so much now. But during her

regime what did she do herself? During her regime she never talked about any step like ban on cow slaughter.

Now to create law and order problem for Morarji Government as well as the leftist Governments in Kerala and West Bengal, she is launching a special attack and there is no dearth of funds for her. Moynihan's exposure is only a tip of an ice berg. She took money, whosoever gave money to her, and what you talk of Rs. 113 crores from big business houses before the last elections is again tip of an ice berg. Therefore, money and anti-socials have a peaceful co-existence with her. What she has been doing since 1977 has no support of the people. Hired anti-social and mercenaries are being used and I can give you some of the details. They are used not only outside but also inside.

I have very fresh in my memory Shri Stephen's condemnation and description of the philosophy of Shrimati Gandhi. It is not difficult to understand why he has changed sides and for what consideration.

Shrimati Gandhi talks so much about the process of law and faith in judiciary. But what was organised within the Tis Hazari courts when the Kissa Kursi Ka case was being conducted? There were all hired mercenaries and anti-socialist. What happened when she was thrown out of this House as an outcome of the privilege motion against her? So much was talked about in the House of the law and order problem likely to be created outside the House, but not a dog barked outside. We were terrorised in the House; everybody got inside. I went to all the gates to see; not a single person was there. What was she upto? There was hijacking of Boeing 737 aircraft. In West Bengal, there was a threat by Barkat Gani to cut off the electricity. What did they do? A question was

asked in the House recently on 8th March, 1979.

The question was this:

"Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of sabotage also took place as a result of protest campaign launched by Congress (I) after Shrimati Indira Gandhi, President of Congress (I) was sent to jail; and

(b) if so, the amount of loss suffered by the Ministry as a result thereof and the places where incidents of sabotage took place?"

In reply the Minister said:

"(a) Yes.

(b) Details are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House."

It was on the 8th of March. The Minister is nodding his head. He has to give the information now. 4 or 5 days back, this young miscreant did the same thing in Dehra Dun. A shameless person, a befitting offspring to the mother.

For the 16th May, I would caution the Home Minister by saying that they amassed a lot of money, and have plans to bring a number of anti-social elements. Unless the Minister takes very strong and in-depth measures, they would be trying to have bloodshed on the streets of Delhi and in many places.

The Special Courts Bill should be cleared immediately, and the courts should be constituted at once. We Communists do not believe in individual terrorism; but when this type of terrorism is organised with the help of anti-socials, it should be dealt with ruthlessly.

Mr. Patel, if you cannot deliver the goods, and if we again see that on 16th May they have the upper hand, we will not tolerate you. Photographs have been published, showing this

young man trying to throttle the police officer by the neck. What sort of political element is he; and how has he been brought up?

I would deprecate this Government which has shown extreme leniency, and I specially condemn particularly those who have all the time been pleading for 'forgive and forget' as far as these criminals are concerned. We think that there is a Government functioning but pedestrians, shopkeepers, vehicles and policemen were mercilessly beaten up. In fact an attempt to murder has been made. I would request the Home Minister to give a specific reply, and give an assurance on the floor of the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): My friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is the latest and last recruit of the Janata Party to defend the faith, in democracy, of the Janata Party. Where are the roots of Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu? They are with Mr. Jyoti Basu and Mr. Nambudripad who had said that they would destroy and get rid of the present Constitution, lock, stock and barrel. These are the people who conspired not only against this country, but also against our people.

18 hrs.

My submission is that my adjournment motion was tabled, not on this issue, in which these people have chosen this forum to criticise and denigrate a political party; but I have been asking for a discussion on the excesses of the Police, whenever there is a peaceful demonstration by a political party. This has not been done only once or twice. The violence committed by these hoodlums and their vandalism have been perpetuated and encouraged by the present Government for the last 2 years. Now they are indulging in open dialogue. A system of para military organization is there, and its recruitment operations are going on throughout the country, and inside the Government.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

They are the same elements who have annihilated Mahatma Gandhi and they are the same agents who are against the advance of democracy. Have a dialogue with Mr. Rajnarain and he will tell you what type of infiltration has been there and what disintegration and integration of the Janata party happens because of RSS infiltration in their camp. Every political party has a right to demonstrate. How did the incidents happen day before yesterday? According to me the procession was peaceful.

18.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

They wanted to demonstrate because the Special Courts Bill would be discussed. People wanted to demonstrate against that. We are demonstrating here against that Bill because the Special Courts Bill had been brought, not for speedy dispensation of justice but as a political retaliation. You are mutilating and destroying the Constitution; your agents are abetting. I do not know why Mr. Morarji Desai is falling a prey into the hands of the agents and hoodlums who are anti national. Look at the country's situation today. There is danger from China; their agents are working here. They have no faith in democracy. They attacked Viet Nam. I know that they will get the left-overs. (Interruptions) I am not offending anyone; I am here to perform a duty as an Opposition Member. What happened there? One of the shop keepers who is known for his RSS connection threw the first stone. The same person was reported in the Press. Mr. Bakrishan was found moving with Shri Vajpayee. Messrs. M. M. Joshi M.P., Thakre M.P. and Bhandare M.P. were moving about in the same place.

The shop keepers Jagdish Bhatia and Satpal Bhatia are known RSS toughs. Messrs. M. M. Joshi M.P., Thakre M.P. and Bhandare M.P. went to Bhatia's place and congratulated him and had whatever you may call, a dialogue or conspiracy.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Conspiracy and dialogue are two different things.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There was a peaceful procession; it is a democratic right. Today RSS goondas are infiltrating everywhere and fanning communal violence. This happened in Jamshedpur; there was violence. It was done under the leadership of Karpoori Thakur; now you have removed him. But the country is disintegrated to-day. Shri Morarji Desai wants to see the country's integration but it is unfortunate that the country is not safe in the hotch potch political parties headed by my friend Shri Morarji Desai. With the Janata's faulty planning, chaotic conditions are prevailing to-day. This is the reality that they are taking advantage of the popularity of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Recently when the pre-split A.C.C. Session took place in Delhi, four lakh people gathered. There was no Congress flag in the last election but in that procession where four lakh people gathered, they showered flowers on her. People were asking her and the Congress to save the country. They were saying—Congress, save us from the situation which is there on account of Janata Party.

The processionists were moving on peacefully. R.S.S., their hoodlums and anti-social elements injured the processionists who were quite peaceful. This act was done with the connivance of goondas and the police. The police had beaten them. There is an evidence in this regard.

Now the Congress people are lying injured and they have not been given proper treatment. This is not that I reported but my friend Shri K. Mayathevar, ADMK Member reported.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you have to wind up.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We are not safe in Delhi. Delhi's law and order situation is not happy. Not only there is arson and looting, but even there is chain snatching, robbery also. All this

is controlled by goondas, hoodlums and R.S.S. people are helping them. They are perpetuating violence. They are preventing political parties to function democratically or even to express their opinion in a democratic manner. These hoodlums are infiltrating in Janata Party. I do not know how one could be safe in the hands of Janata Party. To-day, there is no Government. Every morning we find in the paper that show cause notice has been given to a Chief Minister of Janata run State Government by the President of the Janata Party. They are very soon cracking and breaking or disintegrating. Chaotic conditions are there.

Congress has faith in democracy and it has faith in secularism. About the secular character Shri Banatwalla moved an amendment. Janata Government did not support him. It shows how much secular the present Government is?

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr Lak-kappa, you are supposed to address the Chair and not Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu; And you have to conclude:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I conclude by saying that my friend was asking will this Home Minister make an enquiry?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Judicial.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why are you asking?

These elements of R.S.S. hoodlums controlled by anti-social elements were visibly available and they were responsible for creating vandalism and chaotic conditions and for all sorts of torturous acts. Plain clothes police were helping them. New police were recruited for this purpose to prevent the growing popularity of the Congress Party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now. Mr. Stephen.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Therefore, with all our might, we want to defend

democracy; we want to defend secularism and we want to see that non-violence is established in this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given the floor to Mr. Stephen. Please resume your seat.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukkai): Sir, I rise to demand the institution of a judicial enquiry into this incident. This enquiry is necessary because according to me, a certain code of conduct, a certain method of democratic behaviour and activity, viz., right of protest, right of resistance, right of demonstration is now under attack. Processions can be attacked either by police action or by agent provocateurs. The method of fascism is very well known the Nazi method in Germany—people trained up, coming to the public meetings, infiltrating into processions and demonstrations, inviting police intervention, disrupting and discrediting the demonstration is a very hackneyed method. It is our allegation, right or wrong that what was done in this case was the implementation of an experiment which the RSS has been carrying on. It is by reason of this allegation that I demand a judicial enquiry. RSS is speaking about democracy and all that. It is very sweet to hear; it is funny to hear. People who are given para military training, people marching about in the streets with lathis and lethal weapons, people who are given training as to how meetings and demonstrations must be disrupted and discredited—to hear those people lecturing about democratic functioning is a very edifying experience and I welcome that! Nevertheless, it is my very definite allegation that the training that was being given is now being experimented. This is a very dangerous thing. Let us know the facts about it. No amount of argument and counter-argument is going to settle this matter on the floor of this House. According to some of my friends, this procession was designed to be violent and violence was perpetrated by the procession. That is your side of the case. My side of the case is, the procession

(Shri C. M. Stephen)
was designed to be a peaceful demonstration, but people infiltrated into it. Certain people who belong to RSS elements have done it. This is my allegation. It is into this that I am demanding a judicial enquiry. I may also recall that immediately after this incident, the General Secretary of my organisation came out with a statement demanding a judicial enquiry. (Interruptions) At least in this Parliament do not implement your tactics, at least hear me. Therefore, I am saying that because we were clear in our mind that we were the ones sinned against, because we were clear in our mind that we were attacked and our procession was disrupted, it is because of this clear mind and clear conviction that we demanded from the very start a judicial enquiry and I repeat that demand here on the floor of this House.

Coming to the question as to whether this was a peaceful demonstration, I will deal with one or two aspects which you kindly bear them in mind. My friends were showing *The Times of India* here. I suppose, they depend on *The Times of India*. I too depend upon *The Times of India*. I have with me *The Statesman* also. I will read that also.

What is the incident here? They say that the procession started out smoothly, non-violently. As soon as it entered Connaught Circus, some persons broke off the main body and darted towards the shops on either side. Similar incident was repeated near Scindia House. The exuberance of these persons was subdued by Mr. Jagdish Tytler, President of the Delhi Youth Congress (I) and other leaders. There are two aspects to this. A long procession wending its way for the major part of the route, coming to a particular place near Janpath, some people darting out while the main procession going on and the moment it happens, the leaders of the procession coming in, intervening and trying to curb it and subdue it. This is the picture. This is not my report. (Interruptions). I am reading the re-

port. *The Statesman* reported the same thing:

"While the main body of the procession continued peacefully down the middle of the road... large groups of shouting youths seemed to start attacking... Mr. Jagdish Tytler, President of Delhi Youth Congress (I) and other Congress(I) workers tried to stop the vandals. Mr. Tytler later said that none of them belonged to his party."

(Laughter)

Laughing will not take you anywhere at all.

Now the point is, here is a procession which goes on peacefully. Some create trouble. Still the procession moves on peacefully. The leaders in charge of the procession come in and try to curb this incident. This is the aspect. Could you say that the leaders of the procession wanted the trouble? The question is: who are the persons who created the trouble? My charge is that the persons who created the trouble are the agent provocateurs you planted. Your case is that those persons belong to us. It is this aspect which has got to be looked into. If the agent provocateurs had been planted into it, that is an attack on the fundamental right of democratic protest, democratic resistance and democratic demonstration.

Here is the picture. A mention was made about Mr. Brar and that he was attacked and all that. This is the statement by Mr. Brar and not by anybody else. But here is the picture. Here are four people lying prostrate, only four. You can see that Mr. Brar is standing here. He is pointing to Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and he is asking a nearby policeman with the lathi beating. It is so clear. This picture is absolutely clear. I am asking: is it permitted? There is no big group at all: Just four or five people only lying prostrate. Five policemen surrounding Mr. Brar pointing to them. Is it per-

mitted? Is it lathi charge or is it a wanton attack? Therefore, by the very picture it can be seen that it is the police who are the miscreants here. By now the police reinforcement had reached the spot and Mr. Brar declared the assembly unlawful. Which assembly unlawful? The procession is going ahead some people, handful of people create trouble, three shops are attacked; there is no large scale attack taking place. Mr. Brar appears on the scene. He declares the assembly unlawful. Is this not a small incident? Is it beyond them to contain it? When they declared the assembly unlawful, when they declared the procession unlawful, do you expect the procession to submit to that? So, the trouble arose when it was declared unlawful. They said "we are determined to go to the Boat Club". Therefore, arrests took place, resistance took place, the whole thing started like this.

Well, the entire procession comes to Janpath, comes to Tolstoy Marg, the busy part of the city is over, but nothing happens there, no shop is attacked, nothing at all, till it reaches this particular place. Therefore, our allegation is that the stones came from a particular shop, and that shop—I do not want to mention any names at all; when the judicial enquiry takes place, the names will be gone into—that shop belongs to a person who is known for his RSS affiliations. His pictures are appearing in the papers and he belongs to the RSS.

Then a very interesting thing takes place. Immediately the scene the Minister of External Affairs appears; Shri Murali Manohar Joshi descends on the scene; Shri Bhandari lands on the scene; every man with a RSS background comes on the scene; not one without a RSS background. The statements are poured out by persons with RSS background; not one without RSS background. So, the RSS planted the people. The operation is over, the Commander-in-Chief appears, surveys the scene, he is satisfied, he compli-

ments everybody, comes out with a prepared statement, condemning the procession. How else can you explain this conjunction, I am asking.

This shows that the RSS leaders engineered the whole thing. Why? It has also, unfortunately, come out. It has become a nightmare to my friends that there is to be a rally on the 16th. Now the rally will have to be cancelled, the rally will have to be destroyed. So, sufficient force must be mustered. The demand is: "bring in force, you can bring in the military" in order that the rally may be destroyed. In advance you are now experimenting here, and the experiment, according to you, have succeeded.

You say this is a forewarning. Yes, this is a forewarning; but not of the violent demonstration; it is a forewarning that your RSS people are coming in larger numbers on the 16th of May to disrupt the rally, to discredit the rally. So, you now demand "bring force". What for? To protect the goondas who are going to be planted in the rally. This is a challenge against the basic right of democratic protest, removing the democratic protest.

You know the Government is functioning in a way which is creating unrest discontentment throughout the country. You know the workers are restive, the agriculturists are restive, the prices are going up, things are going out of control. You want to control the outburst of the peoples' anger. Therefore, you are now unleashing the machinery you have prepared, the RSS forces, disrupting the peoples' movement, wherever it may appear. You are afraid of the people who may come out in the open, and you want to call it backside attack. This is the experiment that was done.

Well, you admit that there were only 2,000 processionists. All right. If there were only 2,000 processionists, then do you want shells to be exploded, shots to be fired, lathis to be flayed, people to be beaten up and two

(Shri C. M. Stephen)

MPs to be hauled up? Have the MPs no right to take part in the procession? Or is it your case that the two MPs have indulged in violence? The very appearance of them will show that they are incapable of indulging in violence. Yet, those two MPs were hauled up and they are holding them. This is a very dangerous method, that is all I have got to say.

The Special Court was mentioned by them. That has been talked about quite a lot. We know our position, we have explained our position repeatedly, why we are opposing it, and we are very clear about it. The resistance will continue; let there be no misunderstanding about it. We are not going to accept mentally the verdict of the Special Court. The verdict of the ordinary court, yes we will accept, but the verdict of the Special Court, before a hand-picked judge, against a hand-picked accused, on a hand-picked charge, that pre-arranged justice we will not accept; we will resist it. So, let it be clearly understood. I have no doubt about that.

(This is all I have got to say. What happened in Janpath is the surfacing of the machinations of the RSS, the flowering up of their conspiracy, the experimentation of the method of disruption and agent provocateurism, and you have succeeded to some extent. You have succeeded to some extent, but the people will take note of it. But let it be understood, by no such method the people are going to be stopped. By that method we are not going to be frightened either Demonstrations will take place, Jathas will take place, rallies will take place, protests will take place, but resistance will take place so long as misrule continues, and the democratic rights will have to be protected.)

Again, I demand a judicial inquiry into the allegations.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): What about not forgiving

the judges who accept the assignment in the Special Courts?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You also belong to Delhi. Mr. Vajpayee went. Why did you not go?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: You made a statement in the AICC that those judges who accept the assignments in the Special Courts will not be forgiven.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I have been asked a question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know whether I should give you the time to answer it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I want one minute now that I have been asked

Justice Singhal says that no self-respecting judge will accept a place of degradation, the lower position. If a High Court Judge accepts the lower court's position in spite of the statement made by the High Court Judge or the Supreme Court Judge, the presumption is that motivation is different, he is offering himself as an instrument in the political conspiracy and there may be no certificate as far as we are concerned, to a judge who misused his position to lend himself as an instrument in the hands of political conspirators. At the time the people give us the mandate, we will tell the people that that person will have to be proceeded against and we declare that we will tell the people to give the mandate to proceed against him.

(Interruptions).

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I also on behalf of my Party, demand for the appointment of a judicial inquiry for all these incidents. So far as the circumstances that are prevailing in the country now are concerned, I think that we will have to elect the future Prime Ministers. The hon. Prime Minister will pardon me for saying

this. It is better to elect the future Prime Ministers who are having no issues, either sons or daughters, because the sons are spoiling the country. That is what some people think.

Regarding the incident they are discussing, I am told that the law and order problem has absolutely gone beyond the control of this Government not only in the capital city of Delhi, but also beyond this city, that is, throughout the country. Then, Sir, I am told that the procession was allowed to continue by the police. Naturally, legally speaking, they would have informed the police. It is the duty of the police to make adequate bandobust to maintain law and order from the starting till the end or completion of the procession. Therefore, the police failed to discharge its duty to maintain law and order.

Then, Sir, today morning I went to the Willingdon Hospital and met my friend, Mr. Ramalingam. He has sustained injury on the right hand. He has sustained injuries on the head and also on the back of the body. I do not know who assaulted him and who caused injury in that part of the body because I am not an eye-witness. I cannot say whether it is police or rowdy elements. Somebody might have caused the injuries on the innocent MP of this House. He was admitted between two beds containing two very bad heart cases. Unfortunately, the Emergency Ward as well as the Intensive Care Ward were full. But he is not a heart patient. Why did you admit him there? Some policemen were posted there because he was in their custody. Therefore, they were present there with their guns etc. It will inspire fear in the other patients, and I hope they will not collapse. Therefore, in the interests of those patients at least, kindly admit Mr. Ramalingam in some other room.

I am told Room No. 1 is empty, and that it has been reserved for a Minister's future treatment. I do not know the name of the Minister who is going

to be admitted there. That room was not given to Mr. Ramalingam. I do not know who this particular Minister is, what disease he is suffering from, nothing is known. God alone knows, even the hospital authorities do not know. This is what I hear from reliable sources, the hospital authorities.

Coming to the legal point, these two MPs were assaulted and they sustained injuries. Very unfortunately, they have been taken as accused in the case. Actually, they should be taken as prosecution witnesses. In this case, the complainants were taken as accused. In order to take political vengeance against the Congress Party MPs, this Government has taken the parties who were assaulted by the police and rowdy elements as accused in this case. I request the Home Minister and the Government to drop all the cases so far as these two MPs are concerned. I know personally, and also so many hon. Members of this House know, that they are very decent, law-abiding, quiet persons. Therefore they would not have committed any offence at all. Therefore, I again request the Government to withdraw the cases against these two MPs.

Under the rules, this hon. Chair has the power to issue summons to the authorities concerned to produce these MPs before the Parliament. Yesterday this matter was raised in this House by several MPs but the Chair did not take cognizance of their demand. It amounts to a loss of their fundamental rights, it amounts to an infringement of their fundamental rights to participate in the deliberations of this House, to vote and to make speeches here, under article 19 of the Constitution. Therefore, they should not be allowed to lose their fundamental rights. Therefore, irrespective of bail, irrespective of the charges against them, irrespective of any offence under the IPC or any other law of the land the Chair should issue summons immediately to the Jail Superintendent or the authorities concerned, so that their fundamental rights are ensured.

They were not arrested under the Preventive Detention Act, they were not charged with murder, there is no grave offence like treason or anything else against them. It is only sections 147 and 148 relating to unlawful assemblies. This is not a major offence which warrants detaining these MPs. and intruding their fundamental right to participate in the deliberations of this House. Therefore, I would request the Chair to consider this legal and constitutional point which is affecting the privileges of the hon. Members of this House.

Some mention was made by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu regarding appointment of Special Courts. I am totally opposing the so-called Special Courts, the fraudulent Special Courts. They are not 'Special Courts', it is a 'special' fraud being committed on the ex-Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. If you are having faith in the Supreme Court of India, if you are having faith in the High Courts of India or the Sessions Courts or the Magistrate Courts or any other court or tribunal within the Indian Union, then why should you appoint these Special Courts? The appointment of Special Courts through the Special Courts Bill only indicates or reveals or implies that you do not have faith in the present set-up of courts. You are only planning through these Special Courts, to convict the ex-Prime Minister of India and send her to jail thus disabling her or debarring her from politics and public life which is not welcomed by the people of India. The whole people of India are totally against the appointment of Special Courts to try the former Prime Minister of India.

With these pleadings, I would request you, once again, to drop the cases against the two MPs, Mr. Ramalingam and Mr. Arunachalam, and order a judicial inquiry to probe into the other incidents in respect of the other people.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrapan.

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा एक ब्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आज जो प्रस्ताव है जिस पर यह चर्चा चल रही है, यह एजोर्नेमेंट मोगन सरकार के विरुद्ध है या सरकार के पक्ष में है। मैं इतनी देर से बैठा हूँ, पर इसको समाप्त नहीं पाया, तो अपने पड़ित जी के पास आया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें क्या प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

श्री राजनारायण : जरा सुनिये, यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है और प्वाइंट आफ इन्फार्मेशन भी है। बाकिर मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम किस विषय पर यह डिस्कशन कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a Short Duration Discussion.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: On what?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On those incidents. It was admitted as a Short Duration Discussion on the request of the House.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I was present at that time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You were not present. You cannot be present all the time in the House. And several things go on when you are not present also.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: This discussion is going out of order.

एक सवाल मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not get into disorder now.

श्री राजनारायण : यह बहुत बिल्कुल उल्टी जा रही है। मैं एक सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। श्री मोरारजी बाई इस समय यहाँ नहीं हैं। वे याद करें शिष्टपाल और जरासंध को। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसर कापल शिष्टपाल या जरासंध है या इसर का पक्ष शिष्टपाल है या जरासंध है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी समझ में आ जाएगा, थोड़ी देर और आप सुन लीजिए ।

श्री राजनारायण : आप इजाजत दे देते तो मैं बोलूँगा ।

Do we stand for any ideals? Do we stand for any ideas? Do we stand for Gandhism? Or, are we going to have barbarism?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You stand for ideas and all that. Please take your seat. Let us have some order

Mr. Chandrappan.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं जलत किये बैठा हूँ । हमको बालने की इजाजत नहीं मिलेगी, तो मैं चला जाऊँ । आप कह दें, तो मैं चला ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir....

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (मयूरा) : जो पूछा है, उसका जवाब दें । यह गांधीवाद पर बहस है या डडेवाड पर बहस है । डडा इधर का चला या उधर का चले, दोनों तरफ का डडा है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

Mr. Chandrappan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): We are discussing about an incident which took place on the 1st of May in Delhi. There was a procession of Youth Congress (I) led by Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and when it reached Janpath, these incidents which we are discussing have taken place.

Now the question we would like to bring to the notice of the House is this. We have seen so many demonstrations of the young people in the country and abroad. They try to highlight the problems of the people, the problems the young people are facing. In India today one can understand if the young people demonstrate against unemployment, for democratic rights, for reduction of the voting age 18, etc. There are so many such demands. But, here is a section of youth who were trying to say that the mother of the leader of

that demonstration cannot be punished and there should not be any special court. That was the main demand....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Against the black law.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: They were demonstrating like that. I have never seen Mr. Stephen, the Leader of the Opposition speaking with no conviction. I would like to quote Mr. Stephen. He was addressing a Press Conference in Trivandrum and it was published in a mass circulation daily *Malayala Manorama*, Mr. Stephen says:

"The biggest white lie of this era is that Shri Sanjay Gandhi is returning to politics."

"He is not in Congress" Mr. Stephen says 'and neither is he in the Youth Congress'....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): When did he say this?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: This is a fair translation of what Mr. Stephen said after these incidents which took place in Janpath. The statement which Mr. Stephen referred to and which was issued by Mr. Buta Singh, General Secretary of Indira's Congress Party says:

"In this lathi-charge a large number of Youth Congress workers including two Members of Parliament along with Shri Sanjay Gandhi were injured."

Mr. Buta Singh says that he is a Youth Congress man. The same day, the mother, Mrs. Gandhi addressing a Press Conference—not the same day but the next day, i.e. on the 2nd in Lucknow the mother says, "My son, Sanjay, is only a social worker." Now, what is this Sanjay Gandhi? I do not know. You can reach your own conclusion. According to Mr. Stephen, he is not a Congress man nor a Youth Congress man. According to Mr. Buta Singh, he is a Youth Congress man..

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He does not say so.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: He says so. According to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the mother, Sanjay Gandhi is a mere social worker.... (*Interruptions*). You are also saying that he is not a Youth Congress man? Very good. Your position will be challenged by Mrs. Gandhi....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I say in this House that Sanjay Gandhi is not a member of the Youth Congress. I go on record saying that.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: You take care of your head also. The point is: Mr. Stephen was trying to say that it might have been a few RSS men infiltrating into this demonstration who created the trouble. I think you are giving an excuse for RSS to get away from all the crimes that they are committing. Don't do that. Here is a photograph. Mr. Deputy Speaker with your permission I can lay it on the Table or otherwise I can send it to you, to the Minister and to Mr. Sathe also. This photograph shows Mr. Sanjay Gandhi holding tight Mr. Brar, the Police Officer and is trying to pull him down. Is it a social service? Do you mean to say that Sanjay Gandhi is an RSS man? And, do you mean to say that Sanjay Gandhi is an R.S.S. man? (*Interruptions*) Sir, according to Mr. Stephen's argument, when after judicial enquiry will be conducted on this incident, if this fact is proved, then Sanjay Gandhi will become an R.S.S. man and Dr. Subramaniam Swamy will get away with him! I do not want this thing to happen.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Don't insult the R.S.S.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: We are against both.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Now, the point is this. Here is an attempt made in the Indian politics and to-day so counter-feit coins are in circulation. Not only Sanjay Gandhi is a phenomenon but the emergency youth leader

the man became the centre of extra-constitutional authority in emergency, a man, who was nurtured as the heir-apparent of the previous Prime Minister and is re-emerging in politics and is even creating trouble in your own party, Mr. Sathe (*interruptions*). We have seen it. You are not bothered about it. But, your party is very much bothered about it.

Sir, if this happens, what is this—Is Sanjay Gandhi not a political being? He is a social worker!

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But you have made him the ghost!

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: You are saying that he is a ghost! Y-s. according to Mr. Sathe, he is a ghost. (*Interruptions*) It is the other side of the R.S.S. What is this R.S.S.?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: R.S.S. is not ready to accept him.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: You are not ready to accept another counterfeit coin which is in circulation. It is a cultural organisation according to their leader—an affidavit was submitted in Nagpur it is a political party.

Another side of counterfeit, political phenomenon, is this. These two things whether it is Sanjay Gandhi phenomenon or whether it is R.S.S. phenomenon, are anti-people and against the interests of the people. And these are trying to divert the attention of the people from the real issues. These are the real issues of the people which are never taken up by these forces.

Sir, I support Mr. Stephen; I support Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu that there should be a judicial enquiry into the whole incident to pinpoint the responsibility of those who committed the crimes in the streets of Janpath. Now, Sir, this demonstration led by Sanjay Gandhi and the crimes they committed there goes against the very grain, the very tradition of our national movement.

Sir, in this country, the Congress Party, when it was in the thick of the freedom movement led by the people

like Jawahar Lal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi not Sanjay Gandhi—in those days, it had the tradition to fight against the foreign goods, cloth and all that. They picketed before the shops. But never an incident like this happened where a shop was looted. That was the tradition of the Congress in those days.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Here Sanjay Gandhi stood to protect the shops. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: What a hypocrisy it is?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This will come out if you hold a judicial enquiry.

18.48 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: You may protect me. Here is a monument of hypocrisy.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The hypocrisy was that he championed the Twenty-Point programme. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Sir, I said that this was the monument of hypocrisy because it was only when I began my speech that he denounced Sanjay Gandhi as a person who has nothing to do with the Congress and by the time I am ending my speech here is a gentleman standing up to say Sanjay stood against violence. (Interruptions). It is a monument of hypocrisy. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I defend Sanjay as a citizen of India and I have a right to do it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Sir, now a new description of Sanjay has been added. There were three descriptions. Mr. Stephen described Sanjay as neither a congressman nor a youth congressman. Mr. Buta Singh said that he is a youth congressman. Mrs. Indira Gandhi said that he is a mere social worker and

here Mr. Sathe says that he is an honest citizen of India.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is not a youth congressman. He is a citizen of India and I defend Sanjay Gandhi as a citizen of India. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: He has hurled an allegation against my party and he thought he made it very smartly. He said that we supported twenty-five point programme. Never. It is again a dishonesty. (Interruptions) The shoe is pinching.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I am concluding.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh): Sir, there is a factual mistake. It was not a twenty point programme but it was a four-twenty programme.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Sir, only one clarification and I have done. We have the rare thing which Mr. Sathe and his party never had and that is 'honesty' to admit before the country and people that we had committed a mistake when we supported that emergency and twenty-point programme. Let Mr. Sathe have the courage and let him come out and say that they have committed a mistake. (Interruptions).

Here is a photograph which shows Sanjay Gandhi in trying to hold the police office. Mr. Brar, down to the road at Jan Path and here is another photograph of a youth congress boy with his flag using it as a lathi and beating the police. Here is another photograph of a shop-keeper bleeding. (Interruptions).

If you permit me I will place them on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: There are rules governing this.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Lastly, the Delhi police has failed in tackling this situation and in curbing the vio-

[Sari C. K. Chandrappan]
lence. Even after that incident the newspapers are reporting this. In Tihar jail do you know what is happening? Today's papers have reported this thing. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had the privilege of being in Tihar Jail along with the Deputy Speaker, not with you. But we never got this treatment—VVIP treatment in jail! Here the newspapers say that 'Sanjay Gandhi inspected the ward'. This has appeared in the *Statesman* today. It says 'Mr. Sanjay Gandhi inspected the ward before he allowed his men and himself to enter into the jail'. Who is this gentleman? After all he is the son of a former Prime Minister—a man who brought shame on this country, a man who describes himself as a youth leader, who brought shame on the youth of this country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What are you talking about? What shame you tell me. How has he brought any shame you tell me. Why do you make a scapegoat of anybody?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I cannot help Mr. Sathé because he does not understand she. He does not have the faculty of shame and so he does not understand. The Delhi Police should be told to curb violence and the Delhi Administration should be told that there cannot be two types of treatment in jail for prisoners. You have no right to treat some people as VVIPs. There should be a thorough judicial enquiry into the whole matter. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why is a Government bungalow being occupied still by Mrs. Indira Gandhi?

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: She should be thrown out.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: All these matters should be brought before the judicial enquiry. What is the role

of Sanjay Gandhi? Why has the Delhi Police failed to curb violence? Why should Delhi Administration give special treatment to Sanjay Gandhi? All these matters should be gone into. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I would like to make these points. These should be gone into thoroughly. With these words I conclude my speech. I thank you very much for the time given to me.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA rose

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं आपसे कह कर जा रहा हूँ, जग मेरी बान सुने ।

I don't want any time. I want to go after telling you one Sloka:

मृत्पापघ्ने सर्वत्र स्वामिनोददिश्यति ।

जब हमारे मित्र श्री चन्द्रापन ने यह कहा (ब्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Don't go into it. Nothing more. Don't record. (Interruptions)**

19 hrs. .

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने लीडर आप दि आपोजीबान, श्री स्टीफन, का भाषण ध्यान से सुना । उन्होंने यह आरोप लगाया है कि जुलूस शांतिपूर्ण था और शांति से जाना चाहता था, लेकिन प्रारंभ एस० एस० के कुछ इन्फिस्ट्रुज ने... (ब्यवधान)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How many are you allowing from their side? You have called the second speaker from their side. Why are you allowing this? We are not called....

MR. SPEAKER: I go by the list.
(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record (Interruptions)**

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरे दोस्त, श्री स्टीफन, ने कहा है कि जुलूस शांतिपूर्ण जाना चाहता था, लेकिन धार० एस० एस० के कुछ सैबेटयर्ज और इनफिस्टेट्ज ने गड़बड़ की और जुलूस में जा कर आक्रमण किया, जिसकी वजह से बायलेस हुई, और इस बारे में जस्टिशल एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए। मैं उनसे प्रणेतः सहमत हूँ और सरकार से यह मांग करना हूँ कि इन घटनाओं की जस्टिशल एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए इन टर्मज आफ रेफरेंस के साथ कि क्या धार० एस० एस० के लोग उस जुलूस में हूँ इनफिस्टेट्ज थे, क्या धार० एस० एस० के लोगों ने बायलेस की और क्या धार० एस० एस० के लोगों ने गड़बड़ करने की कोशिश की। अगर इस एनक्वायरी का नतीजा यह हो कि धार० एस० एस० ने यह गड़बड़ की है, तो मैं यह आफर करना हूँ कि मैं इस मदन में ध्यामपव दे दूंगा, नहीं तो स्टीफन साहब त्याग-पत्र दे दें। (व्यवधान)

I am committed to this. I challenge the leader of the Opposition with these terms of reference. Let there be judicial enquiry Whether the RSS volunteers were the saboteurs or infiltrators and whether they have created this mischief? If it is so, I will resign from my membership of this House. Otherwise the leader of the Opposition should resign.

(Interruption)

हमरी बान मेरे दोस्त, श्री लक्ष्मण न कही कि इतिहासी दिल्ली में बहुत ज्यादा पापुनर है, और जब जुलूस निकला, तो दिल्ली के हर एक मकान पर झड़े लगे हुए थे। मैंने भी उस जुलूस को देखा। मैं इतिहासी जो के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ लेकिन जो इन्फिस्टेट्स जनपथ पर हुए, उनके बारे में जनपथ के लोगों का एक रेफरेंडम होना चाहिए—इन तीन हम्मज पर : संजय गांधी ने जो किया, क्या वह ठीक था ? पुलिस ने जो कार्यवाही की, क्या वह ठीक थी ? क्या पुलिस ने पूरी कार्यवाही की ? अगर इन तीन हम्मज पर रिकॉर्डम कराया जाये, तो मैं विश्वास के साथ यह कह सकता हूँ कि 90 प्रतिशत लोग कहेंगे कि पुलिस को जितनी सख्ती करनी चाहिए थी, उसने वह सख्ती नहीं की और इसमें पुलिस फेल हुई। आप सारी दिल्ली में रेफरेंडम करवा लीजिए, मैं इसके लिए तैयार हूँ। (व्यवधान)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He wants a referendum in Delhi. I am agreeable to that.

MR. SPEAKER: Neither he nor you can dictate. The Government has to decide this.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I challenge them. Let there be a referendum throughout Delhi on this Sanjay issue and I am sure that 90 per cent of the people in Delhi will vote against him. I am not against his entering into politics. I have nothing to do with his entering into politics. To me he has the right to enter into politics as a citizen of India. But that will be your problem. That is not my problem and let him enter into politics, it would be beneficial to us. I will welcome him. Let him come to politics

जहां तक स्पेशल कोर्टम बनाने का सवाल है उसके खिलाफ प्रोसेशन निकालने, प्रोसेस करने, पब्लिक मीटिंग करने और पब्लिक प्रोपीनियम को माबनाराज करने का उनका हक है। लेकिन उनको यह हक नहीं है कि वे बुकानो पर आक्रमण करें, बुकानो को लूटें और पुलिस वालों को पीटवायें।

यह लड़ाई केवल सरकार और प्रापोजीशन की नहीं है। यह लड़ाई जनता पार्टी और कांग्रेस की भी नहीं है। आज सब डेमोक्रेटिक कोमिज एक तरह है और कांग्रेस में जो तानाशाही शक्तियां हैं, वे दूसरी तरह हैं। यह लड़ाई उन दोनों की है। अगर इस देश को इन तानाशाही शक्तियों से बचाना है, तो सब डेमोक्रेटिक कोमिज का एक होना उनका माकामना करना चाहिए। मैं देखता हूँ कि कांग्रेस को डीवेलप करने पर ध्यान है। क्यों ? क्यों वह संजय गांधी का साथ रखना नहीं चाहते। वह संजय को समझते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना कि आज देश के सामने जो चैलेंज है उसमें लिए केवल जनता पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, मारी डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टीज जितनी देश में हैं वह सारी को मारी इस चैलेंज को समझें और इस चैलेंज को समझ कर इसका मुकाबिला करें। यह जो पहली तारीख को हुआ यह एक रिहर्सल था, जो 16 तारीख को यह करने वाले हैं उसका यह एक रिहर्सल था। यहां की पुलिस को जागरूक होना चाहिए, मरी की टीम मिनिस्ट्री को जागरूक होना चाहिए और मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि दिल्ली के लोग आज यह कह रहे हैं कि उनकी लाइफ और प्रापर्टी की सेक्योरिटी के लिए सरकार क्या एम्प्लोयमेंट देना चाहती है ? मैं यह मंत्री से कहना कि दिल्ली के लोगों को यह एम्प्लोयमेंट कि 16 तारीख को उनकी प्रापर्टी और उनकी लाइफ सुरक्षित रहेगी। मैं नहीं चाहता सरकार अजूम करे किसी के राए

[श्री कवरलाल शुक्ल]

सरकार कल प्राफ मा से चले । लेकिन कल प्राफ ला का मतलब कमजोरी नहीं होना चाहिए । प्राफ दुर्भाग्य से यह इम्प्रेसन देते चले जा रहे हैं कि यह सरकार कमजोर है, जो कलिप्रद है, जो एंटी सोशल ग्लोमेंट्स है उनके खिलाफ प्राफ कार्यवाही नहीं करते । मेरे पाम नाम है, मैं नाम पड़ना चाहता हूँ, जो शाह कर्माशन में भी पकड़े गए, तीन हजारों में भी पकड़े गए, वही एक टापी है जो सत्रय गांधी जहा जाने है उनके साथ जाती है और पकड़ी जाती है, वही-वही लाग है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली को पुलिस उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ? एक घमेलों के सजय सिंह है । अर्जुन दास मज्जन कुमार, मजय सिंह और प्रह्लाद सिंह ये चार लाग एम के जा हर एक जगह प्राफका मिलने और सजय ना हूँ ही । तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह क जा हैबिचुधाल प्राफेडर हैं, उनके खिलाफ पुलिस कार्यवाही करे । मजय गांधी का अपना राग भी क्या है ? सजय ने जा देहरादून में किया, यहा पर जब किस्सा कुर्सी का कैसे चला उस समय जो कुछ किया, जो लम्बनऊ में किया वह क्या रोल रहा है ? मरा कहना यह है कि सत्रय गांधी अमर बाप्टी-बुधनल तरीके से, पीमफुल तरीके से पार्लियमन में जाय उसमें किसी को एमराज नहीं हो सकता है । प्राफका हो सकता है, मुझे नहीं है । लेकिन अमर वह इस तरह से टरगाइज करके, काट का डरा धमका करके, लागों पर धातक जमा करके, दूकानों को बन्द करवा करके, इस तरह की कोशिश करने जिस तरह से वह कर रहे हैं तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि वह हैबिचुधाल प्राफेडर हैं, वह कोई सोशल वर्कर नहीं है ।

इसलिए जहा सरकार को कड़ी कार्यवाही करने की बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहा मैं जनता से भी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता एक पब्लिक ओपिनियन मोबिलाइज करे । बाह्र जनता पार्टीज सरकार में हो या नहीं हो, पार्टीज जाती है, जाती हूँ, प्राज यह है, कल वह है, यह बदलती रहती है, बदलती भी चाहिए प्रजातन्त्र में लेकिन अमर इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र रहना है, इस देश में कल प्राफ ला रहना है तो जो जनपथ में हुआ उनका सब निषेध कर के रोके । उसके लिए सारी जनता का एक मधोबन तैयार करना चाहिए । उनमें हिम्मत लानी चाहिए और उनको जमाना चाहिए उसके लिए भी कार्यक्रम तैयार करना चाहिए ।

बाहिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से आज जनपथ के ठेकेदारों ने प्रस्ताव पास किया कि हथोरी जान व मास सुरक्षित नहीं है, उनके उस प्रस्ताव पर सरकार क्या कर रही है ? बापकी जूबिक्विल एन्क्वायरी का ठरं प्राफ रेकॉर्ड क्या होगा ? अमर प्राफ पुलिस को डिमारेलाइज करने के लिए जूबिक्विल एन्क्वायरी करना चाहते

हैं तो मैं उसके हक में नहीं हूँ लेकिन मैं इसके हक में हूँ कि यह मामला किता जाना चाहिए कि प्राफ एस० एस० के लोग उसमें शामिल थे या नहीं और या ये वही गुण्डे थे जो हमेशा रहते हैं ? अमर यह टम प्राफ रेकॉर्ड होगा तो मैं उसके साथ हूँ । मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि दिल्ली की पुलिस को डिमारेलाइज करे । प्राफ कहते हैं कि टुक कम क्यों थे ? पुलिस कम क्यों थी ? मैं जानता हूँ, वह इसलिए कि जा टाइलर मास्टर थे उन्होंने पुलिस को यह गश्चोरेम दिया था कि सारा जुलूम गालि से जायेगा । लेकिन वह गालि से नहीं गया । इसमें पुलिस की गलती मैं मानता हूँ, पुलिस की कमजोरी मानता हूँ कि उन्होंने टाइलर पर विश्वास किया । उन्होंने पूरा इन्फाम नहीं किया । वहा टुकन नहीं थे मैं जाने के लिए । टक्स हाने चाहिए थे ।

उन शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना कि अमर वे जूरीशियल इन्क्वायरी कराने दें ता इस तरह की इन्क्वायरी कराई जाए जिसका पुलिस पर किसी तरह का डिमारेलाइज अमर न हो ।

दुमरे प्राफ इस बात की भी देखें कि मान दफाये लगाई गई जिसमें दफा 307 भी है—यस्टेंट टु मर्डर । इसमें पर्सनल बाण्ड प्रो' थो हजारा की जमानत मजिस्ट्रेट मागना है—क्या कभी इस तरह का केस हुआ है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि इनमें काटेम को डिमारेलाइज करने की कोशिश है । ता इनको तरफ भी प्राफका ध्यान जाना चाहिए । नाब ही जब इस तरह की बात हो तो देश में कलम प्राफ ला स्थापित होना चाहिए और जा भी गडबड करना चाहते हैं उनको मक्ती से दबाया जाना चाहिए ।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I listened to the discussion in this House with great interest. A great many things have been said—some extremely forcefully and some very wittily, which brought out, of course, certain real truths. I would like, first of all, to present the factual position, as we see it, because that ought to be on record. And, therefore, I will only give that portion, that part of the portion about which I would say: "This is what actually took place."

A procession was taken out by the Delhi Pradesh Youth Congress (I) on 1st May .. (Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chik-
 kod): As reported by the Police,

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not under-
 stand what my hon. friend there
 imagines. He thinks that the consti-
 tuted Government will go to him, or
 to Mr. Sathe. It will go to the consti-
 tuted authority. This is some-
 thing which they should under-
 stand. My friend, you must under-
 stand. (Interruption)

Kindly sit down and listen. (Inter-
 ruptions) I am amazed that a dis-
 tinguished lawyer like him should
 venture to put a question of
 this kind. (Interruptions) It is a
 report of the Home Minister, of the
 Home Ministry, telling you exactly
 the factual position. And I think
 if you are not even prepared to
 accept, if you are not prepared
 even... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You may not agree.
 That is another thing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is en-
 titled to state.... (Interruptions)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Speaker,
 Sir, I do not want his ruling. Who is
 Mr. Sathe, please? (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why is he
 angry? (Interruptions)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am not
 angry. (Interruptions) For Mr.
 Sathe to complain about anybody get-
 ting angry is really fantastic, to say
 the least. Now I will go on.

About 1500 persons of the proces-
 sion reached the Minto Bridge area at
 about 1.10 p. m. When it entered the
 Connaught Place outer circle area,
 some of the processionists sought for-
 cible closure of some shops in the
 Municipal Market in Connaught Cir-
 cus. In the melee, one shop was
 damaged. The police intervened ef-
 fectively and the procession proceed-
 ed towards the Janpath. On reaching
 Janpath, the processionists again

sought the closure of shops and
 indulged in violence against those
 who refused to do so. Some shops
 were damaged, and some of the
 shop-keepers were beaten up with
 lathis. Finding that the procession
 had become riotous, the Deputy
 Commissioner of Police declared the
 assembly unlawful and directed the
 people assembled to disperse. (Inter-
 ruptions). The attitude of Shri
 Sanjay Gandhi and others leading the
 procession, however, remained de-
 fliant, because of which the pro-
 cession did not disperse nor did
 the violence abate. The police,
 therefore, had to resort to tear-gas-
 sing and cane-charge. At this
 stage, Shri Sanjay Gandhi caught
 hold of the Deputy Commissioner
 of Police pulled him down urging
 his followers assaulted the Deputy
 Commissioner with lathis and fists.
 (Interruptions) He was however,
 rescued by policemen who were
 with the Deputy Commissioner of
 Police. Tear-gassing and cane-
 charge had again to be resorted to
 in an attempt to disperse the
 unlawful assembly. Thereafter,
 Shri Sanjay Gandhi and others were
 arrested and taken into custody.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How many
 injuries did the Police Commissioner
 sustain?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If you have
 patience, kindly listen to me. Please
 sit down and have patience. When
 the Leader of the Opposition spoke,
 I never uttered a word. Can you
 not at least, show me some
 courtesy of listening to me quietly
 When I finish it, after that you
 say whatever you want to say. I am
 not going to tell you as and
 when you ask me. All this hap-
 pened between about 1.30 and 2.00
 p.m. About half an hour later,
 some of the persons who had ear-
 lier dispersed into the nearby lanes
 etc. reassembled. They were also
 taken into custody.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

In all, 302 persons including 18 women were arrested under sections 147/148/149/186/332/353/307/427 I. P. C. in case FIR No. 479. They were produced before the Metropolitan Magistrate at about 9.30 p. m., who remanded them all to judicial custody upto 14-5-1979. He further ordered that all the accused may be released on furnishing personal bond of Rs. 2,000/- with one surety of the same amount. The investigation is proceeding, in so far as this incident is concerned.

Fourteen police officers received injuries in the above incident. Some shop-keepers and other persons from amongst the public also received injuries. One of them, Shri Jagdish Bhatia, has head-injury. From, amongst the demonstrators 25 persons including Shri Sanjay Gandhi and Shri Ramalingam. Member of Parliament received injuries. Injuries to 23 persons which include Shri Sanjay Gandhi have been opined to be simple in nature. Final opinion about two injured including Shri Ramalingam is awaited. This is the factual position as I know.

Now these facts are questioned. They are questioned in certain respects. Some people consider that the police was not very sufficiently stern and firm. My hon. friends there say that the facts are incorrect. Presumably, therefore, I suppose that it is a recreation of Sanjay as the ghost rather than a reality. But, however, that maybe, these are the facts, as we see.

Now, I would like to point out that if the procession is allowed to be taken out on an assurance being given that it will be peaceful—you may blame the police as the hon. Member has blamed—the police accepted this assurance at its fact value. You may say that they were unwise, whatever it may be, but this is a fact. Therefore, the arrangement that they had made, though adequate, if they had carried out their particular assurance, which could have taken care of some inci-

dent or the other, it might create trouble; but it was not adequate for the kind of trouble that arose. And therefore, I for one, would like to say this....

(Interruptions)

I am just now dealing with what happened on the 1st of May. My hon. friend are more anxious about what will happen on the 16th May. I am surprised that people on this side should think....(Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Why did you believe his assurance?

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : दो साल से संजय गांधी गुब्बाराबाजी कर रहा है, उसे क्यों नहीं रोका जा रहा है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I said that I was giving you a factual account. It is not as if with my approval this was done. I am telling you exactly what the police did; I am putting it to you that it was not altogether an unreasonable thing on their part to do. You may take a different view. I also want to say that this in season and out of season criticism of the police is demoralising; I would like you to hold your criticism of the police when a matter is still going to be looked into. There is another point that I want to make clear. The Congress(I) asks for a judicial enquiry; its leader grandiloquently asks for judicial enquiry; they did not ask for it in the Rajya Sabha; they did not take that position; they said that nothing was right but they did not ask for a judicial enquiry. So, when an hon. Member said from the CPM, their leader, said why is it that they did not put this question, to him this question was the most relevant question; I then said that I had no objection to a judicial enquiry. I said this not to demoralise the police, but because I am firmly convinced that in this particular case the police acted correctly; maybe they vested too much confidence in people in whom they should not have vested this confidence....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are already giving a certificate to the police even before the enquiry has started.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If you listen to what I say then you will be able to appreciate. The enquiry is different. Whatever I may say, when there is a judicial enquiry the judge is not going to pay any attention to what I say or to my assessment of a thing; the judge will consider the whole thing on the basis of the evidence that is led before him; whatever enquiry he holds, it is he who will decide on the facts before him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If you want to be fair, why don't you hold your opinion till then?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I pity Mr. Sathe; he is a lawyer but in his present company he has lost all sense of judgment. I want to assure this House. So far as the Home Ministry is concerned, so far as I am concerned, I always had a reputation as an administrator, as one who acts sternly and firmly but according to law, and as also a person who acts with great care after a thorough enquiry. If the 16th of May is some days distant or away, it does not mean that no action has yet been taken. Already instructions have gone that here is something, some organisation which proposes to do certain things....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You do not want the political parties to demonstrate peacefully? Otherwise, people will revolt.... (Interruptions)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If you are not able to keep peace and behave yourself in this House, how am I to assume that a procession led by you will maintain peace and good behaviour? It is inconceivable.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear the point of order.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You have seen, he got angry.

MR. SPEAKER: Anger is not a point of order.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Here is the Home Minister who is presuming certain things like a police man.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He is Home Minister. He has to act as a Home Minister. But he is talking a police man.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जो मामला इस वक्त कोर्ट के धन्दर स्टैट्ट मर्डर का है सज्ज वांछी के खिलाफ उसके..

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

You want to make a speech and you say I am on a point of order.

Do not recorded.

(Interruptions)**

You show your weakness by this manner, Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: All the hon. Members on the other side, perhaps have discovered that the Fortyfourth Amendment has become effective to-day. So, they now know that the press can publish whatever takes place on the floor of the House. So, they are vociferous.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, you cannot go on like that. I would not allow it—interruption at every stage.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Sathe and Mr. Lakkappa whatever they may say, the press will be free to publish, there is no doubt about it. That is

[Shri H. M. Patel]
 the freedom. That is what you denied
 to us for long precious twenty two
 months.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record any
 interjection.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is very in-
 teresting. My hon. friend there who
 is a distinguished lawyer says that I
 am speaking like a police man. I do
 not regard that necessarily a term of
 abuse. The Home Minister is suppos-
 ed to be the head of the Police. It is
 for him to see that law and order
 throughout the country is maintained,
 though Constitutionally it is the busi-
 ness of the State Governments. Yet
 time and again...

(Interruptions)**

I have had to make it clear. Time
 and again, I have pointed out, it is the
 Constitutional responsibility of the
 State Governments. Nevertheless this
 country being one, law and order is
 in ultimate terms the responsibility
 of the Centre. So, therefore, it has to
 see to it that the country's peace and
 security and order are maintained in
 the country. For some reasons some
 people, all the time are interested in
 creating trouble here, there and else-
 where and it becomes necessary,
 therefore, for the Home Ministry to
 be vigilant all the time and that I
 would like to assure this House, Home
 Ministry tries to be as vigilant as pos-
 sible. I would say only that because
 the Home Ministry endeavours to see
 that it is as vigilant as possible. After
 all it works through the human
 agencies and the human agencies are
 capable of mis-judging, capable of
 making mistakes. But it does not
 mean that they always make mistakes.
 If you imagine like that and pro-
 ceed on that assumption, you will
 soon find out where you get on. The
 Home Ministry will function very
 effectively. I would assure the House
 that no one in this country need feel
 apprehensive that law and order will

not be maintained. Of course, there
 will always be trouble where delibe-
 rate attempts are made to create trou-
 ble and disorder. Then for some time
 there will be disorder. But let me
 assure them also, let me warn them
 also that if they do so, it will also be
 put down sternly and firmly. There
 is no question about it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The
 Home Minister cannot threaten like
 that.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not addressed
 to you, unless you want to break the
 law. It is addressed to anybody who
 breaks the law.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I hope my
 hon. friend has not forgotten Eng-
 lish language, though it is sought to
 be forgotten by many. I am not ad-
 dressing him. (Interruptions). When
 I said those will be put down firmly
 and sternly, it is not to all and sun-
 dry; it is to those who choose deli-
 berately to foster disorder in this
 country. We cannot tolerate that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Then you
 should ban the RSS.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: One of the
 reasons which influenced me in tak-
 ing this decision to have a judicial en-
 quiry is to nail this business once and
 for all whether RSS is really impli-
 cated in this business. The Leader of
 the Opposition had no other argument
 or evidence; he said it was infiltrated
 by the RSS. Therefore, I do want
 to have a judicial enquiry to see and
 establish whether RSS did infiltrate.
 If it did not infiltrate, well and good.
 If it did, then certainly action will be
 taken against the RSS also. There
 is no question about that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I hope it
 will be an independent judicial en-
 quiry and you will not appoint an
 RSS man for that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I hope Mr. Sathe has not forgotten that he does not live in the era of emergency, where no judicial enquiry took place or even if it took place, it was never independent. Today we only think in terms of independent judicial enquiry. They may shout and do what they like, but the Home Ministry will function effectively and efficiently and

will see to it that law and order shall be maintained in this country.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, 1979/Vaisakha 14, 1901 (Saka).